THE PARTERRE.

VARIETY instils into the mind a relish for the useful and the sweet.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

TO THE DAMASK ROSE.

Loveliest flow'r that scents the morning,
Pride of summer, beauteous rose;
Purest gem the plumes adorning,
Which on Nature's bosom grows.

Thine the drapery most alluring,
Which in splendid gardens shine;
Thine the fragrance most enduring,
Nor can death thy sweets confine.

Where young gales are gently breathing,
There thou shed'st thy rich perfume;
Or thou weep'st the dews of ev'ning,
O'er some hapless maiden's tomb.

Sacred thou to lovers' passion,
When in mystic rites they meet;
Or to health's unrival'd station,
Mantling on the blooming cheek.

But tho' thus thy praise we render,
Tho' such charms thy fame adorn;
Yet beneath thy brilliant splendor,
Lurks the poison'd, piercing thorn.

Emblem clear of ev'ry pleasure,
And confirms the truths I sing—
They who sweets luxurious treasure,
Ever find the envenom'd sting.

Yet, not this shall soil each blessing,
Nor my hours of comfort stain;
Pleasures are not worth possessing,
Unalloy'd by some kind pain.

Then let smiles & frowns enwreathing,
Fortune's varied gifts combine,
Joys and sorrows jointly weaving,
And no thornless rose be mine.

PETRARCH.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Mr. Editor,

The following verses are selected from a monthly publication, of some years ago, entitled "The Village Museum." They have no signature and appear to have been a selection in that work, but certainly, stanzas like these, would do discredit to no Poet. They breathe no less the spirit of truth, than of Poetry. By one, who has lost *all* that Love ever rendered dear to him, they will be read with Joy,—but it will be the "JOY OF GRIEF." If the peculiar aptitude of the third verse to my case, prepossessed me too much in their favour, I presume they will be read, with pleasure, by all lovers of genuine Poetry. Under this impression I have transmitted them to you for republication in the "Parterre."

Respectfully yours,
ARDELIO.

STANZAS.

The dew-drop is never so clear,
As when the morning's first ray sees it glisten:
And music is never so dear,
As when to its last notes we listen.

Though bright may be rapture's first mean—
And its parting adieu even sweeter;
The enjoyment existing between—
Is a vision—and vanishes fleeter.

We never know *how* we have lov'd,
Till what we most lov'd has departed,
For strength of affection is prov'd
By the joyless and desolate hearted.

Our pleasures are born but to die,
They are link'd to our hearts—but to sever;
And like stars shooting down a dark sky—
Shine loveliest when fading forever!

From the Western Recorder.

"Cry out and shout, thou inhabitant of Zion; for great is the Holy One of Israel in the midst of thee." Isaiah xii, 6.

Zion was a hill, within the walls of ancient Jerusalem. It was fortified by the Jebusites, and called a strong hold. David conquered this place, and strengthened and embellished it, and it became the residence of the kings of Judah. "Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth, is Mount Zion. Walk about Zion, and go round about her; tell the towers thereof; mark ye well her bulwarks; consider her palaces."

On another hill, and not far from this, the temple was built by Solomon. Now Moses had commanded—"Three times a year shall all your males appear before the Lord, in the place which he shall choose." This ordinance was eminently calculated to promote the piety and patriotism of the people. Of this Jeroboam was aware, when he set up his golden calves; for he said—"If this people go up to do sacrifice in the house of the Lord at Jerusalem, then shall the heart of this people turn again to their Lord, even to Rehoboam."

It must have been cheering to see the thousands of Israel, at the appointed times advancing on every side towards Jerusalem, and increasing in numbers as they advanced, till suddenly, the city would be filled with people. Such a visit would be very interesting, especially to those who had never been there before. Here they would see its lofty walls and towers. Here they would see Mount Zion in all her beauty, with her king in the midst of her surrounded by his princes and nobles. Here they would see the majestic temple with all its furniture; the priests in their sacred vestments, the bleeding victim, and smoking incense. All these things would furnish abundant topics for conversation after they returned home, and naturally strengthen their attachment to their king and country.

Such was the temporal Zion. But by Zion, in the spiritual sense, we are to understand the church and people of God, who are redeemed from among men, and bought with a price. All Christians are citizens of this Zion; all have their names enrolled in the books of the King's records, all may have access, at any time, to the royal presence, and present their petitions with the utmost freedom; for her King is in the midst of her. "Ye are come unto Mount Zion, and unto the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem."

The King of Zion is a person of indescribable beauty and excellence.—He is fairer than the children of men. Grace is poured into his lips; he is anointed with the oil of gladness, and all his garments smell of myrrh, aloes and cassia. He has a great multitude of sons and daughters, which no man can number, who were once all poor. He has a special regard for the poor in spirit. When he adopts any into his family, he discharges all their debts, and becomes surety for them in future; for his riches are inexhaustible. He washes them in the purest fountain, and makes them whiter than snow. He then clothes them with a robe of righteousness, and with garments of salvation, which he wrought with his own hands. He sets a distinguished mark upon them, and seals them with his own royal signet, so that they resemble the children of a king. He gives them angels' food, even the hidden manna; and the water which he gives them to drink, will be in them a well of water springing up into everlasting life. He now says to them—Go work in my vineyard, and what is right I will give thee. This vineyard is a most delightful place. The trees were all planted by the King himself. Here is to be seen the glory of Lebanon, and the excellency of Carmel and Sharon. Here grow the cedar and the myrtle, and the oil tree; the fir-tree, and the pine, and the box-tree, together. The plants are an orchard of pomegranates, with pleasant fruits; camphor with spikenard; spikenard with saffron; calamus and cinnamon; with all trees of frankincense; myrrh and aloes, with all the chief spices. Here flourish the rose of Sharon and the lily of the valley.—The King himself visits every part of his vineyard, and superintends every thing; and he liberally rewards every labourer.

"We are a garden wall'd around,
Chosen and made peculiar ground;
A little spot enclos'd by grace,
Out of the world's wide wilderness.
Like trees of myrrh and spice we stand;
Planted by God the father's hand;
And all his springs in Zion flow,
To make the young plantation grow."

D.

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.

[From the Elkton Press.]

"In the progress of this work (Lee's Memoirs), reference was frequently had to the authority and reminiscences of Col. Howard, and he suggested, on one of these occasions, that captain Oldham should be mentioned during the siege of Augusta, instead of captain Handy. He repeated the same suggestion recently to me. The author, however, adhered to his own impression, and the result of my inquiries having justified my impression that captain Handy was distinguished in the affair, I have not felt myself at liberty, highly as I respect the authority of Col. Howard, and the memory of Capt. Oldham, to vary the reading. To the name of Capt. Oldham, too much praise cannot be given. He was engaged in almost every action in the south, and was uniformly distinguished for gallantry and good conduct. With the exception of Kirkwood of Delaware, and Rudolph of the legion infantry, he was probably entitled to more credit than any officer of his rank in Greene's army. A distinction which must place him high on the rolls of fame. In the celebrated charge on the British at Eutaw, of thirty-six men, whom he led, all but eight were killed or wounded; yet he forced the enemy." * * *

"On the succeeding night Browne renewed his attempt, and for a long time the struggle was continued with mutual pertinacity, till at length Capt. Rudolph, by a combined charge of the bayonet, cleared the trenches, driving the enemy with loss to his strong hold."—page 243. * * *

Captain Rudolph, who had been charged with the destruction of the British galley in the Ashley river, although often interrupted by other duties, had never intermitted his attention to that object. Early in March, some time after the dispersion of the militia near the Santee, the captain presented his plan to Lieut. Colonel Lee, who communicated it to the General. It was founded on the facility he had discovered with which boats going to market with provisions passed the galley.

Rudolph proposed to place in one of these boats an adequate force, disguising himself in a countryman's dress, and disguising three or four of his soldiers in the garb and color of negroes. The boat was to be stored with the usual articles for Charleston market, under the cover of which he concealed his armed men, while himself and his four pretended negroes should conduct the boat. His plan was approved; and Lieut. Smith, of the Virginia line, who had been very instrumental in acquiring the intelligence on which the project was grounded, was united to the captain in its execution. Every thing being prepared with the most profound secrecy, Rudolph and Smith embarked with their parties at a concealed landing place, high up the Ashley, on the night of the 18th March. Between three and four in the morning, Rudolph got near to the galley, when the centinel hailed the boat. He was answered in the negro dialect that it was a market boat going to Charleston, and permission was asked to proceed. In reply the boat was ordered to haul alongside, as the captain of the galley wished to purchase some provisions. Rudolph obeyed, and as soon as he got alongside, threw some of his poultry on deck, his seeming negroes at the same time taking fast hold of the galley.

On the signal from Rudolph, Smith and his soldiers rose and boarded the galley. The sentinel and a few others were killed: Some escaped in the darkness of the night, by throwing themselves into the river; and the captain, with twenty-eight sailors, were captured.

The galley mounted twelve guns besides swivels, and was manned with forty-three seamen. Rudolph did not lose a man; and after taking out such stores as he found on board the galley, he burnt her, and returned to his place of embarkation. Thus the tone of enterprize continued high and vigorous on our side; while low and languishing with the enemy. The novelty of this successful attempt attracted notice in Charleston; and such was the state of despondency which prevailed in its garrison, as to give currency to opinions calculated still further to depress the already humbled spirit of the British soldier. When it was found that even their floating castles, the pride and bulwark of Englishmen, were successfully assailed by landsmen, the quarter of the town which was accessible by water, necessarily became an object of jealousy. Every alarm in the night excited dire apprehensions; sometimes Greene was moving to force their lines, at other times he was floating down the Ashley; and in one way or other he was ever present to their disturbed imaginations."—page 397.

(From the Vermont Aurora.)

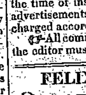
HEMP.

The cultivation of this valuable plant has not, until recently, engaged the attention of the American farmer, and that on a limited scale in particular sections of the country. In Vermont and the northern parts of the state of New York, the raising of hemp has not, since the close of the last war, and then only by a few individuals, been attempted. The causes which have generally operated to retard its introduction, are, upon a correct investigation, attributable to the hardship and expense of dressing it, rather than the difficulty in raising or the want of a profitable market for vending whatever amount of it may be produced. The crop raised the last season in several counties upon the North river in New York, and some time since on the lands near Onion river, in Vermont, prove incontestibly, that our soil is of the first order for a large growth and easy cultivation.—Perhaps no vegetable, except grass, takes and grows more readily than hemp. In Europe, where hemp is extensively and profitably cultivated, the climate corresponds with the northern parts of the United States: hence it does not require to be acclimated to a high northern lattitude in order to ripen and coat the first year's planting. The comparative advantage of raising hemp, may be easily estimated on calculating the quantity produced on an acre, the price for which it sells in market, the expense for seed, the use of the land, and the value of the labour in raising the crop. If the land is fresh and well prepared, half a ton on an acre may be a fair estimate; but if it is rather inferior, an acre will yield upon an average, one-third of a ton; and the clearing it of the seed, when taken green from the field, will cost one third part of the product, if done by a machine. Now, if half a ton can be raised on an acre, and it will cost one-third of this quantity after it is cut and removed to the manufactory to fit it for market, that will leave to the grower six hundred and sixty lbs., which will sell, if of a middling quality for sixty-six dollars—that is at the rate of two hundred dollars per ton.—The seed required to sow an acre in the present scarcity, will cost eight dollars; the expense for labour in sowing gathering and conveying the same to the place of manufacturing, will probably amount to ten dollars more, making an aggregate of twenty four dollars. It is evident from this statement, that the cultivation of hemp, so long as it bears a price any thing like the present, is the most profitable crop that can be raised. The common produce of the fields (taking into the account the uncertainty of the seasons,) and the present reduced prices, do not more than pay for the labour in raising; leaving the finances of the farmer, at the end of the year, not more, if so prosperous as they were at the commencement. But if the cultivation of hemp be generally introduced, the northern states will be able to compete, in the productive opulence of the field, with the cotton growing states in the south. The embarrassments of commerce will then be removed and the hand of industry and frugality will receive the rewards of plenty. Russia and the north of Europe have been abundantly supplied upon their frosty mountains and arid plains, by raising this productive vegetable, and should it be ever so generally cultivated, there is no probability of overstocking the market. The quantities used in different kinds of business, and particularly for ropes and canvass in shipping, are almost incalculable. The farmers in this vicinity will make a fair experiment this season, of the utility in raising it, whether it answers public expectation or not. Considerable quantities will be sowed and planted, and a machine for cleaning it is immediately to be erected on the falls in this place. Should the business be prosperous, the farmers of Vermont may congratulate themselves upon the value of the acquisition and the prospect of profitable employment.

Mr. William Keller died in Kentucky the other day, who weighed 582 lbs. He was forty-five years old, and six feet high.

VILLAGE HERALD.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Two Dollars a year, *if paid in advance*, or $2 50 if paid within six months; or $3 if not paid within six months.
☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance*.
No subscription will hereafter be taken for less than *one year*.
No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.
☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.
ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.
☞Advertisements, if handed in by Monday night at 10 o'clock, shall appear in the paper next morning.
☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.
☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

FELIX JENKINS,



Saddle, Harness,
AND
Trunk Maker,
No. 10, South Street,
BALTIMORE,

Respectfully informs his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the *Saddlery, Harness, and Trunk Making Business*, in all its variety, and on the most extensive scale. He has lately received from England, per the ship Philip Tabb, an assortment of articles in his line. Country merchants will find it to their interest to call at No. 10 South street, and to examine the qualities and prices of his goods, as he is determined to sell as low as they can be purchased in Philadelphia.
☞A liberal discount will be made for cash or town acceptances.
April 15 jdm

Late Sheriff's Sale.

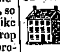
BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued by the Clerk of Somerset county court and to me directed, the State of Maryland for the use of George Hopkins of Stephen against John S. Evans, Ralph Lowe and William Harris, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 21st day of May next at the court-house door the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land (name not known) containing 200 acres, more or less, one horse, gig and harness, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs.—Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M.
ROBERT STEWART,
April 26—29 Late Shff.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued by the Clerk of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Isaac Nichols, adm'r. of Joseph R. Russom against Samuel Badly, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 21st day of May next, at the court-house door between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: part of a tract of land called *Cold Stream*, 170 acres more or less, and one yoke of oxen, to the highest and best bidder for cash to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ. ROBT. STEWART,
April 25—29 Late Shff.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of disposing of his real estate, being and lying in Worcester county, Md. and situated on Dividing-Creek. The landed estate consists of 2000, or more acres. The improvements are



a dwelling house and out buildings with a good SAW and GRIST MILL, both in excellent order; also a young orchard. About 100 acres of the land is in a good state of cultivation.
There is, on one part of the above property, an abundance of *Iron Ore*, which would warrant the erection of a Forge, and prove an object of value to a purchaser acquainted with, and calculated for, such an undertaking.
The terms of sale will be—one third down, and 3 years for the payment of the balance. For further particulars apply to
JOHN MORRIS.
April 22 kd

Samuel & William Meeteer,
PAPER
MANUFACTURERS.
No. 8 Market Street, Baltimore.
CASH OR GOODS GIVEN FOR
RAGS,
IN LARGE OR SMALL PARCELS.
☞It is recommended to those who *bring Rags* to market, to apply at our *Store*, as the surest way of obtaining the *highest market price*.
May 6, 1828. mm

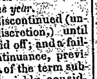
LOST.

THE subscriber lost on Saturday 3d instant, two Notes of Hand drawn in favour of him against William Wilson, sen. one for $20.00, and one against George Goddard for $30.00.—He supposes he lost them near White-Haven. Any person finding said notes and returning them to the subscriber shall have ample compensation.
JOSHUA DONOHO.
May 6th. waw

Timbered Land For Sale.

I am requested by John H. Bayly, Esq. to offer for sale a tract of land commonly called "Pine Pole," situated about two miles from Princess-Anne. This tract of land is valuable for the excellent timber now standing on it, and its contiguity to navigation. For terms apply to
GEO. HANDY.
Princess-Anne, Md. April 22, 1828. §

FOR SALE,



A new and fast-sailing VESSEL, of 31 tons burden, well built, of the best materials, and well rigged.
Also, a WINDMILL, the materials of which are of the best quality, (post cap and cog wheel black walnut,) stands about 50 feet from the water, and may be easily removed.
Also, 2 new MASTS, 45 feet long, ready dressed to put into a vessel—All of which the subscriber will sell on easy terms, if application be immediately made to
HENRY MADDUX.
Potato-Neck, May 6. mv

PROPOSALS
For publishing in the City of Philadelphia, Pa.
THE PRACTICAL
FARMER'S MAGAZINE,
OR
Agricultural and Literary Gazette.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE is designed to contain information drawn from Authentic Sources relative to the improvement and management of remarkable Farms, sources of manure, number and kind of Stock, farming utensils, labourers, dairies, &c.; Agricultural Improvements; drawings and descriptions of Useful Inventions; critical notices and reviews of such publications as may tend to the interests of the Husbandman; improvements in the breed of Domestic Animals; accounts of such Foreign and Domestic trees, shrubs, vines, plants, seeds and grains, as are considered necessary or useful for subsistence, comfort or ornament, with Information relative to their treatment, growth, requisite kinds of soil, &c., and in short, whatever may tend to increase the product of the soil, and advance the Rural Economy of the country.
Insertion will always be given to such Reports, Addresses and Papers, as may be communicated for publication, by the several Agricultural Societies of this and other states.
A Land Register will contain as far as practicable, a list of farms, which are now, or may hereafter be, For Sale, account of their size, situation, quality and such other particulars as may be deemed Useful.
Space will be afforded the Solid and Sterling Beauties of Literature, the useful arts and science, Chemistry, Natural History and Philosophy, Biography and Travels, states of the Markets in the principal Sea Ports, &c. &c.

TERMS.
The Farmer's Magazine will be published semi-monthly, the price is three dollars, payable either at the time of subscribing, or on receipt of the first number. That form and size has been adopted, which is deemed most convenient for *binding*, while the *quality* of the paper, the *beauty* of the type, (*entirely new*,) and the general execution of the work, will be such, as it is hoped will reflect credit on the Publishers, and gratify its patrons.
☞Address (post paid) Thomas C. Clarke, agent for the Proprietors, No. 48, Market St. Phil'a.

EASTMAN'S MANUFACTORY
OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
At No. 36 Pratt street, opposite the United Hotel, Baltimore.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has on hand a large assortment of Gideon Davis' Improved Patent PLOUGHS of cast & wrought Shares, with & without Coulters; Hillside, Substratum and Shovel Ploughs; a large stock of Cultivators of superior quality; Harrows; Swingletrees, double & single; Cornshellers and Washing Machines. Also on hand as usual; his Patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters, which have given universal satisfaction, and Brown's Vertical Wool Spinners; Cast-steel Axes; Grubbing Hoes, Picks and Mattocks, which he warrants of superior quality; very superior Oil Stones, saturated with oil—all of which will be sold at reasonable prices for cash or acceptances in this city.
His very extensive sales of the above articles for the last 3 years is an evidence of the general satisfaction he has given to his numerous customers, and he flatters himself that with the increased pains he has taken in selecting his timber and other materials this season, and also to improve as much as possible on the workmanship of his implements, that he will continue to merit the public patronage which has been so liberally bestowed and for which he takes this opportunity to express his grateful thanks.
Orders by mail (post paid) will receive prompt attention.
JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.
N. B. On hand, 9 bushels good MILLET SEED, which will be sold low. FRUIT TREES will be furnished to orders. Implements ordered by any customers which I do not keep on hand will be carefully selected and furnished to the orders. March 11. tx

JOB PRINTING,
SUCH AS
Handbills, Cards, Blanks,
PAMPHLETS, &c.
Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms,
At the Office of the Village Herald.

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suits of the Union Manufacturing Company and Zadock Long use of Henry Langford, use of William Roach, use of Thos. K. Carroll against Robert J. Henry, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 29th day of May next at Rehoboth, the following property, to wit: Four lots at Rehoboth—Manlor's lot, Mary's lot, Glascow's lot, Limerick's lot, containing 977 acres more or less; Dickerson Hope, containing 125 acres, more or less; Goose Marsh, containing 50 acres, more or less; Cow Marsh, containing 50 acres more or less, and Convenience, 30 acres, more or less. Also negroes, man Ben, 1 do. George, 1 do. Jacob, 1 do. Tom, 1 boy Stephen, 1 do. John, 1 do. William, 1 do. Edmund, 1 do. Joe, 1 negro woman Susan, 1 do. Bridget, 1 girl Milly, 1 man Titus, 1 do. James, 1 boy Charles, 1 girl Rachel, 1 do. Betsey, 4 yoke of oxen, 40 head of cattle, 45 head of sheep, fifty head of hogs, one horse, two yoke of mules, 1000 bushels of corn more or less, 2000 weight of pork and bacon more or less, and I give notice that on the day above mentioned I shall proceed to sell the same to satisfy the above claims with the interest and cost due and to become due.
Attendance by
JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
May 6, 1828.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by James Moore & Jas. E. Waller, Justices of the Peace for Somerset county and to me directed at the suit of Thomas Smith use of George Malcomb & John W. Leatherbury against Thomas Roberts, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land called Nelzy containing 15 acres, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell on the premises, on Monday the 2nd of June next, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs.
JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
May 12th 1828.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the Subscriber of the city of Baltimore, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of MARY WARD late of said county deceased.
All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, on or before the 8th day of November next, to JAMES M. BUCHANNAN, Esq. my attorney, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to my attorney as aforesaid. Given under my hand, this 7th day of April, 1828.
HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH.
April 15 jdm

PROPOSALS BY BENJ. EDES
FOR PUBLISHING IN BALTIMORE,
THE EMERALD,
And Baltimore Literary Gazette.

The Emerald and Baltimore Literary Gazette will be published every Saturday, in quarto form, super royal sheet, with new long primer type, and in superior style—the editorial department to be under the direction of several gentlemen of acknowledged talents.
The want of a paper of the nature proposed, will be allowed by every citizen of this metropolis; nor has the proprietor, in his efforts, been so much prompted by a desire of *gain*, as by a hope of encouraging literature throughout this section of the Union. Confident of the approbation of all persons of taste, he therefore proposes the publication of the Emerald, & pledges himself that no effort shall be wanting on his part to please the public in general.
The *Emerald* shall contain the choicest selections of miscellaneous literature, from the most esteemed periodicals of this country and Europe, and the strictest attention shall be observed as to their *moral* tendency. Its contents shall be—Tales, original and selected; moral, humorous and scientific Essays; original and selected Poetry; Biographical Sketches of distinguished worthies; Anecdotes, &c. The original matter will be furnished by individuals who have, through the medium of our best literary productions, established themselves in public favor. Also, interesting items of foreign and domestic intelligence; critical notices of passing events, the drama, new publications, and a correct description of the prevailing fashions both abroad and at home.
It may be worthy of notice that the Emerald shall be in *no way whatever connected with either of the great political parties*; and that no communication that has a tendency, either directly or indirectly, to invade the sanctuary of domestic retirement, shall be admission into its columns; though they will always be open to an honest discussion of any question that does not tend to inflame personal party animosity.
TERMS.—Price of subscription *four dollars* per annum, one half to be paid on delivery of the first number and the balance at the expiration of six months. Postmasters and other persons of the inland towns procuring six subscribers and becoming responsible for the payment, will be entitled to one copy *gratis*. When 400 subscribers are obtained the Emerald will be issued.
☞*Subscribers will be received at the Office of the Village Herald.*
March 25 tcm

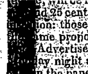
Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
VOL. II. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., MAY 27, 1828. NO. 9.

VILLAGE HERALD.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Two Dollars a year, *if paid in advance*, or $2 50 if paid within six months; or $3 if not paid within six months.
☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance*.
No subscription will hereafter be taken for less than *one year*.
No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.
☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.
ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.
☞Advertisements, if handed in by Monday night at 10 o'clock, shall appear in the paper next morning.
☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.
☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

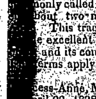
Timbered Land For Sale.
I am requested by John H. Bayly, Esq. to offer for sale a tract of land commonly called "Pine Pole," situated about two miles from Princess-Anne. This tract of land is valuable for the excellent timber now standing on it, and its contiguity to navigation. For terms apply to
GEO. HANDY.
Princess-Anne, Md. April 22, 1828. §

FOR SALE,



A new and fast-sailing VESSEL, of 31 tons burden, well built, of the best materials, and well rigged.
Also, a WINDMILL, the materials of which are of the best quality, (post cap and cog wheel black walnut,) stands about 50 feet from the water, and may be easily removed.
Also, 2 new MASTS, 45 feet long, ready dressed to put into a vessel—All of which the subscriber will sell on easy terms, if application be immediately made to
HENRY MADDUX.
Potato-Neck, May 6. mv

FELIX JENKINS,



Saddle, Harness,
AND
Trunk Maker,
No. 10, South Street,
BALTIMORE,
Respectfully informs his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the *Saddlery, Harness, and Trunk Making Business*, in all its variety, and on the most extensive scale. He has lately received from England, per the ship Philip Tabb, an assortment of articles in his line. Country merchants will find it to their interest to call at No. 10 South street, and to examine the qualities and prices of his goods, as he is determined to sell as low as they can be purchased in Philadelphia.
☞A liberal discount will be made for cash or town acceptances.
April 15 jdm

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Appeals and directed, at the suit of Benjamin [illegible]shiell, use of Ara Spence, Irving [illegible]nce and William U. Purnell, Executors of James B. Robbins against [illegible]ld E. Jones, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: All the buildings, improvements and implements used and employed as a tanyard, all the tans, hides, tanned and untanned, and [illegible] cart and horse, now occupied by [illegible]uel McBryde, which I shall proceed to sell at the Court-house door, Princess-Anne on Saturday the [illegible] instant, between the hours of 2 [illegible] o'clock P. M. for cash, to the [illegible] best bidder, to satisfy the above mentioned writ.
JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
[illegible] 8th—18 sgh

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by James Moore & Jas. E. Waller, Justices of the Peace for Somerset county and to me directed at the suit of Thomas Smith use of George Malcomb & John W. Leatherbury against Thomas Roberts, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land called Nelzy containing 15 acres, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell on the premises, on Monday the 2nd of June next, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs.
JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
May 12th 1828.

EASTMAN'S MANUFACTORY
OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
At No. 36 Pratt street, opposite the United Hotel, Baltimore.
THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has on hand a large assortment of Gideon Davis' Improved Patent PLOUGHS of cast & wrought Shares, with & without Coulters; Hillside, Substratum and Shovel Ploughs; a large stock of Cultivators of superior quality; Harrows; Swingletrees, double & single; Cornshellers and Washing Machines. Also on hand as usual; his Patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters, which have given universal satisfaction, and Brown's Vertical Wool Spinners; Cast-steel Axes; Grubbing Hoes, Picks and Mattocks, which he warrants of superior quality; very superior Oil Stones, saturated with oil—all of which will be sold at reasonable prices for cash or acceptances in this city.
His very extensive sales of the above articles for the last 3 years is an evidence of the general satisfaction he has given to his numerous customers, and he flatters himself that with the increased pains he has taken in selecting his timber and other materials this season, and also to improve as much as possible on the workmanship of his implements, that he will continue to merit the public patronage which has been so liberally bestowed and for which he takes this opportunity to express his grateful thanks.
Orders by mail (post paid) will receive prompt attention.
JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.
N. B. On hand, 9 bushels good MILLET SEED, which will be sold low. FRUIT TREES will be furnished to orders. Implements ordered by any customers which I do not keep on hand will be carefully selected and furnished to the orders. March 11. tx

LOST.
THE subscriber lost on Saturday 3d instant, two Notes of Hand drawn in favour of him against William Wilson, sen. one for $20.00, and one against George Goddard for $30.00.—He supposes he lost them near White-Haven. Any person finding said notes and returning them to the subscriber shall have ample compensation.
JOSHUA DONOHO.
May 6th. waw

Consumptions, Coughs, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.
Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

CERTIFICATE.
10th May, 1827.
I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.
(Signed) S. MOORE.
The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us, that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."
The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an anodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases.
Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of the proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by
JOHNSTON & SUDLER,
Princess-Anne, Md.
Nov. 20, 1827.

PROPOSALS
For publishing in the City of Philadelphia, Pa.
THE PRACTICAL
FARMER'S MAGAZINE,
OR
Agricultural and Literary Gazette.
THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE is designed to contain information drawn from Authentic Sources relative to the improvement and management of remarkable Farms, sources of manure, number and kind of Stock, farming utensils, labourers, dairies, &c.; Agricultural Improvements; drawings and descriptions of Useful Inventions; critical notices and reviews of such publications as may tend to the interests of the Husbandman; improvements in the breed of Domestic Animals; accounts of such Foreign and Domestic trees, shrubs, vines, plants, seeds and grains, as are considered necessary or useful for subsistence, comfort or ornament, with Information relative to their treatment, growth, requisite kinds of soil, &c., and in short, whatever may tend to increase the product of the soil, and advance the Rural Economy of the country.
Insertion will always be given to such Reports, Addresses and Papers, as may be communicated for publication, by the several Agricultural Societies of this and other states.
A Land Register will contain as far as practicable, a list of farms, which are now, or may hereafter be, For Sale, account of their size, situation, quality and such other particulars as may be deemed Useful.
Space will be afforded the Solid and Sterling Beauties of Literature, the useful arts and science, Chemistry, Natural History and Philosophy, Biography and Travels, states of the Markets in the principal Sea Ports, &c. &c.
TERMS.
The Farmer's Magazine will be published semi-monthly, the price is three dollars, payable either at the time of subscribing, or on receipt of the first number. That form and size has been adopted, which is deemed most convenient for *binding*, while the *quality* of the paper, the *beauty* of the type, (*entirely new*,) and the general execution of the work, will be such, as it is hoped will reflect credit on the Publishers, and gratify its patrons.
☞Address (post paid) Thomas C. Clarke, agent for the Proprietors, No. 48, Market St. Phil'a.

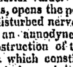
State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court, April 15th 1828.

ON application of Elizabeth S. J. Evans, Adm'x. of James Evans, late of Somerset county dec'd, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.
True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,
Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Evans late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of May, 1828.
E. S. J. EVANS, Adm'x.
of J. Evans, dec'd.
May 20, 1828. k

FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber is desirous of disposing of his real estate, being and lying in Worcester county, Md. and situated on Dividing-Creek. The landed estate consists of 2000, or more acres. The improvements are



a dwelling house and out buildings with a good SAW and GRIST MILL, both in excellent order; also a young orchard. About 100 acres of the land is in a good state of cultivation.
There is, on one part of the above property, an abundance of *Iron Ore*, which would warrant the erection of a Forge, and prove an object of value to a purchaser acquainted with, and calculated for, such an undertaking.
The terms of sale will be—one third down, and 3 years for the payment of the balance. For further particulars apply to
JOHN MORRIS.
April 22 kd

From the African Repository.

THE UNFORTUNATE MOOR.

A gentleman in Natchez has communicated the following account of an individual, who is now offered as an emigrant to the Colony of Liberia.—The Society has every disposition to aid the unfortunate man, and it is hoped that he may take a passage in the next expedition.

Natchez, (Miss.) Dec. 13, 1827.

Dear Sir:

I address you in behalf of an unfortunate man, a native of Africa, who has been held in slavery, in this State, for thirty-nine years. A letter has been addressed to the Department of State concerning this person, under the hope that the General Government might consider him a fit subject for their interposition. As yet, however, I believe nothing has been done. Believing he might be of incalculable importance to the Colony at Liberia, I have no hesitation in offering you the suggestions of my own mind.

The person to whom I allude, we familiarly call Prince. His real name is *Abduhl Rahhahman*. He was born in 1762, at Tombuctoo, where his uncle, Abu-Abrahim, was at that time king. The father of Prince was sent out, as Governor, to Footah Jallo, which was, at that time, a colony of, or in some manner tributary to, Tombuctoo. This country afterwards became independent of the mother country, and Almam Abrahim was made king. Prince, after completing his education, entered the army. He very soon rose to distinction, and at the age of twenty-six was appointed to the command of an army of about two thousand men, to be employed against the Hebohs, a tribe of negroes at the north of Footah Jailo. He marched into their country, and succeeded in putting them to flight, and laid waste their towns. Believing his object accomplished, he commenced his retreat. The Hebohs, however, rallied, and by a circuitous rout and rapid marches, ambushed themselves in a narrow defile of the mountain thro' which Prince was to pass. He fell into the snare, and, with almost his entire army, was made prisoner and sold to the Mandingoes, and by them put on board a slave ship then upon the coast.

Prince has been the proprietor of Col. James F. of this place, during his whole captivity. During that time, Col. James F. states he has never known him intoxicated, (he makes no use of ardent spirits)—never detected him in dishonesty or falsehood—nor has he known him guilty of a mean action; and though born and raised in affluence, he has submitted to his fate without a murmer, and has been an industrious and faithful servant.

The story of this man's life is eventful and interesting. Did my conviction of the truth depend exclusively on my confidence in the fidelity of his own narrative, I could scarcely entertain a shadow of doubt. Fortunately however, the most incredulous may be satisfied.

Dr. C. a highly distinguished physician of this place, now deceased, knew Prince intimately at Teemboo, in Footah Jallo. He was taken by prince to his own house, where, during a long and painful illness of the disease peculiar to that climate, he was treated with kindness and humanity. They were recognized by each other in this country, and Prince now relates their first meeting here as deeply affecting. Exertions were made on the part of Dr. C. to emancipate him, and enable him to return to his native country. From causes altogether inexplicable to me, it was never effected.

That Prince is a Moor, there can be but little doubt. He is six feet in height; and though sixty-five years of age, he has the vigour of the meridian of life. When he arrived in this country, his hair hung in flowing ringlets far below his shoulders. Much against his will, his master compelled him to submit to the sheers, and this ornament, which the Moor would part with in his own country only with his life, since that time he has entirely neglected. It has become course, and in some degree curly. His skin, also, by long service in the sun, and the privations of bondage, has been materially changed; and his whole appearance indicates the Foolah rather than the Moor. But Prince states explicitly, and with an air of pride, that not a drop of negro blood runs in his veins. He places the negro in a scale of being infinitely below the Moor.—His prejudices, however, have been so far overcome as to allow him to marry; and he now has a numerous offspring.

At my own request, Prince often visits me. He is extremely modest, polite, and intelligent. I have frequently examined him in the geography of his own contiguous countries—their political condition, forms of government, manners and customs, religion, &c. &c. His knowledge is accurate to the minutest degree, so far as I have compared it with the best authorities. He possesses a large stock of valuable information of the countries south of the Great Desert. North of that he has never travelled.

Prince was educated and perhaps is still, *nominally* at least, a Mohamedan. I have conversed with him much upon this subject, and find him friendly disposed towards the Christian religion. He is extremely anxious for an Arabic Testament. He has heard it read in English and admires its precepts. His principal objections are, that *Christians do not follow them*. His reasoning upon this subject is pertinent, and, to our shame, is almost unanswerable. I can only remind him of the fallibility of man, and, from his own position, endeavour to show him the necessity of the great Atonement, and the mercy of God through Christ to erring man.

The father of Prince died soon after the capture of his son.—His brother Almam Abduhl Gahdric succeeded to the throne, and, I believe, is the present reigning monarch. Prince states that he himself is entitled to the throne from this circumstance. His brother is of the half blood; his mother being an African. This circumstance, it appears, provided there is no disparity in mortal qualities, creates a preference. But he has no wish to enter again the bustle of public life. Many years of servitude have entirely subdued his ambition for power. He will be happy—he speaks to me upon this subject with a countenance beaming joy—if he can return to his native country, live the friend of the white man, and die in the land of his fathers.

I would here mention that Col. F. is ready to give him up without an equivalent. I have also explained to Prince the object of the establishment at Liberia. He speaks with gratitude of the benevolent design; and, taking into view the very short distance between that place and his own country, he feels assured he can be of great service to that colony.

I now communicate him to the favourable consideration of your Society. I cannot but persuade myself but that you will seize with avidity an instrument that appears so completely adapted to your wants. It is impossible—is it *improbable* that Abduhl Rahhahman may become the chief pioneer of civilization to unenlightened African—that, armed with the Bible, he may be the foremost of that band of pilgrims who shall roll back the mighty waves of darkness and superstition, and plant the cross of the Redeemer upon the furthermost mountains of Kong! Wishing, Rev. Sir, the human Society of which you are the able organ, all the success that so noble a cause merits, and commending it to the guidance of Him who doeth all things well, I remain with the highest respect, &c.

The captive African restored to Liberty.

[Letter from a gentleman in Natchez to a lady in Cincinnati.]

"Natchez, April 7th, 1828.

This letter will be handed to you by a very extraordinary personage—no less than your old acquaintance Prince, (or Ibrahim,) who is now free, and on his way to his own country; where he was captured in battle, nearly forty years ago, and has been in slavery nearly the whole of that long period, upon the plantation of Mr. Thomas Foster, of this county. I am much gratified to have been the instrument of his emancipation—altho' from his advanced age (sixty-six years) he can but possess merely a glimpse of the blessings to which he was entitled from his birth.

"As I happen to have a leisure half hour, I will give you a sketch of the manner in which his liberation has been brought about; you may recollect, that I frequently suggested to him, that if he would write a letter to his country I would have it conveyed for him to his own country. I think it was early in the spring of 1826, that he wrote his letter in my office, which I directed to the care of our Consul at Tangier, (Captain John Mullowny.)—Thomas B. Reed, Esq. one of our Senators, took charge of the letter to Washington, from whence it was sent by the Department of State to its destination. During last summer I received a letter from the Department of State, informing me that the letter had been forwarded, and a translation of it returned, and I was requested to inquire on what terms Mr. Foster would liberate Prince, to the intent that he might be returned to his own country. On applying to Mr. F. he agreed to give him up without any compensation, conditioned that he should not enjoy his liberty in this country. I informed the President of the result of my inquiry, and a few weeks ago, received a letter from Mr. Clay, asking me to complete the agency, and to send Prince on to Washington City; for which purpose I was authorized to draw for a sum of money necessary to defray the expenses of his journey, and to clothe him if necessary.—But the poor old man, when this was communicated to him that he was to be free and return to his native country, where he is, we have no doubt, a lawful king, (of a country called Timboo) he looked at the old companion of his slavery—the mother of his nine children:—he could not agree to part with her; she too—how could she part with him!—She wished to follow him to the end of the world. What was to be done? I had no authority to interfere as to her, and I felt almost grieved that I had taken a solitary step in the business, believing that the separation of the old couple would no doubt accelerate the death of both. However, it rejoices me to tell you Isabella is with Prince—they will both call and see "Miss Jane," as the old man, you recollect, always called you. I applied again to Mr. Foster, who is a truly amiable and worthy man; he could not find in his heart to separate his old and faithful servants, and for a very small sum, (compared with the value of Isabella as a servant) he agreed to give her up. So soon as his intentions were known, I requested a young getleman of the bar to head a subscription paper for Prince, asking of his friends to assist him to purchase his wife. Two hundred dollars was the sum required.—In a very few days he had the surplus of 93 dollars. Several gentlemen gave him $10, one gave him $15, many gave him $5, and very few less than 1 dollar.

"Prince has also several certificates voluntarily given to him, of his uncommon good conduct for twenty-four years. N. A. Ware, Esq. has kindly undertaken to see him safe to Washington City. I expect he will remain three or four days in Cincinnati, and as he will call on you in all his finery, (I have had an elegant Moorish dress made for him) and perhaps attract some attention, I write you this long history, that you may be enabled to give some account of your distinguished visiter.

Prince is really a most extraordinary man—born to a kingdom—well educated, for he now writes Arabic in a most elegant style—brought a slave into a foreign country, he has sustained a character for honesty and integrity which is almost beyond parallel; he has been faithful, honest, humble, and industrious; and although he adheres strictly to the religion of his country (Mahometanism) he expresses the greatest respect for the Christian religion, and is very anxious to obtain a Testament in his own language, that he may read the history of Jesus Christ. I wrote to the President to request one for him, but that part of my letter was not answered. I am, however, in hopes, if one is to be had at Washington City, he will be gratified on his own application for it.

"Prince called to see us yesterday, with his wife and sons, who are really the finest looking young men I have seen. They were all genteelly dressed; and although they expressed themselves pleased with the freedom of their parents, there was a *look of silent agony* in their eyes I could not bear to witness. I hope the old man will be able to realize his prospects and regain his property; which if he does, he says he can buy them at ten prices.

Method of Salting Butter.—Take of sugar, one part—nitre one part, and clean salt two parts; beat them well together and put it by for use.—To every pound of butter, [when it is freed from the butter milk] take one ounce for the preparation, and mix it thoroughly together. Butter salted in this manner and put down in tubs with a little melted butter poured over the surface, to fill every vacuity, before the top is put on, will keep for many years.

Prodigious!—The Coalition absolutely claim *credit* for having applied *the appropriations made by law for the reduction of the Public Debt*, to that purpose!—Congress passed a law—the President executes it—and his pensioners all sing hosannas to him. What an excellent, wise, able, and virtuous Chief Magistrate!—He has absolutely suffered the law to be executed—Suffered the money raised by act of Congress, and appropriated to a specific purpose by act of congress, to be applied to that purpose. He only squandered away *Eight and a half millions* of funds not thus appropriated!—What an excellent President!—What consummate blockheads the Adams printers take the people to be, when they attempt to palm such stuff upon them. The President had just as much to do with paying the public debt as the man in the moon, who looked down upon the silver—not a whit more. *Tren. Emp.*

A Small Sign.—The United States' Gazette, an Adams paper says, "may the king live forever." Will his honor the Mayor of Washington be pleased to notice this?—*Maine Republican.*

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For President.

ANDREW JACKSON.

For Vice President.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

For Elector of President and Vice President of the U. S. for the District composed of Worcester, Somerset, and part of Dorchester counties:

Thomas K. Carroll.

SECRET SERVICE.

Two weaknesses in human nature, says an eminent writer, have produced bribery, corruption, and many other wicked arts, viz: The Love of Power and the Love of Money. When we see a man straining after power, and ready to put every thing into operation to forward his own views, the rational conclusion is, that he is an ambitious man. A reference to the pages of history will teach us this salutary lesson, never trust a person with power who shows in his actions a carelessness for strict integrity, and who is ever ready to adopt such means as will secure his own aggrandizement. Every man who possesses common understanding can form some idea of an ambitious man vested with power. This power may be limited or it may be unlimited. But, for the sake of argument we will take the former position, and say it is limited. Now, an ambitious man vested with limited power, will of course, direct, turn, and twist that power to the accomplishment of his own ends. But perhaps some persons would ask the question, How can a President of the U. S. make use of any unfair means in order to ensure his own aggrandizement, when the power of the Executive is strictly limited by the law of the land? To this interrogative we would make the following observations: Every government is more or less subject to corruption; but none to less than ours, which is so small indeed, in comparison to that of other governments, that our eagle-eyed politicians have not much difficulty in discovering it, because a mistake in a small calculation is sooner discovered than one in a much larger. In choosing a person to fill the highest office in the gift of the nation, it would be always policy, to select a man of the purest political integrity, such as Jefferson, Madison, or Monroe—for then the nation would have nothing to fear. But if we are so unfortunate as to select a man whose high sense of political integrity was no greater than that of a *great number of other men in the world,* then it would be highly necessary to guard him with a watchful eye. For instance, if they did not, how easily might he make use of the *secret service* for his own *support?* If the people had cause sufficient to be displeased he might take eight or ten thousand dollars from that stock, and establish a press to deceive the people. Has not this been the case with our present Chief Magistrate? We know there are many persons who are firmly impressed that it has been the case. For, say they, why should John Q. Adams spend more *secret service* money in *thirteen days* than Monroe did during his whole administration, viz: from the 8th to the 21st Nov. last, Mr. Adams expended $8,958 for *secret service;* being $3,328 more than Mr. Monroe expended in eight years!!! The reason of this, say they, is obvious— The Marylander press was put in motion and distributed gratuitously, very soon after the above exorbitant sum was taken from the People's money by J. Q. Adams for *secret service,* to wit, about the 5th December. It is also remarked that, just before the Marylander went into operation a Baltimore gentleman, the initials of whose name we sometimes see underneath the British crown, was at this place and stated, that previous to his arrival here he had been in Washington and had an interview with their highnesses, president Adams and secretary Clay, (this was in November, the time when said sum of $8,958 was drawn for *secret service!*) And also, that the Marylander, about which he seemed much concerned, would go into operation immediately—that they were in possession of ample funds, and that an abundant emission would take place in order for distribution.— These things concur and agree so exactly, that all combined produce very strong circumstantial proof, that the said press was erected at the expense of *secret service* money. This was our impression for some time past—but since the development of the above facts we most religiously *believe* that the Marylander was established with *Secret Service* money. Would that we could persuade ourselves that this is the only instance where the public money is made subservient to deceive the people. We may add that such is the received opinion here, and will continue to be so, until that large sum of *secret service* money spent in *thirteen* days is accounted for.

Let us now enquire, What is *Secret Service?* It is, (says Burgh in his Political Disquisitions, London edition of 1774, p. 277,) "A HUGE CLOAK thrown over an *immense* scene of *Corruption,* under which we must not peep." Why must we not '*peep under it*'? "Because," continues he, "courtiers and court men tell us, there must be immense sums expended in this way, and which must not be accounted for." Why not account for them? "Because the *services* done for them must never be *known.*" This doctrine is transplanted from England into America. Is it consistent with the principles of republican government, to reserve a clause that has an immediate tendency to corruption? Certainly not; the people never understood the nature of this *secret service.* "The services done must not be *known*"!! Why not be known? Because they are *Corrupt!!!* Strange doctrine for the meridian of America, and yet some of our politicians preach up the very same doctrine in relation to it as those of Great Britain.

The Coalition editors, despairing of success through forgery and calumny, are now turning their attention to making Scriptural quotations concerning military chieftains. These are particularly designed to catch the Methodist people, to whose attention they appear directed, and who, they must think, have never so much as heard that there was a Washington. Well, we shall not say that it is out of character for them to do thus while tempting that respectable body to forsake a just and honest cause to join a corrupt one, but we will here remark that it is not quite the first instance of the kind that ever met our eyes—We believe there is something like it recorded in Matt. iv. 5 & 6.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. CLAY

In his late speech in Baltimore among other things has said, "If indeed we have incurred the Divine displeasure, and it be necessary to chastise this people with the rod of His vengeance, I would humbly prostrate myself before Him and implore his mercy to *visit* our favoured *land* with *War,* with *Pestilence,* with *Famine,* with any *Scourge* other than military rule or blind and heedless enthusiasm for mere military renown."

Now the *plain meaning* of the above is this, that he (Mr. Clay) had rather that our country should be visited *with War, Pestilence, Famine* or *Scourge* than that he should not be continued as Secretary of State, and thereby bid an everlasting farewell to all hopes of being made President of the U. States. Is this patriotism or selfishness? But why invoke chastizement by *War?* Now this word "*War*" is rather malapropos—for, admit for a moment that Gen. Jackson is a military chieftain only—can he do more injury by war than the Almighty Creator of Heaven and Earth, to whom the Orator Clay, in his ninth appearance before the public, alludes, and who looks upon Mr. Clay in the same light as he does any other worm of the dust?

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Mr. Walsh says some very good things—but many of them are thrusts under the fifth rib. He agrees with Mr. Clay against Gen. Jackson; but Mr. Clay himself does not escape animadversion for his late speech in Baltimore. Mr. W. deems "in general such effusions unsuitable for a principal member of the government." He "continues to think that a Secretary of State, or any other of the heads of the administration, *violates decorum* and starts from his sphere when he takes a public and gratuitous" (and he might have added, an *interested*) "part in the electioneering process."

The Baltimore Republican, however, handles Mr. C. with gloves off.

"There is surely something in the atmosphere of the city of Baltimore unfriendly to *demagogues*—something that acts like a spell upon them—depriving them of all their *electioneering tact.* Mr. *Adams* came here last year, and his adherents here flattered themselves his visit would gain them 500 *votes,* but before he was done with his "*Ebony & Topaz,*" his cold "*How do you do, Sirs,*" and his *pump-handle* shake of the hand, we believe the worthy managers who got up the affair, and indeed, the whole party, were sick enough of him, and found they had gained a loss. Mr. *Clay* now comes here, and known to be the most finished *demagogue* of the age, much is expected by the party from his visit—the matter is so managed as to give him an opportunity to make a *speech.* And such a speech! His friends, if they too, had not, in the violence of their party feeling, lost their discretion, would surely never have allowed it to be published. A speech in which, while he is professing devotion to liberty and republican government, while he is complaining of persecution, he wishes his country to be visited with WAR, with PESTILENCE, and with FAMINE sooner than that General Jackson shall be elected President!! A speech which extends in violence and abuse any thing that the pensioned [illegible] before the public. We believe that the [illegible]

[illegible] Commerce street [illegible] evening, until that [illegible] Address would be delivered, having been published three times only, in this paper and once in each of the other papers, the Jackson Central Committee expected that some four or five hundred of the brother Jacksonians would probably meet them on that occasion, and accordingly prepared for their accommodation a very large room (the old Exchange room in Commerce street, which at a moderate calculation, we think would hold six hundred men;) but by the time the meeting was organized, this room was crowded to suffocation—the door opening into the yard was then thrown open, and the yard was soon filled from the room, and the vacuum created in the room as soon filled from the street. Still there were thousands in the street—Commerce street from Water street down to Crowl's stable presenting one solid mass of honest true Jacksonians. The meeting which the Central Committee had intended should be a private one, having swollen into such an immense concourse, as to make it impossible for them to assemble in any *house,* the Address which was to have been delivered, was omitted, and, on motion, the meeting adjourned. The recent electioneering visit of Henry Clay, the Secretary of State, to our city, and the boastful exhibition of the farces of our opponents, their public gathering at the wharf to receive him, and the impudent and incendiary speech delivered by him while here at a private dinner and circulated through our city, would have justified our commencing an open and public campaign at once; but unwilling to set the example of public, street meetings at this early period of the season, the Committee suggested, and the meeting cheerfully acquiesced in an adjournment."

WAR, PESTILENCE AND FAMINE.—That pink of piety, purity and patriotism; *Mister* Henry Clay, talks about humbly prostrating himself before God, and imploring his mercy, to visit our favoured land with war, with pestilence, with famine, with any scourge other than military rule, or a blind and heedless enthusiasm for mere military renown. The idea he meant to convey was doubtless, that to elect General Jackson to the Presidency would be subjecting the country to military rule, and that his advocates are influenced by an enthusiasm for military renown.

This is *Mister* Henry Clay's moderation. He knows that his insinuations are totally and unqualifiedly false.— He knows full well that the country, with Jackson in the chair of Chief Magistrate, would be no more under military rule than it now is; and he knows full well that the advocates of General Andrew Jackson are no more influenced by an enthusiasm for mere military renown than those who are devoted to himself. And he has the hardihood to assert, with a view to his own advantage, what he knows to be false, and to connect the assertion, too, with the great and sacred name of the Deity!

In his speech upon the subject of the Seminole war, in reference to Gen. Jackson, and his services to the country, *Mister* Henry Clay said, "Towards that distinguished captain, who *has shed so much GLORY on our country,* whose *renown constitutes so great a portion of its moral property,* I never had, *I never can have* any other feelings than those of the *most profound RESPECT,* and of the utmost kindness." When he uttered this expression was he under the influence of enthusiasm for mere military renown? Has any of the present supporters of General Jackson said that they never *can have* any other feelings than those of the most profound respect; and of the utmost kindness?— No, this has been left as the exclusive property of *Mister* Henry Clay.— Should he ever attempt to violate his country's rights, as *Mister* Henry Clay has done, and declare his disposition to beard the people in their own hamlets with his electioneering manoeuvers, as *Mister* Henry Clay has done, with all their present respect and support turned into contempt and opposition.

Mr. Clay very well knows that the supporters of General Jackson are generally influenced in their support by a very different consideration than that of an enthusiasm for mere military renown; and that it flows from a thorough conviction that the safety, honour and glory of the country, one intimately connected with his election [illegible] reference that of Mr. Adams, [illegible] is used for no other purpose than to blind the eyes of the weak and mislead the judgement of the ignorant. But by this pretended fear of military rule under Jackson? Does the [illegible] of his having, in the hour of danger, taken the command of the militia of his country, to protect her frontier and defend her shores from invasions render him dangerous? Then are we reduced to a pretty pass. Any man who risks his life in *defence of his country,* immediately becomes her *enemy;* yet the *coward* who skulks from his duty when his country demands his services to assist in defending her against the assaults of her enemies, until the storm of war is past, is the essence of *patriotism* and is the *only* one who is fit to preside over, and [illegible] affairs! What perfect *stupidity* or *knavery* it must require in a man to advance such an ideal *Mister* Henry Clay must rest assured that the people of this country are too wise to be caught in his gull trap. He is not apprehensive of military rule under Jackson, nor does he consider the [illegible] of him the result of an enthusiasm for mere military renown, but a great difficulty with him is, that if Jackson is elected, his own high-own hopes of political advancement, must first, like Wolsey's under him, and the whole amount of the matter is that he would prefer that we should have war, pestilence or famine, or any other, or all other judgements poured upon us, rather than Jackson should succeed, and that his own hopes should perish. This the majority of the people understand, perfectly; and all *Mister* Henry Clay's balderdash about military rule, and the enthusiasm for mere military renown, will not alter their views, or arrest his fate. *Delaware Gazette.*

"A TENNESSEAN."

Under this signature, one *Dr. Armstrong,* of Tenn. or Kentucky, who was Surgeon in Jackson's Army during the late war, and who skulked like a coward from his duty whenever danger was nigh, has been publishing in a Kentucky paper edited by a *nephew of Mr. Clay,* a series of numbers attacking General Jackson's private character. The *facts*—we should say the *falsehoods,* upon which these numbers are based, have been acknowledged by *A. Erwin,* of Tenn., to have been furnished by him! This same ERWIN, has been proved by Mr. WIRT, the Attorney General of the United States to have been engaged in *smuggling negroes into this country,* and to have PERJURED himself. These, Mr. Wirt proved, beyond all doubt, in one of his *official* Reports. Yet with such names *as these* for vouchers, the Administration papers here, are republishing the numbers of "*A Tennessean*" and an address or letter to the public from this *Erwin!*

The following on this subject, we copy from the latest Nashville Republican:

"DOCTOR ARMSTRONG.—The very *patriotic* son of Æsculapius, has avowed the authorship of the pieces published under the signature of "*A Tennessean,*" and has obtained the insertion of the second number, in the Banner and Whig of this place. All and every allegation in it, going to impeach the honour or honesty of Gen. Jackson, is wholly and entirely untrue. We shall very speedily give a full history of the *facts* connected with the law suit of which the Doctor speaks, and it will then most conclusively appear, that throughout the whole transaction General Jackson's conduct was characterised by the strictest integrity and the greatest generosity." *B. Repub.*

JACKSON & MANUFACTURES.

The following extract of a letter from Gen. Jackson to Col. R. Patterson, with the excellent comments upon it, we copy from the Maryland Advocate, a well conducted Jackson paper, published in Cumberland, Allegana county, Md.

"It must appear needless to say another word, to prove that General Jackson is the friend to Domestic Manufactures and Internal Improvements. But the following letter from him to Col. Robert Patterson, is so plain, so conclusive & irresistible, that we cannot help publishing it, in addition to the above; which will 'nail to the counter' the falsehoods that the Administration men have been so busy in propagating, that Jackson was opposed to those measures. Here it is.

Extract of a letter from General Jackson to Col. R. Patterson.

"*Upon the success of our domestic Manufactures, as the hand maid of agriculture and commerce,* depends, in a great measure, the independence of our country; and I assure you, that no man can feel more sensibly than I do the necessity of encouraging them."

In addition to this, Gen. Jackson's name stands recorded *in favour* of every measure of Internal Improvement and Domestic Manufactures that was agitated in Congress whilst he was a member of that body; whilst John Q. Adams, has never in the whole course of his life given a single vote in favour of either of those great measures.— But on the contrary, wherever we find his name recorded, it is in opposition to them. It is true, in his first message to Congress he came out a most furious advocate for Internal Improvements; astonishing every person at the lengths he was willing (affectedly) to go. But what has he said or done since then? Nothing at all. Not one word has he said on the subject of Domestic Manufactures, since his inauguration. For two years Mr. Adams had a majority in Congress, and might, therefore, have had any appropriation made for Internal Improvements that he would have asked for. But nothing was ever said or done after his first message. We will resume this subject; but before we close the present paragraph we repeat that John Q. Adams has never given a vote in favour of either Internal Improvements or Domestic Manufactures, but has always been found in the opposition. While Gen. Jackson has constantly advocated and voted for every measure tending to promote or encourage those objects. We challenge the Adams men to contradict us, and show the proof."

GEN. JACKSON.—The Charleston Mercury relates the following interesting anecdote of Gen. Jackson "At the period of the greatest embarrassment during the Creek campaign, when despondency clouded the brow of every American soldier in the field, with the exception of the commanding general, a delegation of officers from their fellow associates in arms were selected to apply to Gen. Jackson to abandon the war and retreat to the settlements. After portraying in impressive language the almost hopeless condition of the army, with a vindictive savage foe ambushed on their march, not an article of subsistence save a few acorns to administer to the demands of hunger, and an almost trackless wilderness in their rear, the committee in the language of despair exclaimed,—Great God, General what is to become of us? "Put your trust, replied the immortal chieftain, in God, and confide in me, and as Moses did the Israelites, I will lead you through the wilderness."

Mr. Clay sooner than see a rival—and one too, who, at the last election received a larger number of votes than any other candidate, elected to the Presidency, would see our happy country convulsed with War, the hardy, healthful and industrious population of this fair garden of the world, swept away by loathsome Pestilence, or sink under the slow and painful death by Famine. Isn't this impious, infamous, shocking? What! that a man, who mouths about patriotism, and talks of prostrating himself before his Maker, should invoke upon his country War, Pestilence, and Famine! The idea is almost too monstrous, too horrible to be conceived! Yet, such has been the language of Mr. Clay, the Secretary of State! ! It is true, he did not mention the *name* of Jackson in his speech, but the whole of it was directed at *him.* But since Mr. Clay has invoked War, Pestilence and Famine, upon the country, let us suppose that some one of these scourges should be visited upon us. Suppose we were to be involved in War! To whom would the people look to carry them honorably and gloriously through it? Think you it would be *John Q. Adams,* or his *spouting Secretary?* No! No! the eyes of the nation would turn to him, who closed the last war in a blaze of glory;—they would look to the old Farmer of Tennessee—they would point, as with one hand, to ANDREW JACKSON! Suppose our fair country were to be afflicted with *Pestilence!*— Who would be seen, at the risk of his own life attempting to save the lives of others? Would it be *John Q. Adams,* or his demagogue of a *Secretary?* No! It would be he, who, when disease had weakened him & hard service had worn him down almost, encountered the pestilential vapours of the marshes and the scorching sun of a Southern country in the cause of the people. It would be ANDREW JACKSON? Suppose *Famine* should blight our land! Who should we see sharing his private fortune with his fellow citizens? Think you it would be *John Q. Adams!* No! He has hung like a leech upon the body politic, sucking from the treasury the hard earnings of the poor, and his appetite seeming "to increase by what it fed on."—*Baltimore Republican.*

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Henry at New York, brings advices from Havre to the 19th and Paris papers to the 18th ult. both inclusive. These papers, we learn from the New York American, contain accounts from Odessa, that *Russia had declared war against Turkey;* and in that of the 18th there is an article, dated Bucharest, 26th March, which states that a report prevailed there that a division of Russian troops had crossed the Danube, near Reni, and taken possession of several Turkish vessels—among which was one loaded with provisions for the fortresses on the Danube, and afterwards re-crossed the river.

As it now seems to be ascertained beyond doubt that the Russian armies will pass the Pruth, and as the tone of all the foreign journals leads us to suppose that this occupation of the two Principalities will be made with the concurrence of the Allies; the next point of moment is, to what extent is Russia to proceed without being understood to violate her understanding of the Treaty of the 6th of July? We have learned from a source at Washington which we consider authentic, that it is within the contemplation of the parties to that treaty, that Russia should cross the Danube, and bring Turkey to reason by dispersing her forces in that quarter. If Russia, in the event of success, should keep her faith to her allies by seeking no accession of territory, we presume she is to be rewarded by retaining the Principalities, and the acquisition of commercial and other privileges. Her prevalence in the contest would expose her moderation in so delicate a test, that it is no wonder the French ministry propose a loan, in order to be ready to meet all contingencies.—*B. American, May 20.*

Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine. We understand that a report has been, and perhaps still is in circulation, in some neighbourhoods, against the standing of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine; for which there is not the slightest reason. The public at a distance may rest assured that in this place there is no distrust of the bank whatever.— *Del. Gazette.*

Counterfeits.—A merchant of New York received on Tuesday from a customer in Virginia, four ten dollar notes of the Manhattan Company, and took a fifth at his store from a stranger, all of which are counterfeit. They are dated Jan. 3d and 4th, 1827, and payable to D. Le Roy. This is a new emission from a plate which was, we believe, first used with the date of July, 1825.

Appointments by the President.—Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania, and William Pitt Preble, of Maine, to be severally agents in the negotiation and upon the umpirage relating to the northeastern boundary of the United States.

John Savage, of New York, to be Treasurer of the United States, in the place of Thomas T. Tucker, deceased.

MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

A letter from Washington under date of Tuesday, from a source on which we have full reliance, communicates the following information.—

"The Secretary of War, Governor Barbour, will be nominated to-morrow to the Senate, as Minister to London. Gen. P. B. Porter, of New York, succeeds him as Secretary of War. General Harrison goes to Columbia." *American.*

THE TARIFF.

This bill with the amendments of the Senate, passed the House of representatives on Thursday the 15th inst. It now wants only the signature of the President to become a law.

☞Aware of the general and anxious solicitude produced by the news of the sickness of General Lafayette, the following extract is taken from the last letter received from that constant friend of America, to J. S. Skinner, Esq. of Baltimore, dated

"*Paris, March 28, 1828.*

"It is with a lively and deep regret that I have heard the death of General Brown—a few days before we have been informed of the loss of Governor De Witt Clinton. Distance does not soften the feelings of friends on those melancholy occasions. I have been very sick for upwards of two months. A bronchial inflammation, with the addition, for a few days, of a pleurisy has confined me to my bed. I now am a convalescent and begin to attend the Chambre des Deputes, where some, very inadequate to be sure, but real ameliorations are likely to take place. Remember me most affectionately to our friends at Baltimore and Washington."—*A. Farmer.*

CONTENTS

Of the American Farmer of May 23.

Answers to some of the Queries relating to Agriculture, &c., *concluded*—Notice of Maryland Cotton—On Reaping Grain—Sketch of the Character of the late Colonel John Taylor of Caroline, Virginia—Potatoes—Prospect of Crops—Extracts from the Manual on the Culture and Manufacture of Silk, with remarks; *continued*—Dentition, Teething; *continued*—Useful Hints, relative to Bed-clothes, Mattresses, Cushions, &c.—Pedigrees of Thorough-bred Horses; President, Eclipse, Porto Bello, Commutation, and Herod—Wildair, Figure, &c.—Liverwort, Table of Inspections of Wheat Flour—Indian Cure for the Bite of Snakes—Editorial—Steam Printing Presses; Letter from General Lafayette; Communication, Neat Farming, on a large scale, at Harewood—Trade on the Susquehanna—Prices.

Baltimore Prices Current.

Baltimore, Friday, May 23.

FLOUR—white wheat family, $[illegible] a 6 50—superfine Howard-st. 4 75 a 4 87½; city mills, 4 50; Susquehanna 4 37½ a 4 50—GRAIN, best red wheat 87 a 92; best white wheat 95 a 1 0[illegible]; ordinary to good 80 a 85—CORN, [illegible] a 34—RYE, 50—OATS, 20 a 22—CLOVER SEED, 3 a 3 50—TIMOTHY, 1 25 a 2 00—BARLEY, [illegible] a 62—FLAXSEED, 75 a 80.

☞The Ladies' Bible Society will meet on Monday the 2d of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M. in the Methodist Church at Princess-Anne.

☞The Levy Court of Somerset county will meet on Tuesday the 10th of June next, to elect Constables.

☞An error occurred in the communication published last week, signed 'A Subscriber.' The weight of the sheep there given was the live weight.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I have appointed Benjamin J. Jones my agent to collect all money due me, and to adjust and settle all claims against me, therefore all persons owing me, or having claims against me will please call on him.

JOHN JONES, (of Ben.)

May 27, 1828.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by George M. Wil[illegible] a justice of the peace, and to me directed, one, James Dorman use of Jery. Mezzick use of Hooper & J[illegible]kins against Louda Riggin and James Powell, and one George Wright against Louda Riggin, I have seized taken in execution as the property of the said Louda, one negro girl named Sarah, which said negro girl I shall sell on the 17th day of June next, to the highest bidder for ready cash, at the Court-House door, in Princess Anne, between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above claims.

SAML. McBRYDE, Const.

May 26—27. dk

From the W. Telegraph.

COALITION LITERATURE.

Had not the coalition and its adherents assailed Gen. Jackson with the most intemperate abuse, for alleged literary deficiencies, we should never have urged such deficiencies against any one of *them.* We consider the writing and speaking of our mother tongue correctly, a species of knowledge worth acquiring, because through that tongue are ideas exchanged with our countrymen; and the nearer we approach to verbal and oral precision, the less are we in danger of misunderstanding or being misunderstood. Still, one may speak his own language ungrammatically, and write it without regard to correctness in grammar or orthography, without danger of misinterpretation. To may say that, "the Americans is a well educated people," and write that, "vigilence is the preservativ of liberty," without being misunderstood by a single person of common sense, conversant with the English language. On the contrary, he may spell with critical accuracy, every word in this inconveniently copious language, and be perfectly conversant with every rule which rhetoricians & grammarians have prescribed; and still, in negotiating a treaty, or settling contested claims, express himself so indistinctly as to concede the principal points of the controversy. Therefore, while conceding to literary precision its just importance, we deny that it is any test of ones qualifications *for* difficult and complicated public trusts. We have viewed the late attacks upon the literary character of General Jackson as exceedingly contemptible; suggested by minds exceedingly narrow and grovelling, and utterly incapable of enlarged and liberal views; and have therefore denounced them, things of which authors ought to be ashamed.

But while protesting against such attacks, we contend that, those who make them are obnoxious to all the censure they cast on others, if perchance, their own literary labours should not be without blemish. Retaliation is just; and should be severe, in proportion to the baseness of the aggressor. These remarks are suggested by a letter from a member of Congress to one of his constituents, which has been sent to us for publication, and which we here give, *verbatim et literatim et punctuatim.*

Washington April 4th 1828.

Dr. Sir: Yours is read and trust although we may differ as to the person who aspires to the Chief magistracy of this Country. It will not in the least interfere with our feelings as friends

I enclosed you the addresses you mentioned from a belief they contain important truths and should they not meet your views you would give to them a candid perusal and would have you, (as I know you would) act according to your best Judgment— You have long known my Sentiments as it respects the two great parties in this Country, Republican and Federal my sentiments are not changed I prefer Mr. Adams—you Mr Jackson— Mr. Adams is the Son of a Federalist, but his first acts as a politician was in support of Jeffersons administration, He possessed his Confidence until the death of that eminent Statesman not only his but Madison and Munroe. And I know of no one act to Change the opinion they formed— Jackson—His military Character has been that of a brave and successful officer—His Political life and his fitness to fill the high Station which his friends ask—is the only question—About the first act of his Political life was his vote in Congress which he gave against the vote of thanks to Washington, This I have referred to the then Journal of Congress to be correct—He voted with Tim Pickering and other federalist, and indeed a leading federalist in Congress now is his Supporters—I will not speak of his civil or military life, in its various lights which has been drawn before the public and from dockuments on record it does appear to me they are sufficient to satisfy any one that he is totally unqualified for that Station—But I have still stronger objections if possible—I consider him the candidate of the South who are opposed to the American System I see enough daily to convince me of this— You will not be surprised at the course I take—and pardon me for giving so briefly my reasons—And excuse me for sending you another dockument it is the official record from the War office of the trial and conviction of Six Militiamen—Let me ask an attentive perusal and an answer in the same friendship which address you——

Yours truly

D WOODCOCK.

Z. WHITNEY Esq.

(Mr. Whitney's reply to the above.)

Cayuga County, New York,
Genoa, April 28, 1828.

Dear Sir: I duly received yours of the 4th inst. together with the pamphlet you mentioned. It afforded me satisfaction to see that you are willing to tolerate an honest difference of political opinion, for I suspect we must continue still to differ, unless some more powerful reasons than I have yet seen, operate to change my mind, as to the subject of your letter. I think you must be mistaken as to the first part of Mr. Adams' political career. "About" the first of his public life, I believe, was in the legislature of Massachusetts. Then he was the principal leader of the federal party, a supporter of his father's administration and re-election, and consequently an opponent to the election of Jefferson. He continued in the same political course until his noted disclosure of the "treasonable designs," as they are called, of the New-England federalists, which was in the latter part of Mr. Jefferson's last term of office. After his recantation of federalism, I never could perceive any great support he gave Jefferson's or the succeeding administrations, unless it was in accepting offices under them, in the capacity of foreign minister, he has done the same as any other man of common abilities would have done, except in a few instances. His patriotic letter to Levitt Harris, however, I hope no other man in his station would have been guilty of writing.— One of those cases was one which I referred to in my last, that is his wish to cede to England the privilege of the Mississippi in exchange for the fishing privilege of Newfoundland.— This I do not think, at the present time, can admit of a doubt. Now this appears to me to show too much sectional feeling for any man (let him be north or south) who is the representative of a nation; nor do I believe any friend to his country will justify it, unless party spirit has carried him entirely beyond the bounds of reason and judgement. His demands for outfits, salaries, contingent expenses and constructive journeys, are other instances which prove to me that, personal interest was more his object than the public good. Now I would ask you as a man, not as a politician, how his conduct in this last respect compares with that of General Jackson, when the citizens of New Orleans voluntarily urged upon him the amount which Judge Hall fined him. I must acknowledge that considering the exalted station of the two, it makes Mr. Adams look very contemptible in my view. Another very strong objection to Mr. Adams, which we have in this quarter, is the manner in which he came into office. His election resulted, without a doubt in my mind, from corrupt bargain with an old political opponent, one whom he had opposed on almost every important subject for a long time. Even the conduct of Jackson in the Seminole war, he defended against the attacks of this new made friend. The same conduct of Jackson, which he and you then supported, his consistent followers now holding up to the public as deserving reprobation. You will undoubtedly deny this, and say if such a bargain existed, it would admit of proof. So I think and further I believe it has been sufficiently proved to satisfy every honest and intelligent man in the Union, whether he will acknowledge it or not.

With this opinion of Mr. Adams, you cannot be surprised that I should be opposed to his re-election, for I do not believe the time has yet come, when the greatest political intriguer is to be considered the most proper manager of our national concerns. As to his administration, my opinion is decidedly against it. Our national concerns are not in that prosperous condition which we might expect from a vigorous administration in time of peace, particularly, as it regards our relations with foreign governments. The increase of the expenses of government is such as to convince one that, there must be deficiency of honesty or economy some where, and gives rise to the fear that, if this administration and increase of expenses continue, our finances may become seriously embarrassed. You must pardon me if I do not attach so much importance to your objections to General Jackson as you seem to. Of his opposition to the vote of thanks to Washington, I am not sufficiently informed to give an opinion. It seems, however, it was no barrier to his exposing his life in fighting in defence of the liberties of his country. But at the worst, it cannot be worse than Mr. Adams' vote against a resolution of respect to the memory of Samuel Adams, in the legislature of Massachusetts. But your strongest objection to General Jackson, you say, is, that he is the candidate of the South, who are opposed to the "American System." What grounds you have to believe he is opposed to the "American System" I know not. For my part, I have seen nothing which would lead to that conclusion—but on the contrary, the whole course of his life, I think, proves that he would be the President of the nation and not of a section. By the by, how happens it, if Mr. Adams is so much in favor of the "American System," that he entirely omitted it in his message to Congress. Of the trial and execution of the six militia men, the "official record" of which you sent me, I have but little to say. I consider the pamphlet as deceptive and intended to mislead, and the conduct of Jackson in relation to that affair as no more than the necessary discharge of an official duty, which the circumstances of the times imperiously demanded. This conclusion I have come to from a careful examination of all the sources of information within my reach, not omitting your "official record from the War office."

Yours, &c.,

ZERAH WHITNEY.

D. WOODCOCK, Esq.

Allowing for the sake of argument, all his enemies have alleged against Gen. Jackson, and which is wantonly untrue; admitting all their distortions and misrepresentations of his letters, for the contemptible purpose of shewing that he does not always write with literal or grammatical accuracy, we can find nothing so truly ridiculous, so indicative of gross ignorance of grammatical or orthographical rules, as this letter of the honorable Representative. It is a literary curiosity, which no one can read without smiling, if not laughing outright. What adds to the stigma of the Honorable member's ignorance, is the fact that, he has received what is called a collegiate education, and was a schoolmate at Yale College, of the Vice President. How could his time have been employed at his *Alma Mater?* Certainly not in the studies usually pursued there; for it is impossible to conceive that, any person who had ever learned to write his own language with tolerable accuracy, and had never been in the habit of writing or speaking any other, should so utterly forget its most common forms. It is also difficult to conceive that, any one should have passed through an American College and obtained a diploma, without learning something of the structure of his own language. But admitting that the Honorable member was a proficient in his academical and collegiate studies, among which are English grammar, and spelling and composition in English, how could he have been employed since his departure from the halls of learning? The mere fact of reading newspapers, to say nothing of books, would be sufficient for retaining some knowledge of grammar and spelling. He must then, either have been a dunce in college and have obtained a degree without being able to pass the slightest examination, a reflection upon the government and faculty of Yale College which is utterly inadmissible; or he cannot have read a book in English since that period. In either case, how eminently must he be qualified for a legislator of this great country!! We say nothing of the Honorable members ignorance of American political history; for gross must be his ignorance, who could say that, the first acts of Mr. Adams' political life were in support of Mr. Jefferson's administration. We have left that to his correspondent, whose letter we publish, and who has answered the Honorable gentleman thoroughly. We may venture to assert, however, that, no one of the gentleman's constituents would have committed a blunder so ridiculous. We confine our remarks to his *literature;* and would advise him, if he would not commit wilful murder by causing us to die of laughing, to say no more against the *civil* qualifications of General Jackson. David Woodcock, who cannot write a sentence of pure English, nor spell even his blunders correctly, and who knows less of his country's history than any school boy over ten years of age, talking of General Jackson's unfitness for a civil station! Bah!!

NO DENIAL.

We called upon Mr. Warfield last week, to meet fairly and fully the queries propounded to him; and we were assured, immediately after the publication of our paper, that he would meet them with a pointed and unequivocal denial. The Examiner made its appearance, but it contains *no denial.* On the contrary a most unfair and suspicious attempt is made to blink the question by evading the first issue. Instead of denying that he ever made the statement embraced in the queries, he denies that ever Mr. Adams held any communication like the one mentioned. This kind of shuffling will never do, and we again call upon Mr. Warfield to meet the queries as they are put, and say distinctly whether he did or did not state what is contained in the queries.

The following is his communication to the public. It will be seen he denies that ever Mr. Adams sent for him and asked him for his vote, &c. This is not the point at issue. The question is, did not Mr. W. make such a statement? This he does not deny— he dare not deny.

"My personal acquaintance with Mr. Adams is extremely limited. I never did receive from him any letter, note, or written communication, *at any time or upon any business public or private*—nor did he ever request in *writing or verbally* any private conversation with me. I never held with Mr. Adams any conversation upon the subject of my vote on the presidential election. He never made to me any overture of any character on that subject. If it had been possible for him to have been so lost to all feeling of delicacy and propriety as to have made any overture, I would have indignantly repelled the insult. Since the close of the session of 1824—5, I have not seen Mr. Adams, nor did I ever before or since that time receive any communication from him on the subject of a foreign mission. Of the nine representatives from Maryland, four being for General Jackson and five having voted for Mr. Adams, as one of them, I may have said I gave the casting vote of the state. In voting for Mr. Adams I was influenced by a conscientious belief of his decided superiority to General Jackson, and under a clear conviction that the safety and best interests of Maryland, and the safety and welfare of my country would (as they have been) be emphatically subserved and promoted.— Moreover, during the contested election in the district I represented, in the summer of 1824, the public mind was much agitated on the subject of the presidential election, which was to take place in this state soon after the election of members to congress. In my private conversation and in my public addresses I avowed my decided preference for Mr. Clay—*that my next choice would be Mr. Adams,* but that I would be governed in my vote on that question, should it devolve upon the House of Representatives, by what might be the ascertained wishes of a majority of the citizens of the district. The result of the election proved that there was a large majority of the voters in that district in favor of Mr. Adams' election. I was bound under those circumstances, by the pledge which I had both privately and publicly given to my constituents to vote for Mr. Adams. The facts which I have stated are now in the distinct recollection of the most respectable citizens of this state. Wherefore then, the necessity of any conference with Mr. Adams on the subject?

HENRY R. WARFIELD.

Frederick-town, May 9th, 1828.

Is this a negative to our queries? Is this saying that he never made the statement alleged? No—nothing like it. We will not be satisfied with such a subterfuge. A plain denial is what we demanded—what the public have a right to demand—or the bill will be taken pro confesso against him."—We have said, and we again say, we have the most respectable testimony to sustain the fact of Mr. Warfield having made the statement, and his artful evasion of the question, is proof presumptive that he is afraid to deny it. We have in our possession, and can at any time produce, the certificate of a man of high standing, a man whose veracity has never, to our knowledge, been impeached—a man whose honesty of motives in making the disclosure, we do not think will be questioned. Although he is not the only witness on whom we rely to prove the allegations Mr. Warfield has not ventured to deny, we attach more importance to him on account of the relation in which he stood to Mr. Clay & Mr. Warfield. He was a candidate for elector in favor of Mr. Clay at the last presidential election and was supported as such by the friends of Mr. Clay in this electoral district. This gentleman was the decided friend of Mr. Clay up to the election in the House of Representatives, and we presume to the time of Mr. Warfield's disclosure. He is a native of Maryland, distinguished as a scientific physician, and has contributed much to medical literature. It will at once be perceived that we allude to Doctor WILLIAM ZOLLICKOFFER. He is one of the persons to whom Mr. Warfield made the statement. The doctor certifies to every tittle involved in the queries, and Mr. Warfield has not denied, and we perceive he will not venture to deny the doctor's certificate—Mr. Warfield having evaded the question, and by his silence on the direct issue, impliedly admitted that he did make the statement, the only conclusion that can be drawn from his answer to the queries, are, that he told Dr. Zollickoffer what was not true, or that his answer to the queries involves falsehood. One of the two is inevitable.—We shall pursue this subject in our next.—*Fredericktown Citizen.*

THE CONTRAST, OR A PILL FOR THE ELECTIONEERING SECRETARIES.

The original, of which the following is a copy, is in our possession. It is in the hand writing of THOMAS JEFFERSON, late President of the United States, and will be submitted to the inspection of any gentlemen, belong to which party he may, who will call at this office. It will be observed there is no date to it, but it was probably written during the Presidency of Mr. Jefferson, for we found it among a parcel of his papers endorsed '1804—5—6,' It is evidently the rough draught—having many erasures and interlineations. We presume it to have been the form of a circular put into the hands of the head of each Department, to be addressed to its subordinate officers.

We ask the public to mark the difference betwen the course here chalked out by Mr. *Jefferson* for the officers of the General Government, and that pursued by the present *President,* his *Secretaries,* and *all* "officers depending on the Executive of the Union." We have seen Mr. Adams since he became President of the United States coming among us, endeavouring to throw off his natural reserve, to be very "*condescending,*" to use a word which was applied to his conduct at the time by one of the loyal prints of this city, and devoting two or three days to the purpose of *electioneering.* We have seen Mr. *Clay,* the Secretary of State of Mr. Adams' choice—no not *choice*—appointment,—making *annually* a tour to the West *electioneering* for the administration—making speeches at barbacues, taverns, crossroads, &c.—extolling himself and his friends, and Mr. Adams and his friends, and abusing General Jackson and his party—we have seen him using his official influence and the patronage of his Department to effect elections both in the General and State Governments,—we have seen him, in a word, neglecting his public duties to the great loss of the public, and openly and shamelessly *electioneering!* We have seen Mr. *Barbour,* the Secretary of War, pushing into Virginia and attending the election where his own son was a candidate, and electioneering for him so openly as to disgust the proud freeholders of Virginia—and we have seen him too in our own state electioneering—and we have seen him under the pretence of visiting the Bedford Springs making an *electioneering* demonstration on Pennsylvania. We have seen Mr. *Southard,* Mr. Adams' Secretary of the Navy, at one time, at the Virginia Springs, at another, in New Jersey, again, on "a tour of observation to the lakes." We have seen all these trips of the Honorable Secretaries of Mr. Adams made at such peculiar crises,—at, or just before elections— that we cannot doubt their objects.— But, to the Circular, the correctness of the sentiments of which every man will admit, and whose cutting application to the present officers of the General Government will strike every one.

"*CIRCULAR.*"

"The President of the U. S. has seen with dissatisfaction officers of the General Government taking on various occasions active parts in elections of the public functionaries whether of the General or of the State Governments. Freedom of election being essential to the mutual independence of governments, and of the different branches of the same government so vitally cherished by most of our constitutions, it is deemed improper for officers depending on the Executive of the Union to attempt to control or influence the free exercise of the elective right. This I am instructed therefore to notify to all officers within my department holding their appointments under the authority of the President directly, and to desire them to notify to all subordinate to them. The right of an officer to give his vote at elections as a qualified citizen is not meant to be restrained, nor, however given shall it have any effect to his prejudice: but it is expected that he will not attempt to influence the votes of others, nor take any part in the business of electioneering, that being deemed inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution and his duties to it."

☞We repeat it—any gentleman may see the original of the above Circular, in the hand-writing of Mr. Jefferson, who will call at this office. *Balt. Rep.*

Mr. Clay is in terrible alarm now, for the safety of the Republic. He talks of "impending perils," and "the existing crisis." General Jackson is about to be made President, and "*Mister* Henry Clay" as Mr. Adams would —*did*—say, fears we are all about to be undone!

The same gentleman, "*Mister* Henry Clay," in his speech on the Seminole war, in 1819, said—

"He was far from intimating that General Jackson cherished any designs inimical to the liberties of the country. He believed his intentions PURE and PATRIOTIC. He thanked God that he *would* not, but he thanked him still more that he could not, if he would, overturn the liberties of the Republic."

Mr. Clay did not then anticipate that General Jackson would ever stand in his way to the Presidency.— Times have changed, and Jackson is now a Sylla, a Cæsar, a Marius, a Cromwell. It won't do Mr. Clay. Why not just say at once, General Jackson is a candidate for the Presidency—if he is elected I am thrown out of office, with no possibility of ever coming in again. This is the truth of the whole matter, and the people understand it. They know very well that you have no fears for the liberties of the people, or the preservation of the constitution under Jackson; and it is idle for you to attempt to make any man believe that speechifying is for any thing but *yourself.* You are in office and you want to stay there. *Ib.*

EXTRACT of a Letter from Mr. Wm. C. Rives of the House of Representatives, to his Constituents in the county of Amherst, Va.

"In relation to that portion of the expenditure out of this fund, which is most liable to abuse (I mean expenditures for *secret service*) we have now the authority of the public and uncontradicted statement of a member of Congress (Mr. J. S. Barbour,) who also a member of the standing committee on Public Expenditures, for the fact that the amount of this kind of expenditure since the commencement of the present administration had exceeded all bounds of proportion to the same kind of expenditure under former administrations, *in like* circumstances. You will see from Mr. Barbour's speech, a copy of which I sent you, that the amount of *secret service* expenditures during two years and 6 months of Mr. Adams' Administration has been $10,624 68, while the whole amount expended for *secret service* from the beginning to the end of Mr. Monroe's eight years, was only $5,630, and that in the short interval of *thirteen days* indeed, to wit, from the 8th to the 21st November last, Mr. Adams expended $8,958 for *secret service,* being 3,328 dollars more than Mr. Monroe expended, during the whole period of his administration.— Having seen and examined the official vouchers on which Mr. Barbour's statement is founded, I know it to be entirely correct. * * *

"Indeed, is not the fact, *which has not and cannot be controverted* that the *whole* current expenditures of the government under the present administration exceed the aggregate amount of similar expenditures, during an equal period of the last administration by near SEVEN MILLIONS of dollars, at the lowest calculation, (according to the estimate in my speech this excess is $6,703,833. Mr. Barbour, in his speech, makes it $8,685,307 in consequence of excluding the item of military pensions, which I did not exclude,) and the reluctant admission of the *President* in his message to Congress at the commencement of the Session that "the expenditures of the last year exceed its receipts," by the sum of *one hundred thousand* dollars, which he calls a *small excess*—Are not these facts sufficient in themselves to stamp with utter reprobation and discredit all the vain pretensions of economy on the part of the friends of the present administration? * * * *

"W. C. RIVES."

The following is among a number of able and spirited resolutions, adopted at a late meeting of the citizens of Fayette county, Pa. The facts therein stated are matters of public record, and are so plainly and broadly set forth, that the most subdulous casuistry cannot alter its meaning—

Resolved, That ANDREW JACKSON, is entitled to our support as the decided and OPEN friend to Domestic Manufactures, and Internal improvements. Having voted whilst lately a member of Senate, for the Tariff of 1824, which is now the only law on the subject, and FIVE TIMES in favour of Internal Improvements in the same year, and in no case against them, whilst J. Q. Adams, when a member of the same body voted SEVEN TIMES against Internal Improvements and never once for them; and who HAS NEVER, before or since he became President, said one word to congress in favour of the tariff.

We select the following from among a number of able resolutions, passed at a meeting held at Zanesville, Ohio, a short time since.

Resolved, That we view with astonishment and regret, the repeated assertions and acts of designing politicians to delude the people into the belief, that General Jackson is opposed to the encouragement and protection of domestic manufactures and internal improvements.

Resolved, That, as western citizens friendly to the "American System"— to domestic manufactures and internal Improvements—we recommend all *true* friends to manufactures and internal improvements to support the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson to the Presidency.

The editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser is a member of the Senate of Massachusetts, and on the list of Candidates for the lower house from Boston, we discover five names that belong to the editorial corps. The politicians of the literary emporium seem to be liberal. In this portion of the Union —they make the press and its conductors young ambition's ladder—and having gained the top, they are occasionally disposed to turn their back and kick down the means whereby they did ascend.—*U. S. Gaz.*

We are authorized to announce

Anthony B. Bennett, Esq.

as a Candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland.

May 27, 1828. jw

We are authorized to announce

John C. Wilson, jr. Esq.

as a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

May 13, 1828. mt

We are authorized to announce

Levin D. Jones, Esq.

as a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

We are authorized to announce

William H. Waters, Esq.

as a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
May 20, 1828.

§§SEAL.§§ *ON application of Edward Fowler & Levisa Kennerly, Administrators of Orrell Kennerly, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers, of Somerset county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Orrell Kennerly, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 29th of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th of May, 1828.

EDWARD FOWLER, &
LEVISA KENNERLY,
Adm'tors of O. Kennerly, dec'd.

May 27, 1828. k

NOTICE.

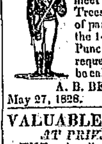
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are respectfully requested to come forward and settle their accounts by paying the cash, before the 15th of June next. The subscriber is compelled to this course from the peculiar situation of his affairs. He returns his grateful acknowledgements for the very liberal encouragement he has received from the public, in his line of business, and solicits a continuance of the same, as he will continue to exert himself to render universal satisfaction. The public's ob't. serv't.

THOS. L. DISHAROON.

Snowhill, May 27th, 1828.

N.B. Those of my customers, whom I may not see during Somerset Court, are requested to remit me the amount of their accounts and thereby prevent the addition of cost. T. L. D.

MILITARY NOTICE.



THE Ferry Company of Militia are ordered to meet at the Walnut-Trees, their usual place of parade, on Saturday the 14th of June next.— Punctual attendance is requested. The roll will be called at 2 o'clock P.M.

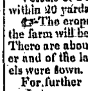
A. B. BENNETT, Capt.

May 27, 1828.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM, situated at the mouth of Wicomico Creek, in Somerset county, Md. containing about 300 acres and known by the name of "Kibble's Destiny." The improvements are an excellent two story frame house, with necessary outbuildings—A peach orchard containing nearly 1000 trees—Also, a good apple orchard.



Vessels of a large burden can come within 20 yards of the house.

☞The crops of corn and wheat on the farm will be sold with the land— There are about 175,000 of the former and of the latter about forty bushels were sown.

For further particulars and terms apply to JOSHUA MORRIS.

May 20, 1828.

THE PARTERRE.

VARIETY instils into the mind a relish for the useful and the sweet.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

STANZAS, *addressed to Lelia.*

Dear Girl, how oft my mind revives
The luscious moments, spent with thee;
How oft my fleet thought pursues
The glances, thou hast given me!

Tho' absent, I behold thy form,
Tho' absent, I can see thee smile,
Tho' absent, thou my heart dost warm,
Dost cheer my bosom, all the while.

I speak not Flat'ry's wily words;
True love will not its object mar:
Since Flat'ry false delight affords,
To Virtue, Candour's dearer far.

I call thee not the *fairest* flow'r,
That ever grac'd the gay parterre;
I say not, thine's the only pow'r,
Which can my weary bosom cheer.

But thou hast charms, delightsome charms,
Which grace thy person and thy mind,
Which calm life's turbulent alarms,
And make thy smiles so sweet and kind.

Love beams in ev'ry artless glance,
And Modesty adorns thy mein;
Love does thy virgin worth enhance,
And Virtue holds, in thee, her reign.

EDMUND.

Bellavilla, May 22, 1828.

[SELECTED.]

THE WINGS OF LOVE.

Translated from the French.

'Tis said Love flies; whence came his wings?
The boy was born with no such things,
For innocence would never rove,
And wings were useless then to Love:
Nor did they shoot up as he grew,
For Infancy is fond and true:
Thus, still unfledg'd, he reach'd the age
When tender sighs the heart engage,
For Constancy will ever prove
The sister fair of youthful Love:
But soon as e'er one balmy kiss,
From Chloe's lips, had seal'd his bliss,
And taught his little heart to leap,
The callow points began to peep.
Another kiss!—the callow points
To pinions sprout with downy joints.
Kiss follows kiss!—two days, 'tis said,
Full plumage o'er the pinions spread.
In fine, he talk'd and woo'd so well,
He gain'd much more than I shall tell.
Soon as his power the Urchin knew,
He proudly clapt his wings and flew.

FROM THE BIJOU.

YOUTH AND AGE.

By S. T. Coleridge, Esq.

Youth, a breeze mid blossoms straying,
Where Hope clings feeding like a bee,
Both were mine! Life went a Maying
With Nature, Hope and Poesy.

When I was young—
When I was young!—Ah! woful when!
Ah, for the change 'twixt now and then!
This house of clay not made with hands,
This body that does me grievous wrong,
O'er hill and dale and sounding sands,
How lightly then it flashed along:
Like those trim boats, unknown of yore,
On winding lakes and rivers wide,
That ask no aid of sail or oar,
That fear no spite of wind or tide!
Nought cared this body for wind or weather,
When youth and I lived in't together.
Flowers are lovely; Love is flower-like,
Friendship is a sheltering tree.
O the joys, that came down shower-like,
Of Beauty, Truth and Liberty.

Ere I was old—
Ere I was old?—Ah, woful ere!
Which tells me youth's no longer here!
O youth, for years so many and sweet,
'Tis known that thou and I were one:
I'll think it but a false conceit,
It cannot be that thou art gone!
Thy vesper bell hath not yet toll'd
And thou wert aye a masker bold.
What strange disguise hast now put on,
To make believe that thou art gone?
I see these locks in silvery slips,
This dragging gait, this altered size;
—But spring tide blossoms on thy lips,
And tears take sunshine from thine eyes:
Life is but thought, so think I will
That Youth and I are house-mates still.

FROM ZION'S HERALD.

PASTIME.

"Like as the damask rose you see,
Or like the blossom on the tree,
Or like the daisy flowers in May,
Or like the morning to the day,
Or like the sun, or like the shade,
Or like the gourd which Jonah had;
E'en such is man, whose thread is spun,
Drawn out and cut, and so is done.—
The rose withers, the blossom blasteth,
The flowers fade, the morning hasteth,
The sun sets, the shadow flies,
The gourd consumes, and man dies."

Man dies! alas, how soon he dies!—
The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet their strength, labour, and sorrow; for it is soon cut off and we fall away,—
O that unfathomable sea!
These deeps without a shore!
Where living waters gently play,
Or fiery billow roar."

It has been the belief of all nations, from time immemorial, that there is a principle in man, which exists after the dissolution of the body. This principle is what Christians term the soul: it is an immaterial, vital, active substance, whereby we perceive, remember, will, and reason. This soul is destined to exist for ever, and eternity is to be its dwelling place.

The general dissatisfaction which mankind have always manifested with this present state of existence, is an evidence, that there is another world to which Deity has disposed their minds to look forward; in this point of view, it may be said, all men speak one universal language—"man never is—but always *to be* blest." It is a natural propensity of the soul, to look forward to another state of being; it has desires implanted in its very nature, which immortality alone can satisfy. The conciousness, fears, and hopes which constantly pervade the minds of rational beings, are sufficient to demonstrate the immortality of the soul. But let us turn to the scriptures. The Saviour in Luke xx. 35. speaks of *that world*, referring particularly to another state of existence, contradistinguished from this present, mortal life, where they shall be as the angels of God—never die. And in Matt. x. 28, he gives us to understand, that though it is possible for the soul to become extinct by death. The author of the book of Job believed the soul to be immortal, Job xix. 24. And though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God. Jesus said to the dying penitent upon the cross—This day shalt thou be with me in Paradise. The Saviour could not with propriety have said this, if it were true, that the soul ceases to retain its *conciousness* at the hour of death. Again, St. Paul says—2 Cor. v. 8. We are confident, and willing, rather to be absent from the body, and to be present with the Lord. It is very evident from these words, that St. Paul did not believe, that when the body died, the soul fell into a state of dormancy, and so continued to sleep, until the resurrection—but he speaks of the soul's existing separately, and distinctly from the body in a state of felicity—with the Lord.

Man is an inexplicable being—and if he possess not an immortal spirit, capable of loving and serving his Creator, he is one of the most miserable. He trembles while reflecting on the shortness of human life, and the nearness of death; the present is filled up with innumerable pangs and sorrows, and his fearful apprehensions of the future, complete such a sum of misery as is not to be found in any other part of creation. In rectitude of conduct, and in hope of a glorious immortality, he may notwithstanding, find real and permanent felicity.

AN EXTRACT.

Looking over the face of society around me, I fancy I may correctly divide it into two general classes; those who have trouble enough of their own, without going from home for it—and those whom heaven has been pleased for some wise purpose to send into this world for the business of eating and drinking, and looking after the ways of other people—to the utter neglect of their own. The first class are business doing people, and working people, and so forth, who earn their bread, or get it by what the Connecticut folks call "hook and crook"—"the Lord knows how;" the second, those who have wherewithal to live and be fed, independent of "the Lord knows who."

That the last class should not content themselves with minding their own business, is not, perhaps, among the most extraordinary things in the world. Ever since the days of our great grandmother Eve, her species have imitated her in their disposition to meddle with other concerns than their own. But I do confess it is somewhat of a problem that those of my neighbours who have really found or might without wonderfully tasking either their ingenuity or gentility, find something wherewith to occupy their minds and bodies, which would be more edifying and profitable, should forever be looking after all the movements, and peeping into the most minute affairs of those around them.

ARABIAN DELICACY.

The extreme delicacy of Arab manners could not be better illustrated than by the following lively anecdote: "Among the numerous instances which we observed during our stay at Bengazi illustrative of Arab character and prejudices, we may notice one which occurred in the skeefs (or entrance halls) of our house, where a *select party* of the inhabitants of the town usually assembled themselves when the weather permitted. On this occasion the women of England formed the principal subject of conversation, and the reports of their beauty, which had reached some of our visitors, appeared to have made a great impression in their favour. One of our party then produced a *miniature from his pocket*, which chanced to be the resemblance of a very pretty girl; and he roundly asserted, as he handed it to the company, that every woman in England was as handsome. The first Arab of our party who was favoured with the sight of the lady in question, started back in dismay and confusion; and all his worthy countrymen who cast their eyes upon the picture withdrew them, on the instant, in the greatest alarm, exhibiting the strongest symptoms of astonishment and shame. The fact was, that the young lady who had caused so much confusion was painted in a low evening dress; and her face was only shaded by the luxuriant auburn curls, which fell in ringlets over her forehead and temples. Every Arab who saw the picture actually blushed and hid his face with his hands, exclaiming—w'Allah haram—by Heaven 'tis a sin to look upon such an exposure of charms!"

COSMOGONY.

Xenophanes took the stars to be patches of clouds lighted up at night and extinguished in the morning.

Anaxagoras considered the firmament to be an arch of stone, the sun an immense inflammable body, and the stars to be stones whirled up from the surface of the earth by the circumambient air and so ignited.

Biogenes declared the stars to be hot pumice stones fixed in the sphere of the heavens, serving as lamps in the night, but chiefly designed as ventilators of the world.

Others maintained that the sun was globular, hollow, and containing fire; that the light streamed through a cavity on one side, and, when this was stopped, the sun was eclipsed.

Aristotle thought the universe to have eternally existed in its present state. Leucippus originated the Epicurean plan, that the universe was created by atoms. Democritus laid down that these "first magnitudes" were eternal, and that they had possessed an uniform motion and celerity. Epicurus completed the structure by the theory that the world sprung from a collision of these atoms. Descartes's world was formed by vortices. Burnet, Whiston, Leibnitz, Kepler, Cuvier, and a multitude of others, have been popular for their several theories, and our own country may claim a high share of distinction for the *novel* and *ingenious* discoveries of John Cleves Symmes and Ira Hill.

APOTHEGM.

"A Shoemaker must not go beyond his last."

The moral instruction of this proverb is, that persons, though skilful in their own art, ought not to meddle or make with things out of their own sphere and not presume to correct or amend what they do not understand. It took its authority from the story of the celebrated painter Apelles, who, having drawn a famous piece, and exposed it to public view, a cobler came by and found fault with it, because he made too few latchets to the shoes. Apelles mended it accordingly, and set it out again, and the next day the cobler coming again, found fault with the whole leg, upon which Apelles came out, saying—*Cobler, go home, and keep to your last.*

STATE.

Madame de Maintenon, who enjoyed all the distinctions and flatteries of the splendid Court of Louis XIV. until she at length became the wife of that illustrious Monarch, has given the following impressive testimony to the vanity and hollowness of her enjoyments, in a letter to Mad. Maisonfort.

"O that I could give you my experience! that I could make you see the ennui which devours the great, and the trouble which they have to fill up their days! Do you not see that I am dying of sadness, in a fortune that it would be difficult to conceive of? I have been young and handsome; I have tasted pleasure; I have been loved by every one.—In a more advanced age, I have passed my years in the intercourse of genius. I have come to favor, and I protest to you my dear child, that every condition leaves a frightful void."

From the Cherokee Phœnix.

SCANDAL.—"There are people," continued the Corporal, "who can't even breathe without slandering a neighbour."

"You judge too severely," replied my aunt Prudy; "no one is slandered who does not deserve it."

"That may be," retorted the Corporal, "but I have heard very slight things said of *you*."

The face of my Aunt kindled with anger; "*Me*" she exclaimed—"*me*: slight things of *me!* what can any body say of *me?*"

"They say," answered the Corporal, gravely, and drawing his words to keep her in suspense, that ——— you are no better than you ought to be."

Fury flashed from the eyes of my Aunt: "*who are the wretches?*"

"I hope they slander no one who does not deserve it," remarked the Corporal, jeeringly, as he left the room.

The feelings of my Aunt may well be conceived. She was sensibly injured. True, she had her foibles. She was peevish and fretful, but she was rigidly moral and virtuous. The purest ice was not more chaste; the Pope himself could not boast more piety. Conscious of the correctness of her own conduct, she was wounded at the remark of the Corporal. Why should her neighbors slander her? She could not conjecture.

Let my Aunt be consoled. A person who can live in *this world, without suffering scandal, must be too stupid or insignificant to claim attention.*

THE LAY PREACHER.

Ecclesiasticus. 28th ch. 32d & 33d verses.

Take not pleasure in much good cheer, neither be tied to the expense thereof.

Be not made a beggar by banqueting upon borrowing, when thou hast nothing in thy purse.

This text was made for the present times: and had the son of Sirach lived in our days, he never would have dismissed this subject with two short verses. A long and full chapter would have been the least he could have done for us. Let us improve what he has left us.

"Take not pleasure in much good cheer." This you will say is a hard precept. The other part of the verse, "neither be tied to the *expense* thereof," is well enough—give us the good cheer, and we feel indifferent as to those upon whom the expense falls.—Again, Mr. Preacher, does not Solomon somewhere say, that there is nothing better than that a man should eat and drink, and enjoy the good of his labour? Yes, of *his* labour, but not of the labour of *others*. Mark the distinction.

Your *good cheer gentry* are not the most remarkable for *their* labour; and they are not always so "tied to the expense" of good cheer, but that they sometimes break away and leave *others* "tied to the expense thereof."

All the good things we enjoy in eating, drinking and clothing, are the fruits of labour with the blessing of God upon them. They come from the earth—the earth, to be made productive, must be cultivated. This requires labour.

We pass to the remaining part of our subject."

"Be not made a beggar by banqueting upon borrowing, when thou hast nothing in thy purse."

This comes home to our purpose. But why are we in greater danger of becoming beggars "by banqueting upon *borrowing?*" Answer. Because in that case we realize and expend what we have not yet earned. It comes easily—it goes easily. The man who acquires *good cheer*, or any other good thing by his own industry and labour, makes a more correct estimate of the value of it, and enjoys more in the use of it.

Borrowing is really in itself a species of begging; but at the present day very fashionable. We borrow of the banks—we borrow of other public institutions—we borrow of individuals, and indeed, wherever we can, we borrow. First, we borrow money—when that's out, we borrow credit; and when that fails, we-we-what! why we beg in good earnest, if not too much *ashamed*. Hard times! hard times! alas, what shall we do?

IMPROVEMENT.

Go to work. All of us have something to do. Bestow your time and talents upon some honest and profitable employment—live *within* the bounds of your income—borrow less—banquet less—visit less, but labour more. The fault is not in the times, but in ourselves. Who among us remembers a better season than the present? More abundant crops?—More universal peace and tranquility?

For shame, then, my friends, talk no more of hard times, until you have reformed *yourselves;* and when that period arrives, the *times* will be better.

From the Connecticut Courant.

RATIONAL LOVE.

We all know the power of beauty, but to render it permanent and make human life more happy and agreeable, it must have the beauties of the mind annexed. For, as Dr. Blair very justly observes, "Feeble are the attractions of the fairest form, if nothing *within* corresponds to the pleasing appearance *without*. *Love* and *marriage* are two words much spoken of, but seldom found united. To be happy in the choice of the fair one we admire, is to cultivate that regard we experience for her, into lasting esteem. The connubial state was certainly designed to heighten the joys, and to alleviate the miseries of mortality. To cherish and admire her, who came into your arms, the object of joy and pleasure; and to comfort the same dear object of your affections, when the clouds of adversity surround her. Happy within yourself, and happy in your connections, you ought to look up to the Author of all good gifts, and to give him praise, in the liveliest hour of social enjoyment." What avail all the pleasures of this sublunary state, if when we shift the flattering scene, the man is unhappy, where happiness should begin, *at home!* An uninterrupted interchange of mutual endearments among those of the same family, impart more satisfaction, than outward show, with inward uneasiness. Love is a tender and delicate plant; it must be guarded from all inclement blasts, or it will droop its head and die. To enliven our hours, to pass our life agreeably let us enrich our mental soil; for this, joined with love, will forever adore this happy state. A young lady, being asked her opinion of love, said, "If youth and beauty are the objects of your regard, *love* founded on youth and beauty cannot possibly endure longer than youth and beauty last. Love should be sincere and generous, as heaven first inspired it, and courtship void of mean dissimulation. But love at this time of day, is raising the imagination to expectations above nature, and laying the sure foundation of disappointment on both sides, when Hymen shifts the scene." Love then, according to this amiable young lady's opinion, is a *passion founded on esteem*. A sincere regard for the object of our affections, joined with a love, the most pure, rational, and dignified.

We are much pleased with the following article from the Literary Gazette.

Servants.—There is one foible among housekeepers, that cannot be too severely reprobated. It is a contemptible itching for a knowledge of their neighbors' affairs. This curiosity leads them to encourage and listen to the scandalous prattle of their own servants, concerning the domestic affairs of other families in which they have been employed.

Servants are always ready to take advantage of the slightest advance towards familiarity on the part of a mistress; and where they find one weak enough to relish a relation of the vices or follies of others, the appetite will be always administered to so long as prolific brains can coin a lie. Mistresses should recollect, while encouraging this practice, that their own household affairs will probably be served up, with no little exaggeration of defects, whenever their domestics pass into another family. Two or three instances have lately come under our knowledge, where comfort and reputation have been sacrificed by lies that have been propagated by menials.

And where is the remedy for this evil? It lies in the hands of every head of a family.—This tattling tendency should be stopped in its very commencement, and if a refusal to listen to the scandalous catalogue of private weakness or error were accompanied by severe reprimand, the state of society would be very much benefited.

Boston Literary Gazette.

From the American Farmer.

WASHING SHEEP.

Steubenville, May 1st, 1828.

J. S. Skinner, Esq.—*Dear Sir*,—I have just received yours, enclosing a letter from one of your subscribers, on the subject of washing wool on the sheep's back, a task performed in this country with very little trouble or expense.

We make a pen, of boards or fence-rail, large enough to hold the flock, (of three or four hundred sheep) immediately on the margin of some running stream, which is made to form one line of the enclosure. The men employed to wash the animals, take them, one at a time, (each man taking one) from this fold into the water, about waist deep, or nearly to their arm-pits, where they rub and press the wool with their hands and *arms, until the water runs out entirely clear,* which, generally speaking, will occupy from three to five minutes. They are then taken to the shore, either above or below the pen, as most convenient; and after the water is carefully pressed from the wool, are turned loose upon a dry spot, leading, if practicable, to the pasture fields. On the fourth or fifth day they should be shorn.

Four or five active men, beginning at an early period in the morning, will wash from six to eight hundred by five o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour the washing should cease, in order that the sheep may, in some measure, become dry before sun-set. I need hardly add, that the utmost care should be taken to keep the mouths of the poor animals above water, and that they should be handled carefully and gently in all respects.

We use no material but cold water in this operation, the natural grease in the wool possessing a saponaceous quality, which renders the washing perfectly easy. Pray tell your correspondent that he *need not fear washing money out of his pocket into that of the poor manufacturer,* who requires, at the present juncture especially, all the aid that can be given; and that it adds greatly to the reputation of his flock, to have the fleeces *well washed, well tagged, and well up!*

Very respectfully,
Your friend and ob't servant,
W. R. DICKINSON.

Frequent Ploughing and Ploughing in Ridges.—A writer in the London Gardener's Magazine, says, "when a soil is tenacious, or abounding in stubborn vegetable matters, as in heath lands, it cannot be too completely exposed to the action of the air; but in light soils, which are in general deficient in organic decomposing matters, chemistry would say that ridging is accompanied by evils more injurious than can be compensated by the benefits obtained; for such light soils are easily pulverized whenever occasion requires, are so porous as at all times freely to admit the pervasion of the atmosphere; and therefore, by this extra-exposure, the vegetable and animal remains are hastened in decomposing, and much of their fertile constituents evolved in the state of gas; or carried away by the rains &c. without there being any crop upon them to benefit by them. Thus theory argues, and practice certainly seems to support, in this instance, her doctrines." Switzer, one of our horticultural classics, says, 'rich heavy ground cannot well be ploughed too often, to make it light, and the better manure by killing the weeds; as light poor ground cannot be ploughed too seldom, for fear of impoverishing it.'

N. E. Farmer.

CATTERPILLARS.

This is one of the worst enemies to an orchard when neglected, but easily destroyed with a little attention, in the spring when the nests are small, and the insects are small and tender. They never venture abroad in the early part of the day, when the dew is on the trees, or in bad weather; they may then be effectually destroyed by crushing them in the nest. This attention continued for a short time every spring, will destroy those in existence and will prevent their increase in future years. If left till growing strong, they wander from their nests, and cannot be effectually overcome without great trouble and expense.

[*Coxe on fruit trees.*]

Improvement by plantation is at once the easiest, the cheapest, and the least precarious mode of increasing the immediate value, as well as the future income of estates; and it would be well for the lords of the soil to remember the exhortation of the dying Scotch laird to his son; "Be aye sticking in a tree, Jock; it will be growing whilst you are sleeping."

There are in the human body no less than 500 muscles, for the purpose of performing its various functions; but these are few compared to the number assigned to the minute animals; a particular species of catterpillar was ascertained by the naturalist Lyonet, to possess 4,000 muscles in the different parts of the body.

Bonapart. An ignorant plebeian having entered the apartment where the late Emperor Napoleon was shaving himself, in a little town in Italy, he said, "I want to see your great Emperor, what are *you* to him?" The Emperor replied, "*I shave him.*"

E. T. J. Woodward,
Corner of Dugan's wharf & Pratt St.
BALTIMORE,

Informs his friends and customers that he will sell on COMMISSION, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, and Tobacco, and all other articles of Country Produce, and will make liberal advances on the same.

He has on hand a large supply of
Groceries, Liquors, &c.
CONSISTING OF
Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Family Flour, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Spirits, Whiskey and Cordials. Spices, Soap & Candles, Shad, Mackerel, Herrings, Oil and Salt, together with every other article in his line.
ALSO,
Glass Ware, Queen's Ware,
Stone and Earthen Ware, &c.
And a general assortment
Of Garden Seeds of approved kinds, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.
DRY PINE OR OAK WOOD
Will be taken in exchange for Goods. on fair terms.
May 13, 1828. mw

PROPOSALS BY BENJ. EDES
FOR PUBLISHING IN BALTIMORE,
THE EMERALD,
And Baltimore Literary Gazette.

The Emerald and Baltimore Literary Gazette will be published every Saturday, in quarto form, super-royal sheet, with new long primer type, and in superior style—the editorial department to be under the direction of several gentlemen of acknowledged talents.

The want of a paper of the nature proposed, will be allowed by every citizen of this metropolis; nor has the proprietor, in his efforts, been so much prompted by a desire of *gain*, as by a hope of encouraging literature throughout this section of the Union. Confident of the approbation of all persons of taste, he therefore proposes the publication of the Emerald & pledges himself that no effort shall be wanting on his part to please the pulibe in general.

The *Emerald* shall contain the choicest selections of miscellaneous literature, from the most esteemed periodicals of this country and Europe; and the strictest attention shall be observed as to their *moral* tendency. Its contents shall be—Tales, original and selected; moral, humorous and scientific Essays; original and selected Poetry; Biographical Sketches of distinguished worthies; Anecdotes, &c.—The original matter will be furnished by individuals who have through the medium of our best literary productions, established themselves in public favor. Also, interesting items of foreign and domestic intelligence; critical notices of passing events; the drama, new publications, and a correct description of the prevailing fashions, both abroad and at home.

It may be worthy of notice, that the Emerald shall be *in no way whatever connected with either of the great political parties;* and that no communication that has a tendency, either directly or indirectly, to invade the sanctuary of domestic retirement, shall find admission into its columns; though they will always be open to an honest discussion of any question that does not tend to inflame personal or party animosity.

TERMS.—Price of subscription *four dollars* per annum, one half to be paid on delivery of the first number, and the balance at the expiration of six months. Postmasters and other persons of the inland towns, procuring six subscribers and becoming responsible for the payment, will be entitled to one copy *gratis*. When 400 Subscribers are obtained the Emerald will be issued.

☞*Subscribers will be received at the Office of the Village Herald.*
March 25 eow

WEAVERS' BRUSHES,
Reeds and Shuttles,
Wash and cake boards,
Sifters, Lamp and candlewick,
Muddlers, and lime squeezers
Pound, half pound and and quarter pound Butter Prints, of various patterns
Weaver's slays or reeds
Shoe, sweeping, dusting and other brushes
Twine and cord, patent taps
Cane, for reed makers
Humming and common tops
Boot & shoe blacking, towel rollers
Lamp wicks, assorted sizes, by the dozen or gross
Spiggots and fossets, suitable for hogsheads, barrels, kegs, and hydrants
Fancy and common bellows
Fishing lines and rods, butter bowls and trays, Baskets
Nests of sugar boxes and tubs
Potato & turnip mashers, rolling pins
Carpenters' or joiners' chalk lines, etc

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms, by
VALERIUS DUKEHART.
No. 101½ Baltimore, between South and Calvert Streets.
May 13th, 1828.

JOB PRINTING,
SUCH AS
Handbills, Cards, Blanks,
PAMPHLETS, &c.
Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms,
At the Office of the Village Herald

Blank Warrants for sale at this office.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. II. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., JUNE 3, 1828. NO. 10.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Two Dollars a year, *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months; or $3 if not paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance*.

☞No subscription will hereafter be taken for less than *one year*.

☞No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1; and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Advertisements, if handed in by Monday night at 10 o'clock, shall appear in the paper next morning.

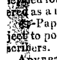
☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞All communications addressd to the editor must come POST PAID.

Timbered Land For Sale.

I am requested by John H. Bayly, Esq. to offer for sale a tract of land commonly called "Pine Pole," situated about two miles from Princess-Anne. This tract of land is valuable for the excellent timber now standing on it, and its contiguity to navigation. For terms apply to
GEO. HANDY.
Princess-Anne, Md. April 22, 1828. §

FOR SALE,

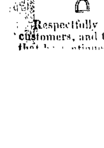


A new and fast-sailing VESSEL, of 31 tons burden, well built, of the best materials, and well rigged.

Also, a WINDMILL, the materials of which are of the best quality, (post caps and cog wheel black walnut,) stands about 50 feet from the water, and may be easily removed.

Also, 2 new MASTS, 45 feet long, ready dressed to put into a vessel—All of which the subscriber will sell on easy terms, if application be immediately made to
HENRY MADDUX.
Potato-Neck, May 6. mv

FELIX JENKINS,



Saddle, Harness,
AND
Trunk Maker,
No. 10, South Street,
BALTIMORE.

Respectfully informs his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Sad-

...he takes this opportunity to express his grateful thanks.

Orders by mail (post paid) will receive prompt attention.
JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.
N.B. On hand, 9 bushels good MILLET SEED, which will be sold low.
FRUIT TREES will be furnished to orders. Implements ordered by any customers which I do not keep on hand will be carefully selected and furnished to the orders. March 11. tx

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this office.

PROPOSALS BY BENJ. EDES
FOR PUBLISHING IN BALTIMORE,
THE EMERALD,
And Baltimore Literary Gazette.

The Emerald and Baltimore Literary Gazette will be published every Saturday, in quarto form, super-royal sheet, with new long primer type, and in superior style—the editorial department to be under the direction of several gentlemen of acknowledged talents.

The want of a paper of the nature proposed, will be allowed by every citizen of this metropolis; nor has the proprietor, in his efforts, been so much prompted by a desire of *gain*, as by a hope of encouraging literature throughout this section of the Union. Confident of the approbation of all persons of taste, he therefore proposes the publication of the Emerald & pledges himself that no effort shall be wanting on his part to please the pulibe in general.

The *Emerald* shall contain the choicest selections of miscellaneous literature, from the most esteemed periodicals of this country and Europe; and the strictest attention shall be observed as to their *moral* tendency. Its contents shall be—Tales, original and selected; moral, humorous and scientific Essays; original and selected Poetry; Biographical Sketches of distinguished worthies; Anecdotes, &c.—The original matter will be furnished by individuals who have through the medium of our best literary productions, established themselves in public favor. Also, interesting items of foreign and domestic intelligence; critical notices of passing events; the drama, new publications, and a correct description of the prevailing fashions, both abroad and at home.

It may be worthy of notice, that the Emerald shall be *in no way whatever connected with either of the great political parties;* and that no communication that has a tendency, either directly or indirectly, to invade the sanctuary of domestic retirement, shall find admission into its columns; though they will always be open to an honest discussion of any question that does not tend to inflame personal or party animosity.

TERMS.—Price of subscription *four dollars* per annum, one half to be paid on delivery of the first number, and the balance at the expiration of six months. Postmasters and other persons of the inland towns, procuring six subscribers and becoming responsible for the payment, will be entitled to one copy *gratis*. When 400 Subscribers are obtained the Emerald will be issued.

☞*Subscribers will be received at the Office of the Village Herald.*
March 25 eow

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court.
April 15th 1828.

ON *application of Eliza S. J. Evans, adm'x of James Evans, late of Somerset county dec'd, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the paper printed at Princess Anne.*

True copy, Test.
JAMES POLK, *Register of Wills for Somerset county.*

In compliance with the above Order,
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Evans late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 13st day of May, 1828.

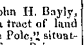
E. S. J. EVANS, *Adm'x of J. Evans, dec'd*
May 20, 1828. k

LOST.

THE subscriber lost on Saturday 3d instant, two Notes of Hand drawn in favour of him against William Wilson, sen. one for $20,00, and one against George Goddard for $30 00.—He supposes he lost them near White-Haven. Any person finding said notes and returning them to the subscriber shall have ample compensation.
JOSHUA DONOHO.
May 6th. wsw

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of disposing of his real estate, being and lying in Worcester county, Md. and situated on Dividing-Creek. The landed estate consists of 2000, or more



acres. The improvements are a dwelling house and out buildings with a good SAW and GRIST MILL, both in excellent order; also a young orchard. About 100 acres of the land is in a good state of cultivation.

There is, on one part of the above property, an abundance of *Iron Ore*, which would warrant the erection of a Forge, and prove an object of value to a purchaser acquainted with, and calculated for, such an undertaking.

The terms of sale will be—one third down, and 3 years for the payment of the balance. For further particulars apply to
JOHN MORRIS.
April 22 kd

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by George M. Willing, a justice of the peace, and to me directed, one, James Dorman use of Jery. Mezzick use of Hooper & Jenkins against Louda Riggin and James Powell, and one George Wright against Louda Riggin, I have seized & taken in execution as the property of the said Louda, one negro girl named Sarah, which said negro girl I shall sell on the 17th day of June next, to the highest bidder for ready cash, at the Court-House door, in Princess-Anne, between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above claims.
SAML. McBRYDE, Cons.
May 26—21 ok

THE CONTRAST:
OR,
Military Chieftains & Political Chieftains.

Amongst the many stratagems to which the secretary of state has resorted, to justify himself to the people which he represented, for betraying their interests, defeating their wishes, and defying their instructions, the most extraordinary has been the pretence that the election of a "Military Chieftain" to the presidency would endanger the safety of the republic, and place our constitution in hazard.

The presses which are branded with this mark—the political charlatans who imitate his example, and who have instinct or knowledge enough to perceive the power of words in alarming the fears of the timid, and in bewildering the understanding of the weak, have repeated the word so often that it begins to disturb the repose of some whose intellects are frail as their nerves and whose perceptions are as dull as the speech of the president, when explaining his ebony and topaz toast.

That a military chieftain with the command of twelve hundred thousand armed men, ready to do "his bidding," regardless of the laws of the constitution, might be a dangerous personage, none can deny: but if that force be composed of the *whole people* between eighteen and forty-five—all citizen soldiers, whose general pursuits are pacific; who are the proprietors of the soil, and whose interests are the common interests of the country; who follow every employment, professional, mechanical, commercial; and a vast majority of whom, when assuming the sword, abandon the plough, and quit the field of labour for the field of battle: can it be believed that such men can be persuaded to commit treason against themselves, for ever blast their prospects in life, destroy their own liberties, and voluntarily enslave themselves, their children, and their remote posterity? The assertion is so monstrous that the boldness of the man who makes it, is as astonishing as the overweening credulity that believes it.

Should it be said that the secretary intended to apply his remarks only to the regular force of the nation when commanded by an aspiring military chieftain, that assertion would be still more astonishing. If any one can really believe that any danger is to be apprehended from the regular army of the United States, never mustering more than five thousand effectives, scattered in small bodies from Cape Cod to the Council Bluffs—from Eastport to Baton Rouge—from Lake Superior to St. Augustine—without a possibility of concentration in a period less than eighteen months, *he must* be not only absurd, but ridiculous; not only ridiculous, but insane.

If such an assertion should come from one who boasts that he is exempted from the ordinary weakness of humanity, and is totally insensible of fear, we should be compelled to suppose (if we believe him,) that some strange delusion had seized his mind. Had he lived a century ago he would have been supposed to have been under the influence of witchcraft.—that by the force of diabolical spells his imagination converted broomsticks into race horses, and that like Don Quixote, he saw a huge army in a flock of sheep!

But the secretary really entertains no such apprehensions. He is willing to alarm the fears of others; but his sentiments are on record. When alluding to the army in one of his speeches, he says: "But the standing army is the great object of the gentleman's apprehensions. And those who can bravely set at defiance hobgoblins, the creatures of their own fertile imaginations, are trembling for the liberties of the people, endangered by a standing army of 10,000 men.—Those who can courageously vote against taxes, are alarmed for the safety and constitution of the country, at such a force scattered over our extensive territory." Again; "I said the other day, I would rather vote for the compensation than the reduction of the army. When returning to my country from its foreign service, and looking at this question, it appeared to me that the maximum was twenty thousand, the minimum ten thousand of the force we ought to retain. And I again say, that rather than reduce, I would vote to increase the present force." "Again! But between ten thousand men or any number under ten thousand, it could not be a question of principle: for unless gentlemen were afraid of spectres, it was utterly impossible that any danger could be apprehended from ten thousand men dispersed on a frontier of many thousands of miles."*

The conclusion inevitably must be, that it is the militia which is to work all the woes which fill the teeming imagination of the secretary. At first, he proceeded cautiously; he hinted his alarms; he insinuated his suspicions; but during the glowing conviviality of the Pittsburg dinner, he threw off the mask, "opened wide his heart," and with his characteristic dashing resolution, he, this man of peace, who dreads a military chieftain as he dreads a convulsion of nature, raised his bloody standard, and proclaimed war, and no ignoble war either. He dared his heroes to the combat. Like Hector, he could say—

"Me glory summons to the martial scene;
The field of combat is the sphere for men;
Where heroes war, the foremost place I claim,
The first in danger, as the first in fame."

He intends that no military laurels shall shade his path; he intends to dispose of heroes in the same way as the Spartans disposed of Helots. He means to make them a subordinate class, and denies them equal privileges. He is a generous statesman and has a taste for the fine arts. He would place all those who have had the ill fortune to serve their country in arms—who have undergone cold, hunger, labour and poverty without repining—who have encountered the dangers of many battles, and on fields stained with blood of their country's enemies and their own, have acquired immortal names, so far as it respects popular favour and popular gratitude, in the same grade with mountebanks and players and all those who do queer things for the public amusement. He would give them money, pictures, statues, songs and historical notices. But he would deprive them of the equal privileges of freemen, the right of being elected, as well as of electing. Because they loved liberty and fought for it and won it, to them he would deny it. Because their claim to the gratitude of the people is undeniable, he would banish them from the confidence of the people.—Because they have proved their patriotism and their worth they must be made the victims of unrelenting jealously, of cold, unfeeling malignant suspicion!

In this heartless manner would he dispose of those patriot heroes who have fought for equal rights, without which this lofty statesman who now shares the *imperial* power, would have been the humble retainer of some proud provincial aristocrat, and instead of advancing before the American people, his own high claims to their highest office, would have been contented to have performed the electioneering drudgery of his arrogant patron.

He boasts of his generosity; he is willing to give money for military services, and yet he has contradicted his own profession. The mother of Oliver H. Perry, by his lamented death, was deprived of the "means whereby she lived," those means being the bounty of the son. In the extremity of her distress she appealed to the compassion of congress. The speaker descended from the chair, and exerted all his eloquence to deter the American people from giving her the little that she asked (and that little could not have been given long ‡ Yes—he refused the beggar's alms to the indigent mother of a hero, who saved the West, "the poor West," from the horrible desolation of Indian warfare, and could have left this venerable woman to have sought her support in a poor-house! And yet he would lavish treasures on Fayette, because his name associated with one so renowned, would be sounded in every climate, and the world would admire the generous orator who advocated this veteran son of liberty, no less than the extent of republican gratitude, and magnificence of republican liberality. The advocate of Fayette would be associated with his honours; the name of Sarah H. Perry, would scarcely be mentioned beyond the walls of the capitol. On this question he cannot plead his conscientious scruples. The cases were parallel.—But were appeals to the public gratitude. The conscience which could sanction the one and reject the other, must be as elastic as the pavillion of the fairy in the Arabian Nights, so small that it could be held in the hand, and large enough to cover whole armies!

One would think from the animated denunciations of "military chieftains," which are constantly issuing from the lips of the secretary, that he was a Christian philosopher, or at least a member of the peace society; yet where is the man who is more distinguished for rash intemperance and for deeds of violence? It is true he has never met his country's foes in the field of battle, it is only his neighbor's and his countrymen he encounters on the field; he levels his weapon with deadly aim against the person of a senator of the United States, and in the same breath with which he declares that his pistol shall regulate debate, he calls upon the people to beware of the violence of a military chieftain.

The artifice is as ancient as civil society. It has not even the poor merit of originality. Every loud talking demagogue, from Thersites to Henry Clay, has called upon the people to beware of military chieftains. The danger of military chieftains was the continual watchword of every factious tribunal in Rome. It excited those ungenerous suspicions which stained the annals of Carthage with blood. It arrested the glorious progress of Marlborough. It enabled the horrible Robespierre and the assassin Marat, to defile the squares of Paris with the blood of republican generals. With what revolting instances of national ingratitude has it blemished the bright pages of history. It subjected Miltiades, the saviour of Greece, to a fine, and confined him to a dungeon. It devoted Aristides to the ostracism. It banished Camillus, and Scipio the conqueror of Antiochus, of his whole estate by a fine. It elevated the thirty tyrants, and transformed Clodius and Cataline into patriots and public benefactors, and defenders of popular rights. And is it for us, in this age of intelligence and of manly and liberal feeling, to supply the future historian with materials of our own dishonour! Is it for us to foster that vile feeling of ingratitude, the bane, the curse and the ruin of ancient republics? Is it for us to cherish that wicked and detestable envy, which regards illustrious services and glorious deeds with dark suspicion and sullen hatred, or working on exceptable passions, brings forth the vain glorious orator to cover the fair fame of heroes and patriots with foul and malignant slanders? Go not to the sword of the orator Cæsar, to find the cause of the destruction of Roman liberty; seek it not in the camp; but go to the forum thronged with inflammatory orators and aspiring demagogues, with souls dead to their country's honour, and spotted with corruption. The unbounded power, the uninterrupted prosperity of the Roman people, had destroyed the purity of ancient manners, and their reverence for law and liberty.

Amidst the darkness of the middle ages, the deep foundation of English liberty was laid. It was laid by men who lived and moated in turretted castles; whose banners streamed defiance in the daily breeze; who while their vessels watched, snatched their feverish sleep still grasping their arms, and awoke at the blast of the foeman's trumpet. These "military chieftains," these men clad in armour—the barons of England—wrested from king John the great charter of English liberty, sword in hand. And when the clergy, too often clinging to the ancient tyranny; too often striving to unite the chain which had been severed by the ponderous battle axe of the warrior, would have changed the whole system of an English law, these stern and high spirited chiefs, laying their hands on their swords, exclaimed with one voice, "*Nolumus leges Angliæ mutare.*"

In the contest between Charles I. and the parliament of England, who discovered the greatest devotion to liberty, Vane, Martin, Hazelrig, Bradshaw, Coke, St. John, and the other parliamentary leaders; or Fairfax, Waller and Essex, always honourable, honest and sincere? But abusive epithets have been lavished on Cromwell, the "tyrant, usurper and military despot!" It is true he transferred the *usurped* power of the parliament to himself!—And where is the difference between the rule of Cromwell, and the drivelling despotism of the rump parliament? But did he subvert the liberty of England? The star chamber of king Charles, his arbitrary assumption of power, his endeavours to raise money without the consent of parliament, and the no less unconstitutional acts of the parliament itself, had deprived her of its substance, and scarcely left the shadow. But when "the line of safe precedents" was adopted, and the legitimate monarch was restored; when a new tyrant was placed on the throne of his father, and Shaftsbury and Buckingham, and other civilians and statesmen, undertook to manage the government, and brought forth their endless plots: when England was united in a base league with France to ruin republican Holland, when Charles II. debased his royal dignity by becoming the wretched pensioner of the king of France: when the fountains of justice were polluted; when the royal palace was filled with profligates and prostitutes: when the most enormous vices were the passports of royal favour: when a tribe of licentious poets and wits fluttered in the train of the monarch, and seduced and debauched and poisoned the minds of the people: when every modest and virtuous man was driven from the court with scorn and reproach: when the assassin blood was pardoned and pensioned, and the patriot Russell was doomed to that scaffold: what thinking or moral men would not have preferred the sober and vigorous government of Cromwell? Of Cromwell the patron of the illustrious Hale, under whose wise and just administration of the laws the humblest Englishman felt secure in property and in person, the friends and patron of that immortal republican poet, the virtuous Milton, the mightiest genius of the age, the divine bard,

"Who passed the bounds of flaming space,
Where angles tremble while they gaze."

Who would not have preferred his government to that of the arbitrary and bigoted James II.? Of James II., who essayed to bend the necks of the proud people over whom he ruled to the yoke of prelatical power, and who would have chained England in fetters, and laid her bound and manacled at the feet of the pope?—If the savage Colonel Kirk, gave full license to military execution, the victims who fell under the legal tyranny of the more savage chief justice Jeffries covered England with deeper mourning, and filled her with more universal sorrow. And in that dark hour, when "hope for a season bid the world farewell, and freedom shrieked at her agony: in that disasterous day, when the glory of England was eclipsed, when the heart of the patriot was filled with sadness; when the souls of the brave were shaken with apprehension; when the wise despond, and the timid despaired, when the Jesuites controlled the royal councils, and announced, with savage triumph the approaching woes of Protestants,—who appeared in the midst of the gloom, the harbinger of hope and peace of brighter and happier days? That "military chieftain," the prince of Orange, the deliverer of England. And where was the army? To a man on the side of the country. They disdained to wear the tyrant's livery, and protected the rights and the religion of the English people, sword in hand. Who were the dangerous and desperate conspirators of the succeeding reign? Who plotted in the dark cabal the ruin of English liberty? Who were the defenders of the divine rights of kings, the advocates of the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance, the enemies and slanderers of the great "military chieftain" who humbled the pride of Louis XIV. arrested his march to universal dominion, drove him back to his capitol, shorn of his laurels and covered with shame, and saved the liberties of Europe? The statesmen and orators and poets and philosophers who formed the tory administration of Queen Anne, with that fell spirit at the head, Henry St. John secretary of state.

Will Conway, Townsend, Wolfe, Hawke, Boscawen or lord Chatham, (originally in the army,) suffer in comparison either as to intellectual attainments, moral worth, statesman-like qualities, or honest patriotism, with the venal Walpole, the miser Pulteney, the idiot duke of Newcastle, the narrow minded and arbitrary Bute, the feeble and profligate duke of Grafton, the versatile Charles Townsend, lord Holland "defaulter of uncounted millions," the "Wary" Wedderburn, pronounced by Junius "too base for treachery itself to trust," and the whole united by their *coalition* both fragments of the English oligarchy, and endeavoured to over awe the crown and to trample on the people?

I abstain from times more recent, but certainly none can say that Wellington, Stewart, Moore, Hope, Graham, Hill, lord Howe, Jervis, Nelson, Duncan or Warren, who have fought the battles of England by sea and by land, were more to be feared by the friends of liberty, than the Percivals, Butes or Castlereaghs.

JUNIUS BRUTUS.

(To be continued.)

* Vide Mr. Clay's speech on the direct tax, in 1816, Walsh's Am. Reg., vol. 1, p. 209.

‡Captain Perry's mother was, at the time she petitioned Congress for a pittance of one hundred dollars during her life, in the eighty-fourth year of her age.—Ed. E. P.

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For President.

ANDREW JACKSON.

For Vice President.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

For Elector of President and Vice President of the U. S. for the District composed of Worcester, Somerset, and part of Dorchester counties:

Thomas K. Carroll.

☞On our first page will be found the first number of "*The Contrast*," as copied from the N. Y. Evening Post. It will be concluded in three numbers. "We can assure our readers, that in the perusal of this article, they will find the most interesting and valuable matter, conveyed in a forcible and elegant style—ornamented with classical allusions the most pertinent; enlivened by corruscations of wit, occasionally light and ironical, but oftener severe and caustic—and sometimes tearing away the very flesh from the bones, and laying the skeleton bare in all its naked deformity."

A SHORT CALCULATION.

Give General Jackson the votes he got at the last Presidential election, viz: 99, and the 24 of Virginia and 9 of Georgia, which he did not get before, but it is admitted he will get at the next election and he will have 132, or one more than enough to elect him. But, say our opponents, Jackson won't get the votes he got before. Well, what votes will he lose now that he got before? Why, 8 in *New Jersey*—Your reason for supposing New Jersey has deserted him is, because the Jackson party were beat in that state at the last *Congressional* election. This is the only evidence you have of the change.—Agreed then, that it is evidence of her falling off from Jackson; on the same ground we have a right to claim Kentucky, for we beat you in the Congressional election of that state last summer. You take *N Jersey* then, and we'll take *Kentucky*. We gain 6 by the exchange. What other votes has Jackson lost since the last election? Why, 5 in Indiana, and 3 in Louisiana. Well, you admit that we will have 7 more in *New York* than we had the last time, and 1 in *Illinois*, which we did not get before. Take then; from the 132 above, New Jersey 8, Indiana 5, and Louisiana 3, in all 16—and you leave us 116, to which add 14 in Kentucky, 7 in New York, and 1 in Illinois—in all 22; and we shall have 138, or 7 more than enough to elect the General. You see you must claim some more of Jackson's votes, or you are gone. Well, (say you) we claim 4 of the votes he got in Maryland. It won't do yet gentlemen, he has 3 to spare still.

These calculations are made to show our friends that even with the most liberal allowances to our opponents, they have no chance of success. It will be seen that we have allowed them votes which there is no sort of reason to believe they'll get, as, for instance, 8 in Maryland, 28 in New York, 3 in Missouri, 5 in Indiana, 3 in Delaware, 3 in Louisiana. Now, we would ask, upon what "signs of the times' they can claim more in Maryland than they got before, or the 3 in Missouri and 5 in Indiana which were not given to Mr Adams before, or the 8 which Jackson got in Louisaina, or more than 10 in New York? They merely claim these votes because they see that without them they are double distanced. There have been no evidences of public opinion which justify the belief that they'll get them. Yet, even if they do get them, we have shown that they will still be beaten.

Baltimore Republican.

[*From the N. Y. Enquirer, May 9.*]

MORE ECONOMY.—A few days ago, we published some extracts from the Contingent Black Book, laid before Congress, which did not bear Mr. Adams out in his declaration that every dollar of the people's money was expended "*with an eye to the strictest economy.*" We now make a further extract, in order to show the people how shamefully their money is wasted by the administration.

United States Indian Department to Mority Furst, Dr.

For his expenses in coming to Washington City to take President Adams' likeness, and returning,	$125 00
For loss of time and service in taking said likeness.	120 00
For three lead dies, at $250 each,	750 00
Received payment,	$1,000 00

N. Y., 15th Jan. 1826.
MORITY FURST

Recommended for payment—charge to *contingencies* of Indian Department. (Remit to N. Y.)

(J. B.) THOS. L. M'KINNEY.
Jan. 19, 1826. Debt of War Office of Ind. Affairs.

One thousand dollars for taking the likeness of President Adams; besides $10 for a gold medal of his excellency. Truly, we are going on swimmingly—it is true, we cannot afford to pay the pittance due the surviving officers of the revolution, but we can find $1,000 for painting the President's likeness; and if it is difficult to find an appropriation, it may be set down in the Indian department. But this is not the extent of the shameful waste of public money; we have something further in the way of the fine arts:

"C. B. King, and A. Ford, for painting portraits of Indians.	$1,591 50
Another—C. B. King, for painting Indian portraits.	527 75
Isaac Cooper, for 33 picture frames,	147 62
	$2,266 87

Two thousand two hundred and sixty-six dollars and eighty seven cents, for painting potraits of savages, who have no more idea of the fine arts, nor should have, then a herd of Buffaloes. What are we to think of our public men who sanction such a waste of public money? Had the Indians received ploughs—agricultural utensils—cattle—garden and vegetable seeds, any thing, in short, calculated to be of service to them, no objection would be made—but to set them in a chair, befeathered and bespangled, and be painted with red ocre, rings in their noses and ears, and peacock-tails in their heads, and have their portraits drawn at a national expense of $2,266 87, is undoubtedly a stain on our character as a prudent and wise people. But this is not all the cost to which the nation is subjected.

"T. Tennison, for boarding Indians,	$1,040 00
Jessy Brown, for boarding Creek Indians	3,273 88
	$4,313 88

These people come to Washington on their own business—they are accustomed, at home, to the deer of the forest, and the fish of the lakes; but our aristocracy at Washington will have them fed on turtle and campaign, vitiating and demoralising their habits, and introducing debauchery and excess among these children of nature—no matter, as long as the people's money is to be used for the purpose, and their friends benefitted.

ADAMS, JACKSON, AND THE TARIFF.

From the Ithaca Journal.

The friends of Mr. Adams have not presented, nor can they present, a solitary expression of his sentiments in favor of protecting American manufactures. On the contrary, there are many circumstances which lead fairly to the inference, that he is *opposed* in sentiment to protecting duties. He has never in any of his messages spoken decisively on the subject. His eastern friends in congress *unanimously* opposed the tariff of 1824; and they lately opposed the general provisions of the bill under consideration in the United States House of Representatives. But the following article, from the *Democratic Eagle*, is a clear demonstration of the views of

PRESIDENT ADAMS.

Article II. section 1, clause 8, of the constitution of the United States declares that the President shall *swear* or *affirm* that he will "faithfully execute the office of President of the United States."

Article II. section 3, enjoins the president to "recommend to the consideration of congress, such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

Mr. Adams *in his message* does *not recommend* a revision of the tariff; he does *not recommend* any measure for the encouragement of domestic manufactures; he does *not recommend* any measure for the encouragement of wool-growers; he does *not recommend* the American system; he does *not* say one word on the subject of the tariff; or domestic manufactures, or wool, or American system.

The case, then, stands thus: Mr. Adams, under the obligation of an oath, to "recommend to the consideration of congress, such measures as he shall judge *necessary* and *expedient;*" does *not* recommend the American system, a tariff, the encouragement of domestic manufactures, or the growth of wool.

On his oath, then, he does *not* consider the encouragement of domestic manufactures, wool, a tariff, or the American system, "*necessary* and *expedient.*"

The basis of Mr. Adams' support in Pennsylvania has been *alleged* devoted attachment to those great interests, which are vital to the prosperity of her citizens.

His friends can no longer *pretend* that he is a friend of those primary and essential interests of Pennsylvania, without charging him with a disregard of the sacred obligation of his oath. Of course, they will, in either alternative, withdraw their support from him.

The friends of Gen. Jackson, far from charging Mr. Adams with the *heinous crime of violating his oath*, are perfectly willing that entire credit be given him for the utmost *sincerity*, and only complain that certain *designing* politicians have *craftily* imposed upon a number of honest and patriotic citizens, and induced them to believe that he is in favor of what, *on his oath*, he virtually disavows.

Doubt on this subject can no longer exist. Every man can now, *wide awake*, take his side.

General Jackson has repeatedly and publicly, *in congress by his votes*, and out of congress, as a *citizen*, manifested his friendship for the American system; Mr. *Adams, never*: but in the public discharge of an imperious and all important duty, Mr. Adams, in effect, proclaims to the whole nation, that he does not consider the American system "necessary and expedient."

GENERAL JACKSON,

We will add, was in the senate of the United States when the tariff law of 1824 was passed, and *voted for it throughout*. In adition to this the following extract from his letter to Doctor Coleman, declares *unequivocally* his sentiments in favour of protecting American industry and manufactures; and proves that JACKSON is the TRUE friend of the TRUE American system.

"So far as the tariff before us embraces the design of fostering and preserving within ourselves, the means of national defence and independence, particularly in a state of war, I would advocate and support it. Providence has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals; with lead, iron and copper; and given us climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being our grand materials of our national defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection, that our own manufactories and labourers may be placed on a fair competition with those of Europe, and we may have within our own country, a supply of those leading and important articles so essential in war. Beyond this, I look at the tariff with an eye to the proper distribution of labour and to revenue; and with a view to the discharge of our national debt. I will ask, what is the real situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus products? Except for cotton, he neither has a foreign nor a home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture, and that the channels for labour should be multiplied? Common sense points out, at once, the remedy. *Draw from agriculture this superabundant labour; employ it in mechanism and manufactures; thereby creating a home market for your bread stuffs, and distributing labour to the most profitable amount*, and benefits to the country will result. In short, sir, *we have been too long subject to the policy of the British merchants. It is time we should become a little more Americanized.*"

'*Contingencies.*'—Uncle Sam's *pockets* are made to *sweat* prodigiously!—The Ithaca Journal has the following humorous remarks on the "contingences" of the session of Congress for 1826 and '27:—

"Among the items we observe "528 lbs. sealing wax, $395 75"—nearly two pounds to a man. "20,650 quills and pens, $695 50," two thirds of which must have been used for tooth picks! and "202 1-2 doz. penknives $423 25"—a very convenient way of *pocketing* the people's money!—A little on, are 'five *razors*, hone, *soap* and bowl' bought for the express purpose of *shaving* Uncle Sam; and the very *moderate* charge of $322 22 cents for "soda water," to *restore* the *tone* of his *stomach* and $56 worth of "towels" to wipe the *sweat* from the old gentleman's face! Five hundred and 28 pounds of sealing wax! My eyes! as they say in the play, what could Congress do with such a quantity? A thought has struck us—we have it—a part of it was used to stick the "unprincipled opposition" more firmly together, and the remainder was given to Mr. Senator Wright, of Ohio, to seal "coalition circulars."

But the last item 'beats the Dutch.' $322 22 worth of "soda water!" My conscience! O! Uncle Sam, what a *dry* old fellow you are! The printers would call you a "*wet soul.*"

Another of the Coalition rewarded!

We have before us a copy of the Report of the committee on Retrenchment. Among other evidences of abuse of office and waste of the public money, we find that Daniel P. Cook, of Illinois, who had in his hand the vote of that state, gave it to J. Q. Adams, and was then cashiered by his constituents, received in the spring of 1827, compensation from the *Secret Service Fund*, for a secret mission to Cuba!—*R. Enq.*

The Albany Advertiser (an Administration paper) vindicates Mr. M'Lean with great spirit against the attacks of "the notorious John Binns"—affirms that "though friendly to the elevation of Gen. Jackson, he has never performed any act to advance his interests, by a misuse of his official patronage—and deals the following pulpable bit:

"In the article above spoken of, Binns says that "nothing would so promptly and powerfully re-unite and re-invigorate the friends of the Administration, as the prompt dismissal of the Post Master General." In our opinion, "nothing would so promptly and powerfully re-unite and re-invigorate the friends of the administration as the prompt" abandonment of, and opposition to, its cause, by such editorial libellers as John Binns."

☞We have just received the four first numbers of John Quincy Adams' celebrated letters, published in the year 1791, under the signature of "PUBLICOLA." We shall in due season make some extracts if we do not publish the numbers entire. There are in the whole 11 numbers.

TO A JACKSON CONGRESS

Are the people indebted for a new *Tariff Law*, giving ample protection to all the various branches of *domestic industry*, including *manufacture*, *mechanics* and *agriculture*.

To a *Jackson Congress* are the people indebted for a law to erect a *Breakwater* at the mouth of the Delaware; for the security and protection of the *Commerce* of the whole country.

To a *Jackson Congress* are the people indebted for rescuing the national fame from degradation, by bestowing *relief* to the surviving *soldiers of the revolutionary war:* thus preserving the *gratitude of republics* from contempt, and free government from ignominious imputations of heartless selfishness.

To a *Jackson Congress* are the people indebted for the republican *example of economy and simplicity* in government, by instituting *reform* into the *public expenditures*, on a scale of honesty and utility.

To this list, we shall shortly add other public blessings for which the people are indebted to a *Jackson Congress.*—*Philadelphia Mercury.*

A SINKING SHIP.

Rats, they say, desert a sinking ship. The Intelligencer of Saturday, says—"James Barbour, of Virginia, (now Secretary of War) has been appointed, by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Minister to Great Britain." Adams and Clay are glad to get rid of Barbour, and Barbour, we have no doubt, is equally glad to quit the Cabinet hulk, which he finds is sinking. But, bless us! what an appointment! Why, we haven't heard a man, whether Jackson or Adams, that knew any thing of *James Barbour*, who didn't laugh at the idea of *his* being sent Minister to England. And to be the successor of so distinguished and, indeed, unsurpassed diplomatist as ALBERT GALLATIN!! *James Barbour!* Why, he's the merest bladder of bombast that the world ever saw—*a vox et preterea nihil*. However people may differ about the propriety of Mr. Barbour's conduct since he became Secretary of War, there can be, with those who know him, but one opinion as to his fitness—we should say *unfitness* for the office of Minister to England. Adams and Clay wanted his present place for another.

Baltimore Republican.

The "Frederick Citizen" again throws down the gauntlet to Mr. Warfield—charges him with equivocation, avers that its allegations are not a "recent "development," nor unsupported by the most respectable evidence—defies Mr. W. to deny them directly, and awaits only his unequivocal contradiction to come out with its overwhelming proofs; and declares that Dr. Zollickoffer is ready to confirm its charges by "a solemn oath."—And still Mr. W. suffers himself to be bearded at his very door!

The waves in Maryland are beginning to run mountain high. Both parties are organizing with great activity for the ensuing campaign. Meetings are holding for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Convention about to meet in the different districts for the nomination of Electors. In one meeting of the friends of the Administration in Frederick county, a Committee of vigilance was appointed of 278 persons. A Jackson meeting in the same county, however, surpassed them—having constituted a Committee of vigilance of *four hundred and seventy-eight*, whose names are displayed in alphabetical order.

Richmond Enquirer.

NEW YORK.

An election took place last week in the Fourth ward of the city of Albany for a Supervisor. This was the only ward in the city in which the Adams party pretended to have a majority. Great exertions were made by them for some time previous to the election, and their papers confidently predicted the success of their ticket. The parties in the State of New York, our readers are aware, are marked pretty generally, by the old distinctions of Democrat and Federalist—the former being generally for Jackson, the latter chiefly for Adams. Upon this occasion however, the Adams party brought out a Democrat for their candidate. The election came on, and Mr. Mayell, the *Jackson* candidate received 320 votes, and Mr. Gould, the *Adams* candidate received 289. Among Mr. Gould's votes were 9 tickets with the Jackson caption, eagle, &c. "These (says the Albany Argus) were artfully folded with the words "*Jackson ticket*" outside, whilst within, the name of Mr. Mayell was erased, and Mr. Gould's inserted. The deception was undoubtedly practised upon unsuspecting friends of Jackson.

Thus it appears that whenever it has been lately tested in New York, it has been shown that where the strength of Jackson has not *increased*, the party have at least *held their own*. Yet the Adams party hold out the idea that they will get a large majority of the electoral votes of New York. But so it has been from the beginning—when beat at one election, though stunned for awhile, they soon begin to tell us "we'll beat you at the *next* election"—"you'll see how it will be next fall," &c. But when "the next election" and the "next fall" come, they are invariably beaten.

ANOTHER COINCIDENCE.

Mr. John Adams in his Cunningham Correspondence, said: "A powerful family when fallen into decay, would sooner annihilate Heaven and Earth, than fail to carry their Point."

Mr. Clay, in his Baltimore speech, says: He would rather "see our Land visited with War, with Pestilence, with Famine, with ANY other Scourge"—than fail of carrying His Point.

The bill for authorizing a subscription of a million of dollars to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has passed both Houses of Congress. It has filled the citizens of the District of Columbia with joy. Alexandria was partially illuminated—a Canal Ball is on foot—the Mayor of Washington proposes to hoist the flag of the Union on the City Hall, "upon authentic information of the bills on this subject receiving the sanction of the President"—but suggests the postponement of whatever public rejoicings should be deemed expedient" to the actual commencement of the work, upon the canal, which, it is hoped, will not be deferred beyond the 4th of July next." To those who do not see any objection to this bill in the constitution and particularly to the citizens of the District, and to all the border country of Virginia and Maryland, and Ohio, the proposed enterprise, must be a source of the greatest satisfaction.—*R. Enq.*

KENTUCKY.

The fate of the Adams party is admitted by them, to hang upon the election of Governor in Kentucky, in August. It cannot be concealed that, if that election goes against Messrs. Adams and Clay, the game is up with them—they'll give up, or at least their friends will. If Mr. Clay gains that election, he will hope that it may influence other sections of the country, and he will brag on boldly. The fact of the great importance they attribute to the Kentucky election shows how closely they are pushed—if that goes against them, they are gone. But the *Jackson* party, even if Kentucky should elect the Adams candidate, Governor, entertain no fear of the general result, for the election of Gen. Jackson does not depend upon the vote of that State.

But, while we feel perfectly confident of the election of General Jackson *without* the vote of Kentucky, we have n't the least fear of losing the vote of that State. Our Western papers speak most confidently of Barry, the Jackson candidate's election, and a well informed Kentucky friend, in a letter received from him within a day or two, assures us there is no doubt of it.

Those of the Adams party, who count upon the vote of Kentucky, count too largely upon the influence of Clay. He lost that influence when he disregarded the request of the Legislature, violated the will of his constituents, disappointed the expectations of the people of Kentucky, and, by a corrupt and selfish bargain, bartered away her vote to *his* and her ancient enemy. The people of Kentucky are intelligent, highminded and independent and will not disappoint the expectations of the world by giving their support to one, who has betrayed them, and yet, vainly thinks he can control them.

[Baltimore Republican.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The state of Pennsylvania is represented in congress by twenty-one democrats and five federalists. Of the democrats, *eighteen* are friendly to General Jackson, and *three* viz: Messrs. *Stewart, Lawrence* and *Wilson*, in favour of Mr. Adams. Of the federal members *three* are in favour of Mr. Adams, and *two* supporters of Gen. Jackson. The three democratic members, in this particular misrepresent their constituents, and, *we desire Binns to record it*, will not be re-elected.

An election was held on Monday last in Reading for borough officers. Tickets were formed by the friends of General Jackson and Mr. Adams respectively, and resulted in the success of the Jackson ticket by an average vote of about 440 to 150. This affords pretty strong evidence of what Jackson's majority will be in Berks county; for it is well known, that nearly the whole force of the Adams party is concentrated in the county towns and boroughs. Berks, which is one of our heavy German counties, will give an *overwhelming Majority* for the hero of New-Orleans.

[*Phil. Am. Sentinel.*

NEW JERSEY.—The friends of Gen. Jackson in this republican state, are preparing in earnest for the great contest which is to take place in November.

In many places in the eastern section of the state, they are planting *hickory trees*, as the republicans in the reign of terror, under the elder John Adams, raised *liberty poles*, and forming associations to concentrate the force and stimulate the exertions of the friends of free government, and of the people's rights. Every where, the approaching election seems to be regarded by republicans as involving the same principles as were contended for by Jefferson and his associates in 1800—[*Idem.*

A Sign—A glorious sign.—All the Jackson candidates for representatives in Charlestown, the Bunker Hill town, are triumphantly elected—notwithstanding all the efforts of the administration party. We request the Lord Mayor of Washington to place this *sign* from Bunker Hill, with the late *sign* from New Orleans, the Alpha and Omega of the American alphabet of glory. They will make the GEMINI of *signs* in the political *Zodiac.*—[*Boston Statesman.*

Another Sign.—The hon. Francis Baylies, the only representative in congress from New Orleans, and the able orator and statesman who took the lead in our legislature last February, in opposition to the white washing administration resolutions,—is elected from Taunton to our house of representatives. The Lord Mayor of Washington will be so good as to notice this.—*Idem.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

OBITUARY.

DIED, on the 13th day of May, Mrs. *Sarah Ann Furniss*, consort of Littleton Purnell Furniss, of Somerset county. The circumstance which occasioned her death was calculated to excite the deepest sympathy in those who witnessed the extreme suffering with which it pleased divine Providence to visit her—She having given birth to a stillborn child several days before her death. They now occupy one grave. Her husband found in her a friend ever disposed to oblige, to cheer, to assist and make any sacrifice to promote his happiness. The of her friends with whom she was most intimate know best how to estimate the loss sustained by her relatives. In the morning of youth, full of health and flushed with the anticipation of many days, has the subject of this notice been suddenly summoned to the world of spirits—but, severe as is the stroke which has thus severed all the ties of life, her surviving friends may console themselves with the hope that her spirit is at rest.

Errata.—The first 3 lines of "Edmunds's" *Stanzas*, published in our last paper, should have been printed as follows:

"Dear Girl, how oft my mind reviews
The luscious moments, spent with thee;
How oft my fleeting thought," &c.

And in the "*Soliloquy*," by the same writer, on the last page of to-day's paper, read "to her *sweet* accents" instead of "to her rich accents."

☞The Levy Court of Somerset county will meet on Tuesday the 10th of June inst., to elect Constables.

CONTENTS

Of the American Farmer of May

New Tariff Law, An Act in alteration of the several acts imposing Duties on Imports—comparative View of the Tariff Laws up to 1824, and 1828, with Notes—Cotton Bagging, recommended to be manufactured in the Southern States—Curious instance of the germinating properties of Red Clover—The Angora, or Cashmere Goat, Late destructive Frosts, Kitchen Garden for June—Essay on the Indland Navigation of the United States, from a late London Journal—The Soldier's Child, an affecting T—Valuable invention—Pedigrees of thorough-bred Imported Horses, continued—On Animal Poisons—Indemnity for Slaves—Manufacture of Cotton Goods in Philadelphia—Editor, Admiral Coffin; Mr. Jacob's second Report on the Agriculture, &c. of the Continental States—Prices.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being about to move from the county, will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 10th of June,

All his remaining Stock of GOODS.

The sale will continue from day to day until the whole is sold. He also avails himself of this mode earnestly to request, that those who are indebted to him make it convenient to pay the same immediately.

SEVERN TEACKLE.
Princess-Anne, June 3d.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by George M. Willing, a justice of the peace, and to me directed, at the suit of Levin D. Jones against Adam Horsey, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro girl named Sarah, which I shall proceed to sell for a term of years, at Back-Creek Store on Wednesday the 2nd day of July next to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ with interest and cost.

SAML. McBRYDE, C.
June 3, 1828. kd

From the Journal of Commerce.

DISPUTED BOUNDARY.

The last number of the North American Review, just received, contains among other things, a good article on the disputed north-eastern boundary of the U. States. The interest displayed on this national question appears the more reasonable, as the territory in dispute is said to be equal in extent to the whole area of Massachusetts; nor is it strange that our British neighbours should look with an evil eye upon a claim, which it is stated would bring the American boundary within 12 miles of the St. Lawrence, and only 40 to the south of Quebec. We believe that the claim of our Government in this case, is perfectly just, and we shall take this opportunity to state it, very briefly, for the information of our readers, along with some of the reasons by which it is supported

The boundaries between the United States and the British possessions in North America, were described by the definite treaty of peace in 1783. The beginning of the north line is thus fixed; "from the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, viz. *that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of St. Croix river to the highlands*, along the said highlands, which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St Lawrence from those that fall into the Atlantic ocean, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river," &c. Again, the eastern line is thus defined, "East by a line to be drawn along the middle of St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fanday to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence," &c. It is plain from the first of these extracts from the treaty, that our northern boundary line begins at the north-western angle of the province of Nova Scotia, as that province was defined in 1783; for it has since been divided, and the north-westerly part forms the present province of New Brunswick. That angle is formed by our eastern boundary line, just described, and the highlands. The question is, where does that line strike the highlands, or which are the highlands intended by the treaty? That chain of mountains which appear, on most maps of the United States, to be a continuation of the Green Mountains, holds a northeasterly course from the sources of the Connecticut, drawing gradually nearer to the St. Lawrence, and extends to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, at Cape Rosiers, separating the rivers that flow into the ocean from those that flow into the river St. Lawrence. But at some distance short of that termination of the chain, just pointed out, a branch of these highlands is thrown off to the east, which separates the waters of the St. John, which flow into the Bay of Fund, and thence into the ocean, from these of the Penobscot, Kennebec, and other rivers, which empty more directly into the ocean. The last elevation of this branch towards the north-east is called Mars Hill, and this is the point at which the British would have our northerly line to begin; whilst we follow our eastern boundary 141 miles farther to the north, crossing the St. John, and leaving all the upper part of its course within our limits, and find the north-western angle of Nova Scotia (now New Brunswick) at the intersection of that eastern boundary with the main and more northern chain of highlands.

Having thus ascertained what is the precise matter in dispute, we next come to the reasons which show that the Americans are right. The British came into quiet possession of all the French territories in North America, of which the province of Nova Scotia, the same boundaries must be adhered to in the explanation of our treaty of 1783. Now a proclamation was issued by the king in October 1763, erecting four distinct governments within the ceded territories. One of these was the government of Quebec, and its boundary to the south and east is clearly drawn along the more nothern of the above-mentioned chains of highlands. A royal commission was issued about the same time to a new governor of Nova Scotia, in which that province is described as bounded on the north "by the southern boundary of our province of Quebec, as far as the western extremity of the Bay des Chaleurs." The western boundary is then marked out, and thereby the northwestern angle of Nova Scotia (now New Brunswick) clearly fixed, not at Mars Hill, but at the more northern highlands.

By an act of Parliament of 1774, the southern boundary of the province of Quebec, which by the last mentioned document had been designated as the northern boundary of Nova Scotia, was again defined with a clearness that, one would think, should place the matter beyond all dispute. The words are, "south by a line from the Bay of Chaleurs, along the highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the sea," &c. This is a description which can never be made to apply to the more southern chain of highlands; it can only suit the more northern.—What the British had thus distinctly recognized as the north-western angle of Nova Scotia, they must naturally be supposed to have intended in the treaty of 1783.

This alone would be sufficient, but there are other circumstances which tend to establish the justice of our claim. By the words of the treaty, that we have italicised above the north-western angle of Nova Scotia is described as formed by the eastern boundary of the United States, and the highlands; but on the British supposition that our northern boundary begins at Mars Hill, this hill being the last of the chain towards the north-east, no angle at all of Nova Scotia can be formed by the highlands of which it is a part. Those highlands could only help to form a northeastern angle for the U. S. If, however, getting over the difficulty of these highlands not being continued to a northeasterly direction into the British province, we do consider the north-western angle of Nova Scotia as being here formed by continuing the line from these highlands into the British possessions, such a line would not be the northern boundary of Nova Scotia, but would divide that province into two parts. The authorities of that province have exercised jurisdiction far to the north of such a line. Here then, it suits the convenience of the British to create a northeastern angle, however, for all other purposes than settling our boundary line, they find somewhere else. It should also be carefully borne in mind, that by treaty of 1783, our northern line is drawn "along the (said) highlands, which divided those rivers that empty themselves into the river *St. Lawrence*, from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean." But the British claim would draw a very different line, viz. along the highlands that separate the waters of the *St. John*, from those which fall more directly into the Atlantic ocean. Such a line of separation as this latter, it is manifest, never entered the minds of the commissioners who made the treaty. They meant that our eastern boundary should cross the St. John, the course of which river is quite accurately laid down on the map they are known to have used. If this had not been their meaning, they would have caused the line to take a southwest direction from the source of the St. Croix, instead of a northern one.

Many other reasons might be given in support of our claim, but we think it unnecessary to adduce them here, since we believe that those which we have already stated will be amply sufficient to establish its justice in the mind of any impartial person, who will take the trouble to consider them, with the aid of a good map before him.

BANGOR, (Maine,) May 13.

Quarter Master Russell has returned to this place and brings information, that British Officers from Fredericton are laying out ground for a military entrenchment on an eminence upon the provincial side of the line, about two and a half miles distant from the spot selected for erecting barracks for the U. S. troops.

Lieut Gallagher, with the company of U. S. Light Infantry from N. York, arrived here on Saturday, and will shortly proceed to Houlton. They are fine looking fellows, under high discipline, and will meet with a most welcome reception from our citizens on the frontier.

From the Baltimore Republican.

War, Pestilence and Famine.—"If indeed we have incurred the Divine displeasure, and it be necessary to chastise this people with the rod of His vengeance, I would humbly prostrate myself before HIM and implore his mercy, to visit our favored land with war, with pestilence, with famine, with any scourge other than military rule, or a blind and heedless enthusiasm for mere military renown."—[Clay's *Baltimore* speech.

Amen! says we; and to this sentiment, in the abstract, the whole Jackson party cheerfully respond. amen! But Mr. *Clay's* application of it to *Gen. Jackson* and the immense body of freemen, who advocate his election to the Presidency, we pronounce to be slanderours, foul and malignant. The great party in this country, who support General Jackson are as high minded, free and independent and intelligent as their opponents at least.—They would deprecate as much as Mr. CLAY, "*the scourge of military rule.*" They are as far above the "*enthusiasm for mere military renown*" as *he* or his *friends*. What! are *at least* one half of the free born citizens of these United States, because they will not believe *Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams* are the purest patriots and most honest politicians in our land, to be denounced as the advocates of "*military rule,*" governed by "*enthusiasm for mere military renown?*"

At the last Presidential election General JACKSON received the unbought, honest suffrages of more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND freemen, while Mr. CLAY received little more than *forty-six thousand* And dare Mr. Clay, tell this people, that this mighty mass of American citizens, who by their votes, declared GENERAL JACKSON fit to fill the office of President of these United States, was governed by "*a blind and heedless enthusiasm for mere military renown.*" Does Mr. CLAY arrogate to *himself* and *his* friends all the patriotism of the country? Mr. CRAWFORD recived, at the last election, upwards of FORTY SEVEN THOUSAND votes. Have they no intelligence no integrity? Eight tenths of them are now in favour of the election of General Jackson, and at the head of them is WM. H. CRAWFORD himself. Are these men too, led away by "*a blind and heedless enthusiasm for mere military renown?*"

The true meaning of Mr. Clay's speech—for it is the idea which he meant to convey—is, WAR, PESTILENCE, FAMINE, and any other scourge, sooner than JACKSON *President.* Yet, Mr. Clay, we have no doubt would cheerfully see our country the victim of War, Pestilence and Famine, sooner than ANDREW JACKSON should be elevated to that station to which he was destined by the people, and to which he would have attained, but for——but it is useless to name it—*you* know how to fill up the blank. You would sooner see constitution, country and all whelmed in one general ruin, than see Andrew Jackson, *President;* not because you would apprehend injury to constitution *or* country from him, or his party; but because, in his elevation, you see *your own political ruin*—you see place and its power to which you have aspired with such undreamed, and which you, no doubt, enjoyed in anticipation when you bartered your vote and betrayed your friends, to place yourself in what you vainly hoped to be "*the line of safe precedents:*"—You see the *Presidency*, for which you have so ardently longed, and for which you have risked honor and all, as soon as ANDREW JACKSON is elevated to it, forever and forever, beyond your reach. This love of country, this devotion to the cause of liberty and our constitution, is all affected—put on, paraded off, to catch the ignorant and conceal the deep source of all your feeling—*self*. It is not the ruin of the *country*, which you see in the election of General Jackson, but the ruin of HENRY CLAY. The people of this country are sitting in judgment on the conduct of yourself and your *co-bargainer* in the last Presidential election, and you cannot await their verdict with the calmness and resignation of conscious integrity, but betray your guilt in the restlessness and uneasiness of your demeanor.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Certain newspapers in the service of the *malignants*, are giving Mr. Adams credit for great financial skill in the reduction of the public debt. His Secretary of the Treasury, in his last annual report, has so stated the account as to lead some honest, well meaning men to believe that, $21,297,210 93 of the principal of the debt was discharged between the 1st of January, 1825 and the 1st of January 1828; when in truth, but $16,297,210 93 was paid within that period. Under the act of 26th May 1824, five millions of dollars were borrowed by the Government at 4½ per cent interest, to redeem a like sum standing at 6 per cent. These five millions are, by Mr. Rush, added to the $16,297,210 93, actually paid, with which they had no natural connection; thus making the gross sum of $21,297,210 93 on the credit side; and then to balance the account, these five millions are charged on the debt side as so much new debt.

Whether this was awkwardness or design on the part of the Secretary, is not material to enquire; certain it is that many honest people have been misled by it; and some of their idolatrous Editors, no doubt, believe that Mr. Adams, by his wonderful learning and talents, has discovered the Philosopher's stone, by which he can not only convert wine into *Ebony* and *Topaz*, but the leaden brain of his Secretary into pure gold. The truth is that in the three years of Mr. Adams' administration, there has not been as much of the public debt paid by $13,702,789, as was required by law. That this sum is now due to the sinking fund, the Editors of the National Intelligencer must know; and yet they have copied into their paper of the 29th ult. a silly article from the Marylander, stating that, by July next, Mr. Adams will have paid more than thirty eight millions of the public debt, and therefore, recommending him, in the strongest terms of panegyric, for President again. Call you this honesty and fair dealing gentlemen? It is but little better than the spurious documents concerning the six militia men, now advertised in your paper for sale by Jonathan Elliott, or the coffin hand-bills. Like those disgraceful documents, when properly understood, this pitiful trick will serve to swell the vote of Gen. Jackson a few thousand more; that's all

U. S. Telegraph, of May.

GENERAL JACKSON AND THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

General Jackson having been represented by his enemies as inimical to Universal Suffrage, the Nashville Committee, (appointed at a public meeting for the purpose of detecting and exposing the numerous falsehoods circulated against him;) published an Address, which contained the subjoined paragraph, noticing this charge. The gentlemen who signed the address, and whose names are attached to the extract stand among the most respectable citizens in this country.—One of them is brother to our *present Minister to Russia.*

"It is alleged that General Jackson, when a member of the *Tennessee Convention* voted for a property qualification in a voter. *This the Committee positively assert is UNTRUE. It is notorious that he advocated the provision appointed in the Constitution of our State which secures the Right of Suffrage to every Freeman.*

John Overton, chr'm.	Robert Foster
G. W. Campbell	Wm. L. Brown
John Catson	Robert White
Thomas Claiborne	Joseph Philips
Daniel Graham	Wm. B. Lewis
Jessy Wharton	Edward Ward
Alfred Balch	Felix Robertson
John Shelby	Josiah Nicholl
Wm. White	John M'Nairy.

Thus the matter is settled with regard to Gen. Jackson; and it is shown that the allegation is absolutely false.

But how stands it with Mr. Adams? We shall show, by undeniable testimony, that Mr. Adams has voted, not only for a property qualification in voters, but for other provisions equally repugnant to the principles of a republican government. While Mr. Adams was a Senator in congress the following will be found upon the Journal of that body:

"Friday, February 10th, 1804—on the second reading of the bill to erect Louisiana into two territories, an amendment was offered containing the following provisions:

1st. That no person should be eligible to a seat in the territorial legislature *unless he owned ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, or a HOUSE and LOT in the city of New Orleans.*

2d. That no person should be qualified to vote for a representative *unless he owned FIFTY ACRES OF LAND.*

3d. That the Governor of the territory should have power to *PROROGUE the Legislature.*

4th. That he should have power to *DISSOLVE* it.

5th. That he should have power to *NEGATIVE all the bills passed by the Legislature.*

Mr. Adams voted *for the amendment* containing those five provisions, in a minority of *five*, as may be seen by referrence to the Journal of the Senate, vol. 3, page 354.

MR. WEBSTER!

If Secretary Barbour goes Minister to England, what becomes of Mr. Webster and the pledge, the *written contract* which he exacted from Mr. Adams, to take care of the Federal Party, alias—himself? Does he find that Mr. Adams having reaped the benefit of the bargain, does not think fit to perform his part of the contract? We suspect, great a lawyer as Mr. Webster is, that in the interlineations which he suffered Mr. Adams to make in the letter, he left himself a way to get out. He would have been more on his guard if he had remembered the case of the turnpike from Thompson's Pond to the Braintree Weymouth Turnpike, reported in 8th Massachusetts Reports, 138.—We have n't the book before us, but the case, we believe, was this: (If we are mistaken the Report can be referred to as the book is in some of the lawyer's offices.)

Some years ago, Mr. John Quincy Adams associated with a number of gentlemen for the purpose of making a turnpike from Thompson's Pond, to the Braintree and Weymouth Turnpike. By mutual agreement, they divided the expense of the enterprize into 500 shares, & each associate entered into a *written* agreement with the rest, to take a certain number of shares. The contemplated road, it was expected, would run near the estate of the father of Mr. Adams, and probably increase the value of that estate, which he expected to inherit. He subscribed the agreements and engaged to take *ten* shares. Relying on these agreements and on each other's *moral* honesty and honor, the associates proceeded in the work and completed it, at an expense of about $50,000. He was call upon to fulfil the engagement and pay his proportion of this expense. *He absolutely refused*—His subscription was produced in *black and white*, made "with his own pen," but all in vain. The engagement was not written in such a form as to make him *legally* responsible, and not one cent would he pay. His duped associates were obliged to advance the money and seek an indemnity as they could.—*Balt. Rep.*

MR. ADAMS' ECONOMY.

It will be seen by reference to the Report of the Standing Committee of the House of Representatives on the Expenditures of the State Department, that the expenses of that Department since *Mr. Clay* came into it, have averaged more than $32,000 a year, whereas, under *Mr. Monroe's* administration they averaged only $17,000. So that they have been under this '*economical*' administration. How has this immense increase been occasioned? This is a question which the people of this country cannot fail to ask, and should require to be answered. Does not the failure on the part of the friends of the present administration to explain this matter, justify the worst suspicions. If General Jackson, when an officer of the Government, had expended nearly double what any other officer of equal grade did, would he not have been held up, by the Adams party, to the world as a swindler of the public?

Ib.

Extract from Mr. Adams' reply to the Committee appointed to inform him of his election to the Presidency:

"It has been my fortune to be placed, by the division of sentiment prevailing among our countrymen on this occasion, in competition, friendly and honourable, with three of my fellow-citizens, all justly enjoying, in eminent degrees, the public favour, and of whose worth, talents and services, no one entertains a higher and more respectful sense than myself. The names of two of them were, in the fulfilment of the provisions of the Constitution, presented to the election of the House, in concurrence with my own; names closely associated with the glory of the nation: and one of them (General Jackson) further recommended by a larger number of the primary electoral suffrages than mine."

In Massachusetts, says a Boston paper, nearly three times as much money is spent annually, for spiritous liquors, as for literature and religion together; for the two latter conjointly, $650,000, and for the former alone $1,500,000.

The fable, says Dr Rush, of Prometheus, on whose liver a vulture was said to prey constantly, as a punishment for his stealing fire from heaven, was intended to illustrate the painful effects of ardent spirits upon that organ.

Value of a Glass eye.—The principal duty of a "book-keeper" in a West India Plantation, is watchfulness. A person of this description who had lost an eye somehow or other, the want of which he supplied with a glass one, whence originated his superiority; for when he was awake, he was in the habit of placing his hand over his superficial eye, but when he went to sleep in his chair in the boiling-house, he uniformly covered his seeing eye, leaving the other open and uncovered. This caused the negroes; who are altogether ignorant of fictitious eyes. to say. "Dat cunning buckra, for him one eye sleeps, while toder keeps spell."—*Marley; or a Planter's Life of Jamaica.*

Baltimore Prices Current.

Baltimore, Friday, May 30.

FLOUR—white wheat family, $6 a 6 50—superfine Howard-st. 4 75 a 4 87½; city mills, 4 50; Susquehanna 4 37½ a 4 50—GRAIN, best red wheat 87 a 92; best white wheat 95 a 1 00; ordinary to good 80 a 85—CORN, 32 a 34—RYE, 50—OATS, 20 a 22—CLOVER SEED, 3 a 3 50—TIMOTHY, 1 25 a 2 00—BARLEY, 60 a 62—FLAXSEED, 75 a 80.

We are authorized to announce

Anthony B. Bennett, Esq.

as a Candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland.

May 27, 1828. jw

We are authorized to announce

John C. Wilson, jr. Esq.

as a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

May 13, 1828. mu

FOR RENT,

FOR the ensuing year or for a term of years, the FARM on Little-Monie, now occupied by Mitchell Phœbus. For terms apply to

JAMES POLK.
June 3, 1828. kw

SINCLAIR & MOORE,

Pratt-St. Wharf, Baltimore,

HAVE in store—Millet, Lucerne, early Corn, bunch, pole & soup Beans, a large assortment for planting, and garden seeds generally.

PLOUGHS,

amongst which are the much approved self-sharpening point Plough—By turning and reversing said point, the share lasts much longer than the cast share of any other plough, in as much as the point is of steel, and when worn bevelling it is sharpened, if turned over. The CULTIVATORS made by Sinclair & Moore, pulverize the ground more effectually, and much deeper than the old fashioned three hoed kind—and by the use of these in the culture of corn, it will save nearly two-thirds of the ploughing.

ALSO, Socket Shovels, Scythes, Mattocks and Picks, with handles;—spring steel Hay and Manure Forks, WHEAT FANS, & GRAIN CRADLES, with best Waldron Scythes; Garden Tools generally; Wove Wire for Seives, and Mill Screens.

☞They have received from on board the brig Hyperion, capt. Forbes, just from Liverpool, a quantity of grain and grass Scythes, (Waldron's prime) Sickles, Maleable trace Chains; Straw and Hay Knives; Grass Hooks, and Garden Tools, amongst which are turnip and other Hoes; Edging Tools; budding and pruning Knives, &c. &c.

☞Messrs. Johston & Sudler, of Princess-Anne, have just received at their store, a number of the PLOUGHS manufactured by Sinclair & Moore. June 3.

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court. May 28th, 1828.

§§SEAL.§§ ON *application of Levin Walter, Adm'r. d. b. n. of Wm. Walter, late of Somerset county dec'd. it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Walter, late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 9th of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of May, 1828.

LEVIN WALTER, Adm'r. of W. Walter, dec'd.

June 3, 1828. ||

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court, May 27th, 1828.

SEAL. ON application of Jacob W. Bayly, administrator of David Vance, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of David Vance late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of May, 1828.

JACOB W. BAYLY, Adm. of D. Vance, dec'd.
June 3d, 1828. k

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are respectfully requested to come forward and settle their accounts by paying the cash, before the 15th of June next. The subscriber is compelled to this course from the peculiar situation of his affairs. He returns his grateful acknowledgements for the very liberal encouragement he has received from the public, in his line of business, and solicits a continuance of the same, as he will continue to exert himself to render universal satisfaction. The public's ob't serv't.

THOS. L. DISHAROON.
Snowhill, May 27th, 1828.

N.B. Those of my customers, whom I may not have seen during Somerset Court, are requested to remit me the amount of their accounts and thereby prevent the addition of cost. T.L.D.

MILITARY NOTICE.

THE Ferry Company of Militia are ordered to meet at the Walnut-Trees, their usual place of parade, on Saturday the 14th of June next.—Punctual attendance is requested. The roll will be called at 2 o clock P.M.

A. B. BENNETT, Capt.
May 27, 1828.

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court, May 20, 1828.

§§SEAL.§§ ON *application of Edward Fowler & Levisa Kennerly, Administrators of Orrell Kennerly, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers, of Somerset county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Orrell Kennerly, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 29th of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th of May, 1828.

EDWARD FOWLER, & LEVISA KENNERLY,
Adm'tors of O. Kennerly, dec'd.
May 27, 1828. k

E. T. J. Woodward,

Corner of Dugan's wharf & Pratt St. BALTIMORE,

Informs his friends and customers that he will sell on COMMISSION, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, and Tobacco, and all other articles of Country Produce, and will make liberal advances on the same.

He has on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

CONSISTING OF

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Family Flour, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Spirits, Whiskey and Cordials, Spices, Soap & Candles, Shad, Mackerel, Herrings, Oil and Salt, together with every other article in his line.

ALSO,

Glass Ware, Queen's Ware,

Stone and Earthen Ware, &c.
And a general assortment
Of Garden Seeds of approved kinds, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

DRY PINE OR OAK WOOD
Will be taken in exchange for Goods, on fair terms.

May 13, 1828. mw

WEAVERS' BRUSHES,

Reeds and Shuttles,

Wash and cake boards,
Sifters, Lamp and candlewick,
Muddlers, and lime squeezers
Pound, half pound and and quarter pound Butter Prints, of various patterns
Weaver's slays or reeds
Shoe, sweeping, dusting and other brushes
Twine and cord, patent taps
Cane, for reed makers
Humming and common tops
Boot & shoe blacking, towel rollers
Lamp wicks, assorted sizes, by the dozen or gross
Spiggots and fossets, suitable for hogsheads, barrels, kegs, and hydrants
Fancy and common bellows
Fishing lines and rods, butter bowls and trays, Baskets
Nests of sugar boxes and tubs
Potato & turnip mashers, rolling pins
Carpenters' or joiners' chalk lines, etc.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms, by

VALERIUS DUKEHART.
No. 101½ Baltimore, between South and Calvert Streets.
May 13th, 1828.

Samuel & William Meeteer,

PAPER

MANUFACTURERS.

No. 3 Market Street, Baltimore.

CASH OR GOODS GIVEN FOR

RAGS,

IN LARGE OR SMALL PARCELS.

☞It is recommended to those who bring *Rags* to market, to apply at our *Store*, as the surest way of obtaining the *highest market price.*

May 6, 1828.

THE PARTERRE.

VARIETY instils into the mind a relish for the useful and the sweet.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

SOLILOQUY. *Addressed to Lelia.*

What matchless charms of person and
 of mind!
How sweet her voice, her words how
 mild, how kind!
Her touching tone electrifies the soul,
Her modest mein throws grace around
 the whole.

But 'tis n't that form of Nature's skil-
 ful hand,
'Tis not those eyes, so beautiful and
 bright,
'Tis not those cheeks, so blooming and
 so bland,
Which fills my mind with such intense
 delight;

'Tis not those tempting lips, nor win-
 ning smiles,
Nor artless glance, which every care
 beguiles;
'Tis not that beauteous, bounding bo-
 som's heave,
Which makes my mind, to her rich
 accents cleave.

Oh no! It is that highly cultur'd mind,
Those just ideas so critical and free;
Those wreaths of *virtue*, in her tho'ts
 entwin'd,
Which wraps my soul in richest ec-
 stasy.

Oh Lelia, could I ever dwell with thee,
And ever drink thy Music's melody,
What Joy sublime, would fill this pant-
 ing breast!
—But man on *earth*, was ne'er with
 HEAVEN blest!

EDMUND.

Bellavilla, May 29, 1828.

Selected from Weems' life of General Marrion.

In the spring of 1779, Marrion, and myself [Horry,] were sent, with our commands, to Purisburg, to reinforce general Lincoln, who was there on his way to attack the British in Savannah, which a few months before had fallen into their hands. As the Count D'Estang, who was expected to co-operate in this affair, had not yet arrived, general Lincoln thought it advisable to entrench and wait for him.

While we were lying at Purisburg, a couple of young men of our regiment achieved an act of generosity and courage, which, in former days, would have laid the ground-work of a heroic romance. One of the actors in this extraordinary play was the brave sergeant Jasper, whose name will forever be dear to the friends of American liberty.

Jasper had a brother who had joined the British, and held the rank of sergeant in their garrison at Ebenezer.—Never man was truer to his country than Jasper, yet was his heart so warm that he loved his brother though a tory, and actually went over to see him. His brother was exceedingly alarmed at sight of him, lest he should be seized and hung up at once as a spy, for his name was well known to many of the British officers. But Jasper begged him not to give himself much trouble on that head, for, said he, "I am no longer an American soldier."

"Well, thank God for that, William," replied his brother, giving him a hearty shake by the hand, "*and now only say the word, my boy, and here is a commission for you, with regimentals and gold to boot to fight for his majesty.*"

Jasper shook his head and observed, that though there was but little encouragement to fight *for* his country, yet he could not find in his heart to fight *against* her. And there the conversation ended.

After staying with his brother some two or three days, inspecting and hearing all that he could, he took his leave, and *by a round about*, returned to camp and told general Lincoln all that he had seen.

Having wasted several weeks longer of tiresome idleness, and no news of the French fleet, Jasper took it into his head to make another trip to Ebenezer.

On this occasion he did not, as before, go alone; but took with him his particular friend, sergeant Newton, son of an old Baptist preacher, and a young fellow for strength and courage, just about a good match for Jasper himself.

He was received as usual, with great cordiality by his brother, to whom he introduced his friend Newton, and spent several days in the British fort, without giving the least alarm. On the morning of the third day his brother had some *bad news* to tell him.

"*Aye! what is it?*" he asked, "*what is it?*"

"Why," replied his brother, "here are some ten or a dozen American prisoners, brought in this morning, as deserters from Savannah, whither they are to be sent immediately. And from what I learn it will go hard with them, for it seems they have all taken the king's bounty."

"*Let's see'em,*" said Jasper, "*let's see'em.*"

So his brother took him and Newton to see them. And indeed it was a mournful sight to behold them where they sat, poor fellows! all handcuffed, on the ground. But all pity of them was forgot, soon as the eye was turned to a far more doleful sight hard by, which was a young woman, wife of one of the prisoners, with her child, a sweet little boy of about five years old. The name of this lady was Jones. Her humble garb showed that she was poor, but her deep distress, and sympathy with her unfortunate husband, showed that she was rich in that pure conjugal love, that is more precious than all gold.

She generally sat on the ground opposite to her husband, with her little boy leaning on her lap, and her coal black hair spreading in long neglected tresses on her neck and bosom. And thus in silence, she sat, a statue of grief, sometimes with her eyes hard fixed upon the earth, like one lost in thought, sighing and groaning as if her heart would burst—then starting as from a reverie, she would dart her eager eyes, red with weeping, on her husband's face, and there would gaze, with looks so piercing sad, as though she saw him struggling in the halter, herself a widow, and her son an orphan. Straight her frame would begin to shake with the rising agony, and her face to change and swell; then with eyes swimming in tears, she would look around upon us all for pity and help, with cries sufficient to melt the heart of a demon. While the child, seeing his father's hands fast bound, and his mother weeping, added to the distressing scene by his artless tears and cries.

The brave are always tender-hearted. It was so with Jasper and Newton, two of the most undaunted spirits that ever lived. They walked out in the neighboring wood. The tear was in the eye of both. Jasper first broke silence. "Newton," said he, "my days have been but few; but I believe their course is nearly done."

"Why so, Jasper?"

"Why, I feel, said he, "that I must rescue these poor prisoners, or die with them: otherwise that woman and her child will haunt me to my grave."

"Well, that is exactly what I feel too," replied Newton—"and here is my hand and heart to stand by you, my brave friend, to the last drop.—Thank God, a man can die but once; and there is not so much in this life that a man need be afraid to leave it, especially when he is in the way of his duty."

The two friends then embraced with great cordiality, while each read in the other's countenance that immortal fire which beams from the eyes of the brave when resolved to die or conquer in some glorious cause.

Immediately after breakfast, the prisoners were sent on for Savannah, under a guard of a sergeant and corporal with eight men. They had not been gone long, before Jasper accompanied by his friend, Newton, took leave of his brother, and set out on some errand to the upper country.—They had scarcely, however, got out of sight of Ebenezer, before they struck into the piny woods, and pushed hard after the prisoners and their guard, whom they closely dogged for several miles, anxiously watching an opportunity to make a blow. But alas! all hope of that sort seemed utterly extravagant; for what could give two men a chance to contend against ten, especially when there was found no weapon in the hands of the two while the ten, each man was armed with his loaded musket and bayonet. But unable to give up their countrymen, our heroes still followed on.

About two miles from Savannah there is a famous spring, generally called the *Spa*, well known to travellers, who often turn in thither to quench their thirst. "Perhaps," said Jasper, "the guard may stop there." Then hastening on by a near cut through the woods, they gained the Spa, as their *last hope*, and there concealed themselves among the bushes that grew abundantly round the spring.

Presently the mournful procession came in sight, headed by the sergeant, who, on coming opposite to the spring, ordered a halt. Hope sprung afresh in our heroes' bosoms, strong throbbing, too, no doubt, with great alarms, for "*it was a fearful odds.*" The corporal, with his guard of four men, conducted the prisoners to the spring, while the sergeant with the other four, grounded their arms near the road, brought up the rear. The prisoners wearied with their long walk, were permitted to rest themselves on the earth. Poor Mrs. Jones, as usual, took her seat opposite to her husband, and her little boy, overcome with fatigue, fell asleep in her lap. Two of the corporal's men were ordered to keep guard, and the other two to give prisoners drink out of their canteens. These last approached the spring where our heroes lay concealed, and resting their muskets against a pine tree, dipped up water: and having drank themselves, turned away, with replenished canteens, to give the prisoners also. "*Now! Newton, now is our time!*" said Jasper. Then bursting like two lions, from their concealment, they snatched up the two muskets that were rested against the pine, and in an instant shot down the two soldiers that kept guard. And now the question was, who should first get the two loaded muskets that had just fallen from the hands of the slain. For by this time the sergeant and corporal, a couple of brave Englishmen, recovering from their momentary panic, had sprung and seized up the muskets; but before they could use them, the strong swift-handed Americans, with clubbed guns, levelled each at the head of his brave antagonist, the final blow. The tender bones of the scull gave way beneath the furious strokes, and with wide scattered blood and brains, down they sunk, pale and quivering to the earth, without a groan.—Then snatching up the guns which had thus a second time fallen from the hand of the slain, they flew between the surviving enemy and their weapons, grounded near the road, and ordered them to surrender, which they instantly did.

Having called the prisoners to them, they quickly with the points of their bayonets, broke off their handcuffs, and gave each of them a musket.

At the commencement of the fray, poor Mrs. Jones, half frightened to death, had fallen to the ground in a swoon, with her little son piteously screaming over her. But when she came to herself and saw her husband and friends around her, all freed from their fetters and well armed, she looked and behaved like one frantic with joy. She sprung to her husband's bosom, and, with her arms around his neck, sobbed out "*Oh, bless God! bless God! my husband is safe, my husband is not hung yet,*" then snatching up her child, and straining him to her soul as if she would have pressed him to death, she cried out—"*O praise! praise! praise God forever! my son has a father yet!*" Then wildly darting round her eyes in quest of her deliverers, she exclaimed, "where are those blessed angels that God sent to save my husband?"

Directing her eyes to Jasper and Newton, where they stood, like two youthful Sampsons, in the full flowing of their locks, she ran and fell on her knees before them, and seizing their hands, kissed and pressed them to her bosom, crying out vehemently—"dear angels! dear angels! God bless you! God Almighty bless you for ever."

Then instantly, for fear of being overtaken by the enemy, our heroes snatched the arms and regimentals of the slain, and with their friends and captive foes, recrossed the Savannah, and in safety rejoined our army at Purisburg, to the inexpressible astonishment and joy of us all.

REMEDIES FOR INDIGESTION.

Of indigestion, two of the prominent features are flatulence and acidity; and the remedies for these states are clearly indicated. They are the alkalies and magnesia; and the advantages which the latter, in the general way, possesses over the former, is this: that, as containing an alkaline principle, the stomach acidity is neutralized by its administration; and a purgative salt being formed, in some measure, by the combination, the double purpose is thus effected of a corrective and an apperient. A tea-spoonful or two of magnesia, thrown into a glass of water, and then taken before going to rest, will often anticipate, as it were, the acid formation in the stomach, which would otherwise be consequent upon a little irregularity of eating or drinking; and will destine the individual to a good, who otherwise would pass a restless, uncomfortable night. When a more positive purgative is required it will be right to combine the sulphate of magnesia (epsome salts) with the carbonate (common magnesia.) Two large tea-spoonsful of the former, with one of the latter, will constitute a good aperient; and, for a gouty invalid, one tea-spoonful of the carbonate of ammonia (sal volatile) will be found useful, or, if the habit be cold, two or three spoonsful of tincture of rhubarb may be advantageously mixed with the salts and magnesia.—*Uwins on Indigestion.*

Irish indirectness of answer.—'Macklin and I (says O'Keefe in his Memoirs) were walking through the Little Green in Dublin; (at that time the market for fruits and vegetables;) he seemed much pleased with the good humor of the sellers; 'Ay (said he) they're comical and good-natured, and ready witted, and obliging—this is, I mean, what we call the lower order; but you never can get a direct answer from them.' 'Oh (I said) that's not fair, but your question first.' 'Well (said Macklin, coming up to an old woman who had a basket of vegetables before her,) what's the price of that cauliflower?' 'That cauliflower (said she taking it up in her hand,) Sir, that's as fine a cauliflower as ever was seen, either in a garden or out of a garden.' 'Well but what's the price of it?' 'The price! the devil a prettier cauliflower could you see of a long summer's day.' 'Well it's pretty enough, but what's the price of it?'—'What's the price of it?' 'What's the price of it! arrah, Sir, you may talk of tulips and roses, and pinks and wallflowers, and, gilliflowers, but the flower of the flowers is a cauliflower as this, Sir all over the market—here, feel the weight of it Sir.' 'There, O'Keefe,' said Macklin, 'if you had a wager with me that I could get a direct answer when I put a question to them, you'd have lost it.''

From the American Farmer.

AGRICULTURE IN MISSISSIPPI.

City of Washington
May 12, 1828.

Dear Sir,—The period is fast approaching, when the staple of our state, (Mississippi,) will not be worth the culture. A serious inquiry presents itself to the people—to what other culture will they resort?

The Pearl river country, from experiments made on a small scale, will produce the *grape* in abundance. in the neighbourhood of Mount Carmel, a beautiful and elevated country, I have been informed by Mr. Reagan, that the grape never rots. In the town of Monticello, I have seen the native grape growing in great perfection at Colonel Blair's, equal almost to the foreign grape, and which will no doubt improve by proper culture. All that part of the state, on the sea-board, will produce the olive, grape, data, sea-island cotton, and sugar; and I have been much surprised, that so few enterprising individuals have not resorted, for settlement, to that country. The Islands of the coast of Mississippi, will no doubt be settled, so soon as their value is ascertained. All that portion of the state, below the 31st degree of latitude, is supposed to be as healthy as any country in the world.

With regard *to sheep*, they need no attention in our climate, and they increase to a greater extent amongst us, than in any other state. Our hills are covered, winter and summer, with an everlasting verdure, and in a few years, we could raise a sufficient quantity of wool to supply our own wants. With respect,

W. HALL, *of Mississippi.*

Great Product of Corn and Hemp—on Two Acres.

York, (Pa.) April 28, 1828.

Sir,—Permit me, through the medium of the American Farmer, to communicate the produce of two acres owned and cultivated by Jacob Dritt, Esq. of this borough.

The lot lies in the neighbourhood of this town, and the statement has been given by its owner, a gentleman of respectability and character. It was cultivated in Indian corn and in hemp last season. The corn was planted in drills about two and a half feet apart—the hemp seed was sown at the same time—the plants were thinned about two feet apart. These two acres produced one hundred bushels of corn, and forty-five bushels of hemp seed. This seed was sold at two dollars and twenty-five cents per bushel. The whole expenses of cultivation and gathering did not amount to more than twelve dollars. Some of this seed was purchased at Baltimore by Sinclair & Moore. This lot had been cultivated the year before in corn and hemp. The corn was better the first year, but the hemp not so good in consequence of the season. As soon as the female plants were discovered to be in seed, the male plants were removed. The farmers of this county are beginning to raise hemp in considerable quantities. The result has been very profitable: Several acres of land put in fine order, if cultivated in this article, are really more productive than many poor farms tilled in wheat and corn.

Some beautiful samples of cotton have been shown here. It was raised in Washington township, York county. The seed was distributed by General Forman, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland—some of it was obtained by me, and given to our farmers for experiment. Yours, &c.

WM. B. DONALDSON.

A REMEDY FOR SMUT IN WHEAT.

The original cause of smut in Wheat, is easily discerned and explained. It is found in the effect of heat generated in the grain at the time, and immediately following its being harvested. As a demonstration of this, let two bundles of wheat be gathered, the seed of which shall have been perfectly pure; bind one up, either not fully ripe or with any green substances that may be intermixed with it, and immediately stow it in a place as much confined from air as possible, and where it must necessarily become heated so as to smoke when disturbed, and let it remain thus several weeks before threshing;—gather the other in the same manner, let it be thoroughly dried, after which, place it under cover and thresh it immediately. In pursuing the above process, you will find in the former instance, the wheat produced will almost infallibly prove to be smutty, while in the latter it shall be totally free from smut.

The above simply exhibits the cause and the preventive, which I have proposed to discover. But it may be important also to show a remedy for injured wheat, that has already become partially smutty, and which from necessity is to be used for seed. Various prescriptions have been followed to effect this by different agriculturalists, some of which have sometimes proved effectual, and at other times not so. The method that I should prescribe, similar to what is generally used, is as follows:—First, wash your wheat in clear water thoroughly and repeatedly, until the last water that you apply shall come from it as pure as when first poured upon it. In many places where the soil is light and warm, seed washed as above will be sufficiently prepared, but to have it more sure in all places, a further process is necessary. Therefore, after washing as above, take three quarts of good lime, or six quarts of ashes, with which make a lie, in which put the wheat, frequently stirring it till it sprouts, or until you can rub off the outer hull between the thumb and the finger, and immediately sow it. This process will be effectual, and no danger will accrue from it.

Many farmers complain that they have found, by experience, washing seed, both with and without, liming to prove ineffectual. I am confident that they must attribute their ill success to their not thoroughly performing the operation. A partial washing is much worse than none. By this the smutty kernel becomes dissolved in the water, and the particles thereof gather again on the hollow part of the kernel, the place of germination, and there adhere, unless by repeated washing they are displaced. The product of such seed must necessarily become smutty.

JOHN BICKNEL.

Buckfield, (Me.) July 1, 1819.

N. B. To render seed wheat perfectly pure and sound, it is important that it should be thoroughly, dried and threshed early and put up in small bundles, when gathered. Much bad grain arises from its too long continuance on the sheaves.

REAPING GRAIN.

The French claim the merit of a new discovery of great importance to agriculture, in the advantages which, according to them, result from the practice of reaping grain before it is perfectly ripe. This theory, which has just been promulgated by M. Cadet de Vaux, originated with M. de Salles, of the agricultural society of Beziers. The following are the particulars:

Grain reaped eight days before the usual time is, in the first place, secured from the dangers which threatened it at that time—this is only accidental: but a positive advantage is, that the grain is fuller, larger, finer, and that it is never attacked by the weevil.

The truth of these statements has been proved by the most conclusive, comparative experiments upon a piece of grain, one half of which was reaped before the usual time, and the other half at the degree of maturity fixed by the ordinary practice. The first portion gave a hectolitre of grain more for half a hectare of land. Afterwards, an equal quantity of flour from the wheat of each portion was made into bread; that of the grain reaped green, gave seven pounds of bread more than the other in six decalitres. Lastly, the weevel attacked the grain which was cut ripe, the other was exempt from it. The proper time for reaping is, that when the grain, on being pressed between the fingers, has a dough appearance, like the crumb of bread just hot from the oven, when pressed in the same manner.

A KING AT THE PLOUGH.

The subjoined extract from the Philadelphia Advertiser, presents a beautiful picture of the rural pursuits and republican habits of Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain. In his case, the sword has almost literally "been beat into the plough share, and the spear into the *pruning hook.*" How enviable is his lot compared with that of the distracted and wretched monarch upon the throne once occupied by himself!

"His estate occupies a large territory. His house is in the French style, but not so splendid. His lands, on which immense sums have been expended, are well cultivated. In all public improvements he contributes liberally—something like 4000 dollars, I am told, he paid on one road.

"He is much beloved, and his memory will be ever dear to the villagers. There is scarcely now a poor family in the village, so many does he employ on his lands. He pays liberally, punctually fulfilling all his contracts—no lawsuits, no disputes, and the intemperate and immoral are at once discharged. He is constantly, in the season of agriculture, in the field with his men, and is constantly, with an elegant pruning hatchet in his hand. Strangers who are introduced, partake liberally of his hospitality. He has thus exchanged a coronet of thorns for that of a graceful agriculturist, and becomes a citizen of our happy republic."

From the Gazetta di Napoli, March 21.

Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.—On the 14th inst. a new orifice, about 15 feet in circumference, was opened in the crater of Mount Vesuvius, on the eastern side, from which issued an immense quantity of smoke, in the form of a globe; this burst with a tremendous explosion, and scattered around a quantity of boiling liquid. After some days these explosions ceased, but the new aperture continued to discharge a great deal of smoke, and occasionally some flames. On the 17th and 18th these phenomena were renewed with increased force, the detonations became more frequent, and a slight flow of lava was perceptible.—It was observed that, on the 20th, the new opening was increased to 60 feet; that the matter ejected piled round it in a pyramidical form to the height of 50 feet; that stones were occasionally thrown up into the air, and that the explosions were continued at intervals of ten minutes. In the opinion of the inhabitants near Vesuvius, an eruption is at hand.

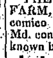
March 22.—Since yesterday two other openings have been made in the crater, and they are of larger dimensions than the first; from them issue quantities of smoke and flame. After a variety of explosions a tremendous shock forced the three apertures into one, and a column of smoke and ashes arose from it, and presented to the city of Naples the appearance of a pine tree of gigantic dimensions.—The rays of the sun reflecting against it, presented one of the most extraordinary spectacles ever seen. Stones were thrown up in great numbers, and one among the rest of immense dimensions, which was thrown over the side of the crater, and rolled down the mountain.

The violence of the eruption began to diminish about 8 o'clock, and the wind having changed, caused the volcanic column to incline towards Ottojano, and it began gradually to diminish in size. At 5 o'clock the summit of Vesuvius displayed only a small cloud of smoke. The road of Portici is crowded with carriages and pedestrians.

Eight o'clock.—As the column of smoke diminishes the explosions in the interior of the mountain increase, and symptoms of earthquake threaten another violent eruption. Shocks have been felt at Calabria; in the districts of Riggio and Palmi. No damage of importance has been done.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM, situated at the mouth of Wicomico Creek, in Somerset county, Md. containing about 300 acres and known by the name of "Kibble's Destiny." The improvements are an excellent two story frame house, with necessary out-buildings—A peach orchard containing nearly 1000 trees—Also, a good apple orchard.



Vessels of a large burden can come within 20 yards of the house.

☞ The crops of corn and wheat on the farm will be sold with the land—There are about 175,000 of the former and of the latter about forty bushels were sown.

For further particulars and terms apply to JOSHUA MORRIS.
May 20, 1828.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I have appointed Benjamin I. Jones my agent to collect all money due me, and to adjust and settle all claims against me; therefore all persons owing me, or having claims against me will please call on him.

JOHN JONES, (of Benj.)
May 27, 1828.

Consumptions, Coughs, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC.

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthma, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

CERTIFICATE.
10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable stage, and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an annodyne, consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for, and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of the proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER,
Princess-Anne, Md.
Nov. 20, 1827.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Philadelphia, Pa.

THE PRACTICAL
FARMER'S MAGAZINE,
OR
Agricultural and Literary Gazette.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE is designed to contain information drawn from Authentic Sources relative to the improvement and management of remarkable Farms, sources of manure, number and kind of Stock, farming utensils, labourers, dairies, &c.; Agricultural Improvements; drawings and descriptions of Useful Inventions; critical notices and reviews of such publications as may tend to the interests of the Husbandman; improvements in the breed of Domestic Animals; accounts of such Foreign and Domestic trees, shrubs, vines, plants, seeds and grains, as are considered necessary or useful for subsistence, comfort or ornament, with information relative to their treatment, growth, requisite kinds of soil, &c.; and in short, whatever may tend to increase the product of the soil, and advance the Rural Economy of the country.

Insertion will always be given to such Reports, Addresses and Papers, as may be communicated for publication, by the several Agricultural Societies of this and other states.

A Land Register will contain as far as practicable, a list of farms, which are now, or may hereafter be, For Sale, account of their size, situation, quality and such other particulars as may be deemed Useful.

Space will be afforded the Solid and Sterling Beauties of Literature, the useful arts and science, Chemistry, Natural History and Philosophy, Biography and Travels, states of the Markets in the principal Sea Ports, &c. &c.

TERMS.

The Farmer's Magazine will be published semi-monthly; the price is three dollars, payable either at the time of subscribing, or on receipt of the first number. That form and size has been adopted, which is deemed most convenient for *binding* while the *quality* of the paper, the *beauty* of the typo, (*entirely new*,) and the general execution of the work, will be such as it is hoped will reflect credit on the Publishers, and gratify its patrons.

☞ Address (post paid) Thomas C. Clarke, agent for the Proprietors, No. 48, Market St. Phila.

JOB PRINTING,
SUCH AS
Handbills, Cards, Blanks,
PAMPHLETS, &c.
Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms.
At the Office of the Village Herald.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. II. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., JUNE 10, 1828. NO. 11.

To secure the continued attention of the reader, it will be only necessary to assure him that in the present number he will find that there is no falling off from the first. The same elegant, lively and finished style; the same just and pointed reflections; the same wise and salutary lessons prevail throughout. "*O quanta gemma!*"—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

THE CONTRAST;
OR,
Military Chieftains & Political Chieftains.

One who reads the history of republican France, is compelled to admire the high and heroic character, devoted patriotism, and sublime virtues of the generals, "the military chieftains," who continued to serve the nation; the success and popularity were most certain to make them the victims of the orators and statesmen of the convention and the tribunals—while they repelled united Europe from the frontiers, and deemed no sacrifice too great, no hardship too severe, no danger too appalling, if the glory of France could be sustained and its independence protected; their reward was the guillotine. Even Fayette, the pure and virtuous Fayette, could only escape the common fate of all who were faithful to France, by finding his shelter and his safety in the dungeon of Olmutz. During the agony, the "long agony," of the revolution, how were the orators and statesmen of France employed? Either denouncing in the convention, all whom liberty loved, or who loved virtue, the rich, the moderate, and the good; or at the tribunals, in selecting new victims, or in watching the bloody axe as it descended on priests and women; or on their own fellows and comrades, whom like sharks raging with hunger, they had seized when the exhausted prisons refused other victims. Mirabeau, whose eloquence sapped the foundations of the throne, sold his talents to the court, and engaged to restore what he had overthrown. Danton never rested till he was satiated with plunder and gorged with blood. Marat was counting the number of victims whose blood was daily requisite to moisten the roots of the tree of liberty. Some of the statesmen occasionally performed electioneering tours through the provinces, and as commissioners, recreated themselves in the country, and did some professional business. Lyons, Nantz, and the Loire can furnish many memorials of an energy far surpassing that of "military chieftains." The horrors of battle dwindled into nothing when compared with the greater horrors of noyades and fusillades of the south of France.

At last appeared on this bloody stage, the dictator Robespierre, wearing the red bonnet for a crown, and wielding a bloody dagger for a sceptre. Robespierre, the orator and statesman who in the day of his power spoke as long and as loud as Mr. Clay, and denounced military chieftains in language no less severely eloquent. A philanthropist too, who wrote a treatise against inflicting the punishment of death in any case; and yet the most dreadful minister of death that ever appeared in this world. Like the Azrael of the Orientals, his blows fell on all, on age, on infancy, on woman.—Had not the efforts of this great statesman, orator and philanthropist been arrested, France would have become a vast desert, where he had wandered a solitary demon, howling for more victims—a vampyre, maddened with a raging thirst for blood, which his unsparing cruelty had deprived him of the means of assuaging.

Compared with such wretches, Napolean appears an angel of mercy.—The despotism of the sword became a necessary evil to control the more horrible despotism of the tribune. And who called him to the exercise of this despotism? Who placed on his head the imperial crown, after the royal crown "had been thrown into the ditch?" Those practised and celebrated statesmen, the Abbe Seiyes, Arch Bishop Talleyrand, and the republican Fouche, duke of Otranto!

Those, who fear and hate the military character, have constant recourse to the French revolution, to prove the dangerous character of military chieftains in a republic; and that revolution certainly presents many striking instances of the moderation, forbearance, disinterestedness, obedience to the civil authority, and exalted patriotism, of the military. At one period, all that was left in France of public virtue was confined to the army. A succession of Generals, commencing with Fayette, at any time could have overthrown the civil authority; but all remained obedient to the laws, although those laws were frequently under the administration of the vilest wretches, and many a felon face was seen on the judgment seat.

When Bonaparte seized the sovereign power, France was in a state of frightful anarchy. A century must elapse before the character of that extraordinary man can be viewed free from rancorous dislike or overweening partiality. The mighty fabric of his power is overthrown, and he rests in his quiet grave in that lone island which kept his mighty spirit in—which witnessed his humiliation and his end.

"He left a name at which the world
 grew pale,
To point a moral or adorn a tale."

That his ambition disturbed and desolated the nations of Europe, cannot be denied. They were certainly fulfilling the prime duty of man, self preservation, in annihilating his power. But if the power of Bonaparte was employed in subverting the independence of nations, that independence was preserved by the Kutusoffs, Swartzenburgs, Wellingtons and Bluchers, all "military chieftains," who contended with him and subdued him. However formidable he might have been to Europe, France will long look back to his reign as the most brilliant era in her national history.—His troops are now laid in the dust.—His existence almost seems a dream.

"I dreamed there was an Emperor An-
 thony:
His legs bestrid the ocean; his rear'd
 arm
Crested the world; his voice was pro-
 pertied
As all the tuned spheres, and that to
 friends;
But when he meant to quail and shake
 the orb,
He was as rattling thunder. For his
 bounty,
There was no winter in't; an autumn
 'twas
That grew the more by reaping. His
 delights
Were dolphin-like; they show'd his
 back above
The elements they liv'd in. In his livery
Walk'd crowns and crownets; realms
 and islands were
As plates from his pocket."

Fame has wound her wreaths around the brows of the revolutionary statesmen of New England, and they have received their rewards. If they deserved well of their country, what do those daring men deserve, who commenced the conflict in arms at Lexington, Concord, and on that immortal Height crimsoned with the richest blood of the sons of freedom? It is not so much their unyielding firmness while witnessing the hostile approach of the bravest veterans of the [illegible] was in flames, while the clang of arms was resounding in their ears, and the gleam of bright steel was flashing on their eyes,—it was not their steady courage in that hour of deadly peril,—on which their claim to the gratitude of posterity is founded. It is on their disinterested love of country; their deep, unwavering devotion to the cause of liberty. It was something more than the love of glory which induced them to dare the peril of such conflicts.—True it is, they had arms in their hands, but the halter was around their necks. True it is, they might have received the felon's death, and instead of a monument rising to the heavens to tell, and tell forever, the illustrious story of their deeds, the rank grass of those now consecrated spots might have waved over a rebel's grave.

"Rebellion, foul dishonouring word,
Whose wrongful blight so oft has
 stain'd
The holiest cause, that tongue or
 sword
Of mortal ever lost or gain'd,
How many a spirit born to bliss,
Has sunk beneath that withering name,
Whom but a day's, an hour's success,
Had wafted to eternal fame!"

It is not my purpose to repeat the oft-told story of our revolutionary contest. I hasten to the closing scene, when the army, that army which had endured and had suffered so much; whose officers and soldiers had sacrificed the best years of their lives and had received nothing; had undergone physical evils far more fearful than the dangers of the field; watched through the long night-storms of winter, and when worn down with fatigue and cold and hunger, found their couch on a rock, with a snow bank for a pillow, what was their conduct when their sufferings were brought home to them by an eloquent and able incendiary, in this soul-stirring language—when they were told that after a pursuit of seven long years, the object for which they set out was at length brought within their reach? "Yes (says the writer,) yes my friends that suffering courage of yours was active once; it has conducted the United States of America through a doubtful and bloody war. It has placed her in the chair of independency, and peace returns again to bless, whom? a country willing to redress your wrongs cherish your worth, and reward your services? a country courting your return to private life, with tears of gratitude, and smiles of admiration; longing to divide with you that independency which your gallantry has given, and those riches which your wounds have preserved? Is this the case? Or is it rather a country that tramples on your rights, disdains your cries, and insults your distresses? Have you not more than once suggested your wishes and made known your wants to congress? wants and wishes which gratitude and policy should have anticipated rather than evaded; and have you not lately, in the meek language of entreating memorials, begged from their justice, what you could no longer expect from their favour? How have you been answered? Let the letter which you are called to consider to-morrow reply. If this then be your treatment while the swords you wear are necessary for the defence of America, what have you to expect from peace, when your voice shall sink and your strength dissipate by division? When those very swords, the instruments and companions of your glory, shall be taken from your sides, and no remaining mark of military distinction left but your wants, infirmities and scars? Can you then consent to be the only sufferers by this revolution, and retiring from the field, grow old in poverty, wretchedness and contempt? Can you consent to wade through the vile mire of dependency, and owe the miserable remnant of that life to charity, which has been spent in honour? If you can, go—and carry with you the jest of tories, and the scorn of whigs—the ridicule, and what is worse, the pity of the world. Go—starve, and be forgotten! But if your spirit revolt at this; if you have sense enough to discover, and spirit enough to oppose tyranny under whatever garb it may assume, whether it be the plain coat of republicanism, or the splendid robe of royalty; if you have not yet learned to discriminate between a people, and a cause, between men and principles, awake! attend to your situation, and redress yourselves. If the present moment be lost, every future effort is in vain, and your threats then, will be as empty as your entreaties now."

One would have thought that this high wrought address would have kindled a flame of indignation in the most apathetic bosoms. It did; but it was counteracted by that strong love of country which was cherished by these brave men, their deep veneration for the laws and government.—Not one among them hesitated or doubted, and when urged to turn their swords against that congress which had neglected their claims, turned a deaf ear to their complaints, treated them not only with injustice, but with scorn; instead of assailing that congress, too weak to resist, and too mean to be just; they would have defend it. And yet such men are to be feared, suspected and hated! The sublime virtue of Washington, of Washington the "military chieftain," devoted to military employment from his earliest youth, educated in the tented field, resisted an attempt, which if unresisted would have placed a crown on his brows and a sceptre in his hands. When the gratitude of the American people called him to the highest place in their government, where is the man who will not say that their affairs during his administration were not conducted with consummate wisdom? Where is the man who will undertake to compare the Ebony of John Q. Adams with the Topaz of Washington, or will presume to measure the intellectual giant of the field and the cabinet, with the pedant from the university.

Hamilton and Knox, two "military chieftains," were called to aid in the councils of Washington, when he deliberated on a nation's destiny. Can the most bigoted of the coalition dream of instituting a comparison between Alexander Hamilton, the first secretary of the treasury, the mighty spirit which reduced its chaos to order, restored the public credit, created a system which has stood the test of time and trial,—with Richard Rush, who writes mazy nonsense in blank verse and calls it a treasury report! One would as soon think of comparing a Corinthian column with an "empty barrel," as the bold, judicious and manly Knox, with the loud-talking declaimer of the war office,

"That never set a squadron in the
 field,
Nor the division of a battle knows
 more than a spinster."

Those great, but modest and disinterested characters, who composed the cabinet council of Washington, were always at their bureaux. They were not to be found scouring the country to gain personal partisans.—They were not to be found revelling at taverns, paper-mills, and cross-roads, pronouncing convival panygerics upon their own surpassing honesty, and wisdom. Can the human imagination conceive the possibility, that George Washington could have been found at a public dinner, toasting Ebony and Topaz!

Another "military chieftain," Gen. Marshall, has presided over the jurisprudence of the United States for twenty-five years. Has this great jurist developed a powerful perception of justice, great purity of intention, and profound legal science, in the discharge of the duties of his high office, or has he not? The coalition shall answer.

In the period between the peace of 1783, and the establishment of the federal constitution, when the absolute sovereignty was in the state governments, General George Clinton was called to the government of New York, General Mifflin to that of Pennsylvania, General Smallwood governed Maryland, General Moultrie and General T. Pinckney, South Carolina, and General Sullivan, New Hampshire. Was there any misrule in those states? Did these military governors discover any improper ambition? Did they commit any acts transcending the laws and constitutions of their respective states? Was not the government of each ably and impartially administered? Were not disorders repressed; and the laws protected and executed? But the government of the civil Bowdoin, in Massachusetts, was distinguished by an alarming and dangerous insurrection, which was quelled by the energy, firmness and prudence of that veteran "military chieftain," General Lincoln. And what governor in the latter state has been more popular, or caused so little reproach, as that celebrated "military chieftain," colonel Brooks? "A military chieftain," one of the last of the revolutionists, now governs New Hampshire, prudently and wisely.

It would be unpardonable in this discussion, not to allude to one transaction during the last war, and that is the defence of New Orleans, by the western militia. Between the city and the invincibles of Wellington, twelve thousand in number, was a ditch, an embankment, four thousand militia, and a few regulars. It was filled with wealth. The entire property of many anxious and despairing men, throughout the nation was deposited at that place. It was almost in a state of mutiny. The intercourse of some of its inhabitants with the enemy was in the face of day; that intercourse had for its object the surrender of the city.—The commander of the Americans was a hero. He saw the extent of the danger; he estimated his means, and he resolved on defence. He proclaimed martial law, and compelled the mutinous, who in this hour of peril, had forgotten their country, to assist in their own defence. The trumpets sounded; the banner of St. George was unfurled. On came the embattled host of England: On they came, the conquerors of the conqueror of Europe. Little did they think that their countless laurels were to be torn from their veteran brows by American militia. On they came in the proud anticipation of a bloodless victory. The cannon were unmasked. The battle fell like grass before the scythe of the mower. Fresh columns succeeded: the death-dealing rifle soon laid them in the dust. Again they advanced.—Again they were repelled. "A republican militia-man speeded a bullet to the heart" of the British commander. He fell, full of honour, gallantly fighting" in the fore front of the battle." The enemy retreated. The stars and stripes waved in triumph over this field of blood.*

An honourable foe may be permitted to lament the fall of an honourable adversary. This feeling may be tolerated in military chieftains, whose patriotism is not of that exalted character which exults for years in the fall of an individual, and sneers at the *posthumous honours* with which a grateful country solaces the grief of the mourning family of a gallant soldier! The deep and bitter sorrow which filled the bosom of Colonel Hamilton for the fate of Andre, the spy, was not charged upon him, even in revolutionary times, as a fault. But Hamilton was a military chieftain, and of course his patriotism was not of that stern and vindictive character, which was required in the statesman. There are some whose petulance is excited by the augmentation of a coat of arms; but who can view the "innocent riband," the badge of aristocrat distinction, with complacency. There are some whose warfare is confined to the dead, who run no tilts with the living, but whose vampyre tracks are on the graves of honourable men.

What honours were offered, what rewards were bestowed upon him who had wrought this great work for his country? Did the bounty and the gratitude of the nation come to him in the shape of a magnificent pension? Did a superb monument arise to perpetuate the remembrance of this unparalleled victory? The man who had preserved the law, the constitution, and the American dominion over this opulent region, was accused of violating the law and the constitution, at a time, when all men were put on the elementary principles of society, the paramount law of nature self-preservation. He was arrested on the process of a wretched judge, brought to his bar, and sentenced to an ignominious fine. In the pride and flush of his victory, with his triumphant army about him, he submitted to the sentence, obeyed the law, and paid the fine.—This has not been a sufficient expiation. Neither the sanctity of the senate chamber, nor the lonely retirement of his farm, can shield him from calumny: Wherever he is, he is pursued with every tale which falsehoods can devise, and credulity believe.

It is a question deserving examination how far General Jackson is liable to the charge of military ambition, in the offensive sense in which the term has been applied by the secretary of state. He first appeared in military employment as the commander of the Tennessee militia, in the Creek war, when of mature age, and after he had holden the highest civil offices which his state could give him. His conduct in that war received the unqualified approbation of the government, and of president Madison. Did his success in that war excite any feelings of lawless ambition? Did he devise any scheme to possess himself of any part of the national funds, to further the purposes of ambition? Did he not undertake to defend the southwestern region of the confederacy, when the invader was on his soil; when an enemy disciplined in twenty campaigns, was in his front, outnumbering his raw and undiciplined militia in the proportion of three to one: when so far from having at his disposal the resources of government, the government was literally without credit, and his means were created on his own responsibility, and his whole fortune staked on the issue: when in the face of the foe, he was compelled to "create his defences;" when the wisest heads were confounded, and the stoutest hearts desponded? What object could he have had but to save the south-western states, which the enemy must have conquered, had not this gallant attempt succeeded? But, says his enemies, he proclaimed martial law. Did he proclaim martial law for his own benefit? No; he intended to use the means of the country in defence of the country. He intended that every man should be compelled to fight, not for *his* aggrandizement, but for his 'hearths and his altars,' his friends, his wife, his parents and his children. He intended to compel those who were interested, to defend that interest. He intended to prevent that horrible desolation, which must have fallen on the city of New Orleans, when beauty and booty were the watchwords to a licentious soldiery. And when the coward was skulking from the danger, or devising plans for its surrender, his was that moral alchymy which transformed treachery into patriotism, into heroism! Had he been a "military chieftain," of deep and dark designs, cherishing an unholy ambition in his heart, would he have engaged in this desperate enterprize? No; he would instantly have made his [illegible] states, formed a new confederacy, & at the head of an armed force, and aided by Great Britain, controlled all the regions of the upper Mississippi, secured his fortune, and established his power. Never was there a more hopeful opportunity for self-aggrandizement, than that period presented, when Jackson, Decius like, devoted himself for his country.

And where at this terrible period, were our worthy President and his prime minister, Mr. Secretary Clay? Enjoying the gala days of Europe, after the overthrow of Napoleon. Mingling with kings and nobles, parading at courts with laced coats and feathers, interchanging friendly greetings with the "military chieftains," of Europe, (as no military chieftains are hateful to these gentlemen, excepting such as have found favour with the people of America for their services to America.) The President was writing letters to Leavitt Harris, denying the ability of self-defence to his country, complaining of her penurious government, fattening on the public calamities, and drawing from the exhausted coffers of a suffering people, in less than two years, more than $60,000.

JUNIUS BRUTUS.

(*To be concluded next week.*)

*Vide the president's speech at a public table at Baltimore.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Two Dollars a year, *if paid in advance*; or $2 50 if paid within six months; or $3 if not paid within six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance*.

No subscription will hereafter be taken for less than *one year*.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞ Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞ Advertisements, if handed in by Monday night at 10 o'clock, shall appear in the paper next morning.

☞ Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞ All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

Blank Warrants for sale at this office.

FELIX JENKINS,
Saddle, Harness,
AND
Trunk Maker,
No. 10, South Street,
BALTIMORE,

Respectfully informs his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the *Saddlery, Harness, and Trunk Making Business*, in all its variety, and on the most extensive scale. He has lately received from England, per the ship Philip Tabb, an assortment of articles in his line. Country merchants will find it to their interest to call at No. 10 South street, and to examine the qualities and prices of his goods, as he is determined to sell as low as they can be purchased in Philadelphia.

☞ A liberal discount will be made for cash or town acceptances.
April 15 jdm

EASTMAN'S MANUFACTORY OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

At No. 36 Pratt street, opposite the United Hotel, Baltimore.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has on hand a large assortment of Gideon Davis' Improved Patent PLOUGHS of cast & wrought Shares, with & without Coulters; Hill-side, Substratum and Shovel Ploughs; a large stock of Cultivators of superior quality; Harrows; Swingletrees, double & single; Cornshellers and Washing Machines. Also on hand as usual; his Patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters, which have given universal satisfaction, and Brown's Vertical Wool Spinners; Cast-steel Axes; Grubbing Hoes, Picks and Mattocks, which he warrants of superior quality; very superior Oil-Stones, saturated with oil—all of which will be sold at reasonable prices for cash or acceptances in this city.

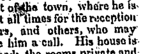
His very extensive sales of the above articles for the last 8 years is an evidence of the general satisfaction he has given to his numerous customers, and he flatters himself that with the increased pains he has taken in selecting his timber and other materials this season, and also to improve as much as possible on the workmanship of his [illegible] continue to which he takes this opportunity to express his grateful thanks.

Orders by mail (post paid) will receive prompt attention.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

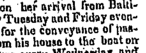
N. B. On hand, 9 bushels good MILLET SEED, which will be sold low. FRUIT TREES will be furnished to orders. Implements ordered by any customers which I do not keep on hand will be carefully selected and furnished to the orders. March 11. tx

CAMBRIDGE HOTEL,
Sign of the Steamboat & Stages



THE Subscriber continues to keep this handsome establishment, a few doors above his old stand, in a very central part of the town, where he is prepared at all times for the reception of travellers, and others, who may please give him a call. His house is well furnished; the rooms private and comfortable; his bar supplied with a choice selection of the best liquors; his stable stored with good provender, and his prices regulated by the times. By strict attention to his business, he flatters himself with a continuation of those customers who have been so liberal heretofore, to whom he gratefully acknowledges himself indebted.

The public's obt. servant.
WM. C. RIDGAWAY.



N. B. His hack runs to the Cambridge wharf to meet the Steamboat *Maryland*, on her arrival from Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday evening. Also for the conveyance of passengers from his house to the boat on her departure every Wednesday and Saturday morning, *free of charge*. He has, for the accommodation of persons who are going on to Baltimore, rented a private stable with a fine grazing lot, well enclosed, for the purpose of taking at livery horses at a low price, which shall be regulated by the price of grain, hay, &c. he is prepared at all times with fine horses and carriages, for the conveyance of Travellers to any part of the Peninsula. W. C. R.

Cambridge, June 3, 1828.

The "*Iris*" and the "*Snowhill Messenger*" will each please insert the above tawfow and forward their ac'ts. to this office for collection.

JOB PRINTING,
SUCH AS
Handbills, Cards, Blanks,
PAMPHLETS, &c.
Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms.
At the Office of the Village Herald.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For President.

ANDREW JACKSON.

For Vice President.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

For Elector of President and Vice President of the U. S. for the District composed of Worcester, Somerset, and part of Dorchester counties:

Thomas K. Carroll.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

CELEBRATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The fifty-second Anniversary of American Independence will be celebrated at B. C. Springs by a number of gentlemen from different parts of the Electoral District. An Oration will be delivered on the occasion, at 11 o'clock A. M. by WESLEY SLOAN, Esq after which the company will be addressed by Messrs. DENNIS and CARROLL, the candidates for Elector of President of the U. S.

June 10, 1828.

We shall here present our readers with several extracts which are taken from the Report of the Select Committee appointed in the House of Representatives, for the purpose of enquiring and reporting, if any, and what, retrenchment could be made, &c.

"The committee do not intend to recognize the principle which a comparison [of the expense of the late and present administration] seems to imply, that the last administration is to be appealed to as a standard of economy; on the contrary, they are aware that that administration was thought by many to be *profuse* in its expenditures; and the committee themselves are of opinion, that, for many years past, there has been far too little regard to economy in the operations of the government, *in several* of its branches.

Your committee will now proceed to exhibit some statements respecting particular heads of expenditures thro' the State Department, confided exclusively to the discretion of the President.

That portion of the contingent fund for foreign intercourse, which has been ..., as was deemed by him expedient to disclose, generally denominated "*secret service money*," is found, by reference to the document No. 8, greatly to exceed, in amount, the expenditure of the last three years of the late administration.

Expenditure for—

1822, nothing	For 1825, $1,700 00
1823, $3,000	1826, 1,666 66
1824, 2,130	1827, 8,958 01
$5,130	$12,324 67

"Your committee, considering that the Constitution has, with a wise jealousy, especially exacted publicity in the fiscal transactions of the government, are of opinion that this secret fund, from the abuses to which it is liable, ought to be abolished in time of peace; and that, if allowed during a war, it should be regularly accounted for by the President, in a message, on the termination to hostilities of both Houses, which they may, or may not, consider confidential; and your committee, for this purpose, report a bill.

Your committee find, by an examination of the fund for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, that the expenses of bearing despatches have been greatly increased during the three years of the present, when contrasted with the last three years of the late administration, as appears by the following exhibit:

For		For	
1822,	$ 375	1825,	$4,727 68
1823,	3,822	1826,	9,131 69
1824,	2,630	1827,	5,026 75
Total,	$ 6,827	Total,	$18,886 12
			6,827 00
		Excess,	$12,059 12

INDIANA ERECT!!

Of the vote of Indiana for General Jackson, no doubt is now entertained by men acquainted with the politics of the state. The following communication, (says the Louisville Advertiser,) is alike accurate and interesting:

Paoli, May 9.

Dear Sir:—On Monday last our listers of taxable property, made their returns, and 5 out of 6 had made it their business to ascertain the strength of the parties on the Presidential question, which stands as follows, to wit:

	Jackson.	Adams.
Northeast township,	200	100
Southeast do	164	11
Greenfield do	139	600
Southwest do	80	4
Northwest do	118	10
Paoli do	159	159

The above you may rely upon as much as tho' the vote was taken. Old Hickory will get all that is claimed in this statement, in this county.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

W. HOGGATT.

A letter from Col. Lee states that he was present at Martinsville, at a battalion muster on the 8th ult. a vote was taken on the presidency, and the result was:

For Jackson 103 For Adams 29

On the 9th, a similar vote was taken at Mooreville, and stood thus:

Jackson 135 Adams 49

At a battalion muster at Greenville, in Floyd county, on the 10th May, a vote was also taken on the Presidency. The result was:

Jackson 136 Adams 11

The question was taken on the Presidency at Columbus, Bartholomew county, on the 10th May, and the result was:

Jackson 217 Adams 90

At a battalion muster of the militia of Warrick county, at Booneville, on the 3d of May, the vote on the presidential question was taken, and resulted as follows:

Jackson 330 Adams 53

At a muster of Capt. Joseph McReynolds' company, in Posey county, on the 5th April, they agreed to try the presidential question, when there appeared for

Jackson 80 Adams 1

The same day, in the same county, the question was tried in capt. Rogers' company, and the result was:

Jackson 50 Adams 7

Here are 1956 votes—1651 for A. Jackson, 295 for J. Q. Adams—this is considerably more than 5 to 1, yet the Coalition editors put down Indiana for Adams. Poor souls! their day of misrepresentation will soon be past.

The interesting letter which we give below is copied from the *Signs of the Times*, of May 24. The following beautiful eulogy on its author, delivered by a distinguished member of Congress, several years ago when the compensation law was under discussion, will be peculiarly acceptable:

"No man in the United States has been more misunderstood—no man more reviled, and that is a bold declaration for *me* to make, than Alexander Hamilton; unless, perhaps, the venerable gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Pickering,) who generally sits in *that* seat, and whom, whatever may be said of him, all will allow to be an honest man. The other day, when on the compensation question, he was speaking of his own situation. When his voice faltered, and his eyes filled at the mention of his poverty, I tho't I would have given the riches of Dives himself, for his feelings, at the moment—for his poverty was not the consequence of idleness, extravagance, or luxury, nor of the gambling spirit of speculation—it was an honourable poverty, after a life spent in a laborious service, and in the highest offices of trust under government during the war of independence, as well as under the present constitution. Sir, I have not much, although it would be gross affectation in me to plead poverty.—What I have, however, such as it is, I would freely give, to the venerable ... it said over my grave as it may with truth over his—*Here lies the man who was honoured with the confidence of Washington, and the enmity of his successor.*"

The following is the letter to which we have above alluded.

"SALEM, April 18, 1828.

"Dear Sir—Since closing my letter in answer to your inquiry, I have thought it might not be unacceptable to you, to have a short account of the defence of New Orleans, derived from a source which you may not have seen.

"All admit that General Jackson deserved well of his country for that defence. I have read the details of it, as given by an English officer, "who served with the British army there, and witnessed all that passed. The first body of British troops, sixteen hundred strong, advanced and rested some miles below the city. There were two American armed vessels on the river, at Jackson's command.—One of these took a station on the opposite side of the Mississippi, and with her shot raking the position of the British troops, soon caused them to flee to the bank (called by the French the Levee) raised on the brink of the river, to prevent an inundation, which in time of freshets, would otherwise deluge the flat, or intervale land on its border. Jackson marched down and attacked the enemy, in the evening of the same day; and after several hours of hard fighting returned to the city. The officer states, that in this action five hundred of the British troops had fallen. The first battle on the 23d or 24th December, was a momentous check to the enemy; and in my view laid the foundation of the final victory of the 8th of January. Jackson without delay began to throw up a breast-work across the whole flat, or intervale, from the river to an impassable swamp, erecting at the same time one or two batteries for cannon. On these, in their unfinished state, the British made an attack and were repulsed.

"About this time arrived General Packenham, and one or two other British Generals, with the remainder of the troops composing the British Army. The British work, with the ditch in its front, then appeared so formidable that Packenham judged it necessary to make a breach in it, before he should attempt to surmount it. Accordingly, in one night he raised six batteries, mounted with heavy cannon, *to batter in breach*, but Jackson had erected a battery on t'other side of the river, the shot from which enfilading these batteries, rendered that project of the enemy vain. Thus disappointed, the British general, with great labour and some days delay, essayed other means to attack his enemy to advantage. At length he made his last and gallant but desperate effort to pass over Jackson's lines. In this fruitless attempt he persevered until he was slain—until the second in command received a mortal wound, and about a thousand of their troops had fallen. This is the number stated in the narrative of the British officer. The remainder of the army then withdrew, and after obtaining a truce, to enable them to bury their dead, they departed, and re-embarked on board their ships.

"You my friend, are an old soldier of the revolution, and if you place any value on my opinion as a fellow soldier, you will permit me to express it in relation to Gen. Jackson. And, after an attentive examination of his measures for the defence of N. Orleans, as they appear in the narrative of the British officer, I assure you, that they exhibit to my mind that quick discernment—prompt decision—and energetic execution, which characterise a man fitted to command an army. And is a man thus endowed, incompetent to discern and adopt the measures calculated to promote the welfare of his country in its civil administration? The idea is absurd. A strong mind will soon grasp a new subject to which it turns its attention. But *Politics*, the most common subject of conversation and reading among American citizens, cannot be new to Gen. Jackson. He has lived, I suppose sixty years or more—was (as I understood) attorney general of Tennessee, and assisted in forming its constitution—was a judge of its supreme court—a member of the house of Representatives when congress sat in Philadelphia—and of late a senator in congress at Washington. With these advantages, and all the additional light and information which he will derive from heads of departments whom he will select for those offices, I entertain not a shadow of doubt, that under his presidency, the government would be wisely and faithfully administered.

"But I have heard it said that Gen. Jackson was an illiterate man; and in evidence of it, a short letter or note to a printer in Washington is adduced, in which there are two or three letters of the alphabet misplaced or superfluous. And of what moment is this? Deep reading and scholarship, it is well known in the U. States, are not essential in the head of our government, to insure its faithful administration. An immense quantity of learning may be acquired, much to the pleasure of the individual; but to little purpose as respects the public. The elder Adams, in his learned Defence of the American Constitution, long since avowed a *truth*,—alas but too well known that KNOWLEDGE, is by no means necessarily connected with WISDOM or virtue."

Mr. Clay called General Jackson a "Military Chieftain." But with what view? Did Mr. Clay believe that the liberties of our country would be endangered, if this "Military Chieftain" were raised to the Presidency? Not at all. If ever so ambitious of military glory, how would he raise an army; and how obtain a revenue to support it? Where would he find a sufficient ... of his countrymen ready to become traitors, to destroy the public liberty? Mr. Clay perfectly well knew, that neither General Jackson, nor any other American citizen, could effect such wild projects. Why, then, did he so emphatically call Jackson a "Military Chieftain?" Obviously, to excite the fears of the uninformed and unreflecting portion of our citizens for their liberties,—and to rouse and inflame the prejudices of others. Gen. Jackson is a citizen of the west. Had he been chosen president instead of Mr. Adams, the political pendulum, in its next vibration, would probably swing to the East or South; and thus deprive Mr. Clay of the chance of rising to the Chair of State—the object of his supreme ambition. In voting himself, therefore, and persuading his friends to vote for Mr. Adams, of the remote East, he was preparing the way for his own elevation, when Mr. Adams' term should expire; in effect, voting for himself. Especially may his management be so viewed; since by securing Mr. Adams' election, he must have confidently expected to be appointed Secretary of State, an office which three successive elevations had shown to be the stepping stone to the presidency.

"Pardon me, my good sir, one word more. I do not know that in a single act of my public life, I ever considered, before hand, whether any advantage would result to myself. Adverse results, indeed, I have repeatedly contemplated; and I was willing to encounter them. I am now almost 83 years old; and I have nothing to fear or to hope, "at aught this world can threaten or indulge." If you, or your friend at Albany, shall think this letter and my other of the same date, may contribute to the removal of prejudices and errors, they are at your and his disposal. For you called on me for information which had relation to General Jackson, as a candidate for the Presidency; and I was willing to lend my aid to remove some groundless objections. I do not know that gentleman; nor is it at all probable that I shall ever see him. But I have no apprehensions for my own rights, for the few years I may yet live, nor for those of my children and grand-children; all of which, indeed, are involved in the rights of our country; and I shall consider them as perfectly secure, should Gen. Jackson be raised to the Presidency.

"With pleasure and respect I return your salution—"your old revolutionary friend."

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Gen. PHILIP VAN CORTLANDT."

*This letter, we are positively assured by a gentleman of the first respectability was pronounced a sheer fabrication, by Gen. Jackson himself, in the hearing of our informant.—*Editor of the Eve. Post.*

One brief remark on the above only shall be indulged.—We call on every high spirited, honest federalist in the United States, be he who he may, to read the above, from "the man who was honoured with the confidence of Washington," and say if the appeal it contains is not irresistible.

From the Balt. Republican, June 3.

LATEST COALITION FALSEHOOD.

The following paragraph from that mint of forgeries and falsehoods, the *Democratic Press*, is going the rounds of the Administration papers. It appeared in the *Baltimore Patriot* of Saturday last.

"In the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session, in Pittsburg, there are 197 members, including six Bishops. In that highly respectable body of men, the last number of the Crawford Messenger informs us there are but *seven* in favour of General Jackson, and the remaining, *one hundred and ninety*, are in favour of Mr. Adams. This, as the Messenger remarks, "*is no ordinary* sign of the Times."—*Dem Press.*

Now, a gentleman of the highest respectability, well known to the people of Baltimore, *a friend of the present administration*, and *a member of the General Conference* alluded to in the above paragraph, on hearing that such a statement had found its way into the newspapers, expressed great regret, said that the subject of the Presidential election was not (as every body ought to have known) agitated by the conference, and that so far from its being true, that from what he could learn from the expression of opinion by the individuals composing the conference—we mean the private expression of their individual opinions—there was a majority of them in favour of General JACKSON; for that almost every member from the *West* preferred him.

It cannot but be a source of deep regret with every true republican to see at any time an attempt made to bring the influence of the *church* to bear upon the affairs of the *state*. We are sure there is no enlightened professor of religion, of any denomination, but must feel deeply mortified to witness any attempt on the part of politicians, to use the holy subject of RELIGION for the purposes of *electioneering*. In this country the independence of *state* and *church* has been guaranteed by that monument of the wisdom of our ancestors, the CONSTITUTION; and every attempt to connect them should be frowned upon by both churchman and layman.

The attempt to bring the subject of religion to bear upon the politics of the country, we believe, was never made but once before in this country since the adoption of the constitution; and that was by the party which supported the *elder* ADAMS against Mr. JEFFERSON. We are sure no good man wishes to witness a recurrence of the scenes of that day. Then Mr. Jefferson was denounced, in some instances, from the pulpit, as a *deist*, an *unbeliever*, an *atheist*—it was predicted that ... to *stables*, *high example* would be set of *disrespect to religion*, and the impious systems of the *French Philosophers* encouraged by the executive, if Mr Jefferson were elected President. A long life of purity, charity, and benevolence, and a quiet, unpretending discharge of the duties of father, friend, neighbor and citizen, proved to the world, that he whom *party spirit* had represented as a mammon of unrighteousness was a virtuous and amiable man and practical christian. Isn't there reason to believe that those, who are now denouncing General JACKSON, are doing him equal injustice? If he is the monster that his political opponents represent him to be, why is it that every minister of the Gospel, whoever visited the Hermitage bears such unequivocal testimony to his kindness to his neighbors, his attention to the embassadors of Christ who pass through his country on their missions of peace? If General Jackson is this bad man,—so bad that a whole sect of religious professors, so large and respectable as the Methodist, should set their faces against him, why is it, that all the members of that society from the *West*, who know him best, are attached to him, and bear such honorable testimony to the excellence of his character, his respect for religion, his kindness to its Ministers, and to his discharge of his duties as citizen, neighbor and friend? But the people of this country understand the object of all this calumny which issues now against Gen. Jackson, from the lips and the presses which but few years ago, were loud in his praise. A large body of his fellow-citizens have selected him as their candidate in opposition to *John Quincy Adams*. The mortal sin he has committed, the offence not to be forgiven is, that he has suffered his name to be placed before the people as a candidate in opposition to the late *enemy* and new *ally of Henry Clay*—JOHN Q. ADAMS. If this is a sin which interested politicians cannot forgive, it is one which the *People*, at least, will not think so unpardonable, and it is one to the punishment of which, we are sure the Reverend Clergy will not lend their aid.

CLAY'S SPEECH.

This travelling politician, though he declined a public dinner at Baltimore, for obvious reasons, contrived to get up a kind of a barbacue, to enable him to make a speech—the season for making speeches having arrived. Upon the health of the President being drank by his old federal friends, Mr. Clay rose and said, though his *physicians* had actually prohibited him from participating in the enjoyments of the table, yet he could not leave Baltimore without saying a few words. He then proceeded to speak of his being proscribed, denounced, calumniated, injured, decried, and his "public character, *dearer than life*," assailed by "a thousand profligate or deluded tongues and presses."

We have heard all that before, and at every barbacue throughout the country. The man who bargained away the presidency, who brought into that high office a person whom he himself had denounced as a profligate politician and who accepted in return, from his ancient enemy, the office of Secretary of State, has no right to complain of the indignant expressions of an honest and betrayed people.

Mr. Clay proceeded to denounce the republican party opposing the administration, as "a heterogeneous party," containing Cromwells and Cæsars; a party in which the Ethiopian is washed white: and after much slang of the same character, he falls to praying that the Almighty will visit us with pestilence, famine, with any scourge other than "military rule and military renown."

The following is the extract:—

If indeed we have incurred the Divine displeasure, & it be necessary to chastise this people with the rod of His vengeance, I would humbly prostrate myself before HIM and implore his mercy, to visit our favored land with war, with pestilence, with famine, with any scourge other than military rule, or a blind and heedless enthusiasm for mere military renown.

This hypocritical display he has imitated from Parson Mason's old federal speech.

If thou wilt chastise us for our sins, make the heavens that is over our heads brass the earth that is under our feet iron—turn the rain of our land into powder and dust; smite us with pestilence until thou hast consumed us from off the land; destroyed our cattle by murrain; but O, save us from the most terrible of all curses—the *friendship of Napoleon Bonaparte!*

We shall not find fault with Mr. Clay, in turning religious and renouncing cards, dice, and women—it is time for him to do so, but his daring and infamous aspersions of the republican party should not go unchastised. *He* calls the Republicans "Cæsars, the Cromwells, the Scyllas and Mariuses," of former times? he: Henry Clay, politically and personally associated with the traitors and knaves who attempted to break down the union during the late war? *He*, who by base *bargain*, brought into the Presidential Chair the head of the old aristocracy—the reviler of Jefferson, and who now has attempted to palm upon a free and injured people the Hartford Convention, Essex Junto and Dartmoor agents as rulers? Fallen as he justly is, in the estimation of every honest man, dare he asperse the character of the defenders of their country? He says he would go every where—speak to every body—travel through the union, if his health permitted him. No doubt he would—he is only good as a stump orator—a speaker at dinners and annual elections. Who are his followers—who are his echoes—who applauds him?—The very men who, for years have denounced and persecuted him—driven by his conduct from the confidence of honest politicians, he has no alternative but to join the party which he himself has so long and bitterly assailed—but let him go—he sinks with an administration which is obnoxious to the people, and can no longer sustain itself.—*N. Y. Enq.*

An old federalist requests us to ask Mr. Clay, who it was went to Mr. Madison, and told him if he would not agree to a declaration of war against Great Britain, he must not expect to be nominated by the caucus of democratic members of congress,—in other words, must not expect to be made president of the United States for a second term.

The old federalist is one, who, from religious principle, is opposed to war in every form. He, however, judges of the conduct of other men by *their* professions or principles.

The last war, he believes to have been as *just* as nine wars out of ten, on the principles which wars are attempted to be justified: but he always considered it *very inexpedient*,—and, above all very, *impolitic* to rush into it unprepared. Mr. Madison, and many other statesmen of the dominant party of that day, entertained, it appears, the same opinion. But Mr. Clay's *rhetoric* was an overmatch for their *reason*. The cry then was, "war, pestilence and famine," or Madison shall not be president. The cry now is "war, pestilence and famine" rather than Jackson shall be President.

The old federalist thinks the evils which wars occasion are properly attributable to the *legislators, diplomatists*, and others, who bring on the wars,—not to the sailors and soldiers who fight their country's battles. As a man of peace, he consequently prefers Gen. Jackson to Mr. Clay and his associates.—*Philadelphia Gaz.*

Another old federalist, who, also is from *religious* principle, opposed to war in every form, says at the last election he could not vote for Adams because he could place no confidence in his integrity, not for Jackson because he feared the warmth of his temper. His views of General Jackson are now, however, materially changed, simply by the *patience* he has evinced under the numberless attacks made on his character and conduct, and his *forbearance* towards the enemies who have assailed him with a *violence* and *virulence* unprecedented in the annals of party warfare.

Ib.

The report of the congressional committee *respecting* the affair between Mr. John Adams, is not quite as satisfactory as it probably might have been. We refer to the committee now commonly called the *Nose* Committee. They appear to have differed much upon *the subject* of their inquiry, and though undoubtedly they have had *a long pull*, they have not had *a strong pull*, nor *a pull altogether*.

The circumstance of the assault upon *the Nose* are but slightly adverted to:—and we are left in the dark as to what sort of a *blow* this prominent feature had received, or whether it had received, from either *puller or pullee* any *blow* at all. These circumstances though threatened with *contempt*, by the committee, are in common estimation, not to be *sneezed at*. To touch a *nose* with a thumb and fingers is, as every body *knows*, *prima facie* evidence of an intent to have *a blow out*. This nasal presumption may, however, be repelled by explanatory evidence: as, for instance, a *Barber* may handle the projection, as the seaman does the tiller, to guide the hulk, and the innocency of the act be as plain as the nose in your face. Yet he who would take it for granted that every tweaker of a nose was a barber, would certainly be on a wrong scent. Hence, the propriety of ample details, whence each man may determine for himself the *quo animo* of the digital compression.

Nor do the committee dwell, for even a moment upon the *character* of the *Nose*:—whether Roman, acquiline tapering chubby, Congo, or turned up:—whether it curves like a sickle, pointing to the earth—or pertulantly started for the skies—or indolently luxuriated in expanded repose upon the cheeks—or elegantly, like Mr. Clay (see his Baltimore speech) "*stood erect and firm amid all the bellowing of the storm.*" And yet these are points of some moment, to enable us to determine the extent of the injury inflicted. One nose may be benefited by a process which would wholly ruin another:—that of an ancient Scipio, (aye, even Nascia) would scarcely feel a squeeze which to a modern Pompey would be worse than—*War, Pestilence* and *Famine*. Some noses are so smooth, that an effort to pull them would do as little harm as the catching an eel by the tail:—others, again are so diversified with hill and valley, so pimplified and tumulous, that the slightest jirk would disarrange the whole physiognomy and produce a convulsion of absolute despair. The nose that is peering to the clouds may, by a resolute pull, be restored to less indecent exposure: and the one that is prying into the secrets of the mouth may be snatched from the punishment of curiosity.

The committee, indeed, seem to have thought, as the rest of mankind are apt to think, whatever may be the structure of this organ, that the commercial principle is the nasal principle, and that all noses, like all merchants, cry aloud, "*let us alone.*" They, therefore, pay no attention to the manner in which the nose of Mr Adams was seized, nor to the quantum of pain it endured:—and this we consider altogether unsatisfactory.

American Sentinel.

MR. WARFIELD.

This gentleman continues to maintain the most mysterious silence in relation to the interrogatories. He has had every opportunity to reply and has had sufficient time to reflect upon what course he will take, in the unfortunate and perplexing dilemma in which he is placed. It is very evident that he is afraid to deny that he told Dr. Zollickoffer, *he could get any foreign appointment he wanted; but that it would not do now, lest the people might discover the manner in which things were conducted, &c.* The proof of it and all the other charges in the queries, can be produced, and Mr. Mr. Warfield knows it well. The question now is, when was Mr. Warfield to be believed—at the time he made the disclosure of the manner in which things were conducted; or now when he denies that some of the facts mentioned in that disclosure, are not so? Mark the distinction—he does not deny that he made the disclosure, because that can be proved; but he denies that some of the circumstances embraced in the disclosure ever occurred, because they rest as he thinks exclusively upon the credibility of his communication to the doctor.

The first question is—Did Mr. Warfield make the disclosure to Dr. Zollickoffer? The affirmative is proved not only by the doctor, but by Mr. Warfield's tacit assent that he did.

The next question is—Did Mr. Warfield state facts to Dr. Zollickoffer? The presumption is that he did; and we shall hereafter prove by various concurrent circumstances that his statement to the Doctor is entitled to belief.

Since the disclosure of one responsible name has not had the effect of drawing out Mr. Warfield more distinctly, we shall now gratify him with a copy of Dr. Zollickoffer's certificate which we hold in his own hand writing attached to the queries which have been propounded to him.

"The above is the substance of a conversation I held with the Honourable Henry R. Warfield, after he returned from the city of Washington, and shortly after the election of John Q. Adams as President of the United States. WM. ZOLLICKOFFER.

Fred. Citizen.

A Milledgeville paper states, that the price of *corn* is rising in different parts of Georgia, particularly in the new counties. This price at Columbus is said to be *two dollars and a half* per bushel—which is partly ascribed to the great influx of population, and partly to the scarcity among the *neighboring Creeks*, which approaches to a state of famine. The price at Milledgeville does not exceed from 62½ to 75 cents per bushel.

The Methodist General Conference which meets once in four years, has just closed its session at Pittsburg—we understand that the Rev. Wm. Capers of the South Carolina Conference, is appointed a delegate from the general conference to England. The convention was very harmonious.

[From] the Argus of Western America.

WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

We have received a document containing a detail of the "expenditures [of] the department of state." It is the report of the committee of the house of representatives, accompanied by accounts made out in the department itself, showing for what objects the public money placed at the discretion of the secretary of state has been paid, and has been printed by order of the house. This document contains many extravagant expenditures, and some most curious items. We have not now time to analyse the whole document, but we shall give a few specimens, both for the instruction and amusement of our readers.

There seems to have been several thousand dollars paid for "*books.*" In most instances, the *kind* of books for which the money was paid, is not specified; but from the following our readers may judge for themselves upon that point.

[Feb.] 19. To cash paid B Chapman for Burns' work,	$3 00
April 8. James Thomas, for Edinburg Review & Pha. Medical Journal,	10 00
[...] Overall, *Adain's church History*,	4 00
[...] C. F. Catbush, *a work on Pyrotechny*,	5 00
[...] S. Bernard, for a *Polyglot Grammar*,	8 00
[Aug.] 25. John Overall, four nos. Church History,	1 00
[...] H. Clay, for books,	52 00
[...] Carey and Lea, *memoirs of R. H. Lee*,	5 00
[18]26.	
[Jan.] 10. Kellogg, 1st volume *Bonaparte's Ornithology*,	15 00
[M]ay 23. N. White, *Biographical Dictionary*,	3 00
[Ju]ly 10. J. S. Skinner, 7th and 8th vols. of the American Farmer,	10 00
[S]ept. 4. Robert Ellis, *Lives and Portraits of eminent Englishmen*,	40 00
[D]ec. 5. David Yates, 1st volume *Goodman's Am. Nat. History*,	4 54
[...] G. Batterton, 1 copy *Edmondson's Heraldry and Caton's Peerage*,	75 00
[...] Alston Mygatt, American Mechanics' Magazine & Celestial Planisphere,	9 00
[1]827.	
[S]ept. 12. James Ewell, one copy of *Medical Repository*,	5 00

Thousands of dollars have been laid out for books not specified; but here we have poetry, criticism, medicine, biography, natural history, the dead languages, agriculture, mechanics, science, the planisphere, ornithology, pyrotechny, &c. &c. all for the use of the state department. Here too is $75 republican money paid for a work on heraldry and peerages! What have all these things to do with the business of the State Department—the people's business? Can any clerk, when he wants to amuse himself, go and buy Burns' works, Don Quixotte, Robinson Crusoe or Tom Thumb, and charge to the government? Does every department at Washington buy out of the contingent fund allowed to it by Congress, just what *books* its incumbents please, and make the people pay for all?—Poor "*Uncle Sam*" has a broad back and a long purse!

We believe it has not been generally understood, that there are *Horses* as well as *Clerks* in the department of state. By this account, however, such appears to be the fact. In supporting these said beasts, in sundry purchases, horse swaps, mishaps, &c &c. that befel them, our good *Uncle Sam* seems to have come off pretty much *as usual.*

To J. Waring, was paid, in 1824, for keeping "the horse," $186! besides $60 for "petty expenses," such as currying him, riding him to water, &c. &c., we suppose.—So, Uncle Sam paid for his horse in one year no less than $246! In the third quarter of this year, the old gentleman seems to have had another horse upon his hands, in the care of R. W. Fenwick, to whom he paid, for horse-keeping during the balance of the year, $50; so that he paid, in 1825, for horsefeed, &c. in the state department, $296.

In 1826, there was paid J. Warren for horse-keeping, $168, and to R. W. Fenwick $112, besides $60 to the former for "petty expenses," making in all $370. This year the old gentleman seems to have *branched out* in the *horse line*, as appears from the following items:

1826.	
Feb. 10. Cash paid to J. Dougherty for medicine and attendance on the horse,	$7 12
April 15. C. W. Boteler, for a horse for the patent office,	70 00
June 1. W. Brown, for saddlery,	27 00
7. R. W. Fenwick, difference in exchanging horse,	7 00
July 12. A. W. Beall, for a saddle,	15 00
Aug. 12. J. D. Murphy, horse-shoeing,	4 37
5. W. Brown, bridle and martingale,	10 50
Oct. 11. J. D. Murphy, for horse-shoeing,	3 00
Nov. 1. W. Brown, for a saddle,	11 00
Dec. 30. J. P. Latruite, a riding whip,	1 75
	$159 74
Add from above,	370 00
	$529 74

So Uncle Sam's two horses, trimmings, doctoring, &c. cost, for this one year, only $529 74! When he bought this first horse of Boteler at $70, we wonder what became of the old horse? Was he sold? If so, who pocketed the money? Did the buzzards eat him, after he had been feeding at the rate of $142 *per year*? To all appearance, the old gentleman must be well stocked with saddlery, &c. In addition to the old stock, here was $66 50 paid for those article in 5 months, besides *a whip* and —no, we do not perceive any *spurs* in the account.

In 1827, there was paid to J. Warren $168, and to R. W. Fenwick $168, for horse keeping, making $336, besides at least 40 for "petty expenses," making in all $376. In addition to this we have in this year's account, the following items:

1827.	
Jan. 11. M. Higgins, horse-feed,	$25 64
J. W. Murphy, horseshoeing,	4 94
Feb. 17. Elisha Johnson, securing, &c. horse belonging to patent office, which had been stolen,	10 00
April 4. J. Bosworth, horse shoeing,	3 61
12. John Bittinger, a mate for the use of the messenger,	70 00
June 1. R. W. Fenwick, his expenses in endeavouring to recover the horse belonging to the patent office, which had been stolen,	2 50
July 18. W. Young, horse shoeing,	5 75
26. C. Polkinghorn, saddlery,	6 10
Aug. 14. C. Byrns, horse shoeing,	5 69
20. Saml. A Childs, difference in exchange of horses,	30 00
27. R. W. Fenwick his expenses in recovering the horse from W. Ma[...]l,	5 00
C. W. Boteler, do do	10 80
Oct. 1. H. M'Gee, difference in exchange of horses,	10 00
	$189 13
Add from above,	376 00
Cost of horses in 1827,	$565 13

There are two things particularly remarkable in *Uncle Sam's* economy, viz.

1. He frequently *buys* horses, but *he never sells one.*

2. When he *swaps* horses, *he always gives boot.*

In the year 1827, he was remarkably unfortunate with his beasts. He not only gave $70 for a mare and 40 boot in his swaps, but the rogues about the city stole his horses two or three times, and compelled him to pay $27 50 to get them back! Poor fellow, must he not have *a long purse* to stand all this!

The aggregate cost of the old gentleman's horses attached to the department of state, during the three years of the present administration has been:

For 1825	$246 00
1826	529 74
1827	565 13
Only	$1340 87

How many horses he has, attached to the other departments and the president's house, we know not. Old John Adams, when he decamped, left sundry old horses and carriages behind him as the property of the government, and from appearances, John Q will do the same thing, unless, indeed, possession gives right, as in the case of his Ghent outfit, and he takes them all off to Quincy!

When Uncle Sam sees this account, we doubt whether he will think much worse of the thieves who stole his horses, than of the faithless stewards who have so strangely spent his money.

The following items in this account would be laughable, did they not fill the reader with indignation.

1827.	
June 1. P. Frazier and Chas. Hawkins cleaning the grass from the pavements,	$11 50
15. Chas. Hawkins, destroying the grass about the pavements with hot ley,	2 25
July 20. Chas. Hawkins, cleaning grass from the pavements,	3 75
Aug. 23. Chas. Hawkins, clearing grass from the pavements,	3 75
	$21 25

Now, this must have been most obstinate grass! Pulled up on the 1st June, scalded with hot ley on the 15th, it had still to be exterminated again on the 20th July and 23d of August! We wonder whether *Uncle Sam* can flatter himself with the hope that it is dead now? Put a little hickory ley on it, and it will never again be heard of! This pavement is nothing more, we suppose, than a brick pavement of no very great dimensions, around the Secretary's office.

This document contains numerous other curious items, such as $5 for a wheelbarrow, $6 for repairing and cleaning two guns, &c. &c. but we cannot analyse it any further at this time.

If the people tolerate such extravagances and follies as are exhibited in this paper, they are ready to give up their money and their liberties.

☞The Daily Advertiser the *Adams* paper at Albany, speaking of the recent election of Supervisor in the 4th ward of that city, says:—

"*Fourth ward.*—The election for Supervisor in this ward, was held yesterday, and Wm. Mayell, the *Jackson* candidate, is elected by thirty-one majority over James P. Gould the *Adams* candidate. Of course, we have to acknowledge that we are beat—but not routed."

[From the Waterloo (Sen. co.) Republican Observer.]

It is worthy of remark that the very acts of General Jackson during the late war, which crowned the American arms with honour and success—which retrieved their character, and established the fact in the opinion of the European governments, that *republican troops* are not altogether "*inefficient*" in war—are now referred to by the General's opponents, to prove that he is *unworthy the confidence of the people!* The peculiar impropriety of such efforts to injure the man who did infinitely more for the good of his country during the late war than any other, arises from the fact that many of those who are now foremost in abusing him for these acts, at the time advocated the propriety of his conduct throughout, and defended him against all charges of impropriety.

An editor says, that "the bill for the revolutionary survivors only wants the signature of the president to become a law." To this Alderman Binns says, "*that it shall have.*" What a prodigious fellow the Alderman is.—He has only to say to John Quincy—do this, and he doth it.—*N. Y. Enq.*

☞Let the Poor Man look at the following Picture.

GEN. JACKSON AND THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

General Jackson having been represented by his enemies as inimical to Universal Suffrage, the Nashville Committee, (appointed at a public meeting for the purpose of detecting and exposing the numerous falsehoods circulated against him;) published an Address, which contained the subjoined paragraph, noticing this charge. The gentlemen who signed the address, and whose names are attached to the extract stand among the most respectable citizens in this country.—One of them is brother to our *present Minister to Russia.*

"It is alleged that General Jackson, when a member of the *Tennessee Convention* voted for a property qualification in a voter. *This the Committee positively assert is UNTRUE. It is notorious that he advocated the provision appointed in the Constitution of our State which secures the Right of Suffrage to every Freeman.*

John Overton, chr'm.	Robert Foster
G. W. Campbell	Wm. L. Brown
John Catson	Robert White
Thomas Claiborne	Joseph Philips
Daniel Graham	Wm. B. Lewis
Jessy Wharton	Edward Ward
Alfred Balch	Felix Robertson
John Shelby	Josiah Nicholl
Wm. White	John M'Nairy.

Thus the matter is settled with regard to Gen. Jackson; and it is shown that the allegation is absolutely false.

But how stands it with Mr. Adams? We shall show, by undeniable testimony, that Mr. Adams has voted, not only for a property qualification in voters, but for other provisions equally repugnant to the principles of a republican government. While Mr. Adams was a Senator in congress the following will be found upon the Journal of that body:

"Friday, February 10th, 1804—on the second reading of the bill to erect Louisiana into two territories, an amendment was offered containing the following provisions:

1st. That no person should be eligible to a seat in the territorial legislature *unless he owned ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, or a HOUSE and LOT in the city of New Orleans.*

2d. That no person should be qualified to vote for a representative *unless he owned FIFTY ACRES OF LAND.*

3d. That the Governor of the territory should have power to *PROROGUE the Legislature.*

4th. That he should have power to *DISSOLVE* it.

5th. That he should have power to *NEGATIVE all the bills passed by the Legislature.*

Mr. Adams voted *for the amendment* containing those five provisions, in a minority of *five*, as may be seen by referrence to the Journal of the Senate, vol. 3, page 351.

Baltimore Prices Current.

Baltimore, Friday, June 6.

FLOUR—white wheat family, $6 a 6 50—superfine Howard st. 4 75 a 4 87½; city mills, 4 50; Susquehanna 4 37½ a 4 50—GRAIN, best red wheat 87 a 92, best white wheat 95 a 1 00, ordinary to good 80 a 85—CORN, 31 a 33—RYE, 50—OATS, 20 a 22—CLOVER SEED, 3 a 3 50—TIMOTHY, 1 25 a 2 00—BARLEY, 60 a 62—FLAXSEED, 75 a 80.

We are authorized to announce

Anthony B. Bennett, Esq.

as a Candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland.

May 27, 1828. jw

We are authorized to announce

John C. Wilson, jr. Esq.

as a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

May 13, 1828. mu

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County, Orphans Court,

May 28th, 1828.

§§§§§§§§§ *ON application of Levin* §SEAL.§§ *Walter, Adm'r. d. b. n. of* §§§§§§§§§ *Wm. Walter, late of Somerset county dec'd, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy, Test,

JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Walter, late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 9th of December next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of May, 1828.

LEVIN WALTER, Adm'r. of W. Walter, dec'd

June 3, 1828.

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of the State of Maryland against Peter Bell, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land called Casqua, containing 200 acres, more or less—part of Casqua and part of Woodfield containing 250 acres, more or less; also a horse and gig, which I shall proceed to sell on the premises on Friday the 27th instant, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. for cash, to the highest and best bidder to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

June 5—10 jh

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Sarah Huston use of William W. Handy against James W. Dashiell, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro man Sampson, one do. Shadrick, one do. Huett, one do. Moses, one do. Albert, one do. John, one woman Betty, one do. Harriet, one do. Sally, one do. Sophiah, and one child Milly, which I shall proceed to sell at the Court-House door, in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the first day of July next, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

June 10 nk

COHEN's OFFICE—*Baltimore.*

3d class Maryland State Lottery, for 1828. To be drawn in the city of Baltimore on

WEDNESDAY, 25th JUNE, inst.

THE HIGHEST PRIZE,

Ten Thousand Dollars.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000	is	10,000 Dolls.
1 prize of	2,000	is	2,000 Dolls.
1 prize of	1,000	is	1,000 Dolls.
2 prizes of	500	is	1,000 Dolls.
2 prizes of	200	is	400 Dolls.
10 prizes of	100	is	1,000 Dolls.
20 prizes of	50	is	1,000 Dolls.
30 prizes of	20	is	600 Dolls.
100 prizes of	10	is	1,000 Dolls.
200 prizes of	5	is	1,000 Dolls.
4000 prizes of	4	is	16,000 Dolls.

4367 pr's. amounting to 35,000 Dolls.

Only 10,000 Tickets in the Scheme. The 10,000 dollar prize will be payable by 1000 tickets, Nos. 1 to 1000 inclusive, valued at 3500 Dolls.

Whole Tickets,	$4	*Quarters,*	$1 00
Halves,	2	*Eighths,*	50

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

COHEN'S OFFICE

114 Market-street, Baltimore,

Where *were* the Great Prizes of *One Hundred Thousand Dollars each* were sold in former Lotteries, and *where more Capital Prizes have been* sold than at any other office in America.

☞ ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

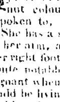
Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,

Baltimore.

Balt. June, 1828. j16k

$35 REWARD.



STOLEN or ran away from the subscriber's, on the 16th day of May, 1827, negro BETTY—about 19 or 20 years of age, of dark chestnut colour, speaks quick, when spoken to, and lisps in her speech. She has a scar from the kine pock on her arm, also a scar on the top of her right foot, in the shape of a heart, quite notable. The said girl was pregnant when she went off, and if her child be living, it is nearly five months old at this time. It is thought unnecessary to describe her clothing as they probably were changed before this time. This girl was conveyed to me, as security for the payment of money by Henry I. Riggin, and it is expected that she is either in the neighbourhood of Princess Anne or Wetipquin. Any person taking up said negro Betty, and lodging her in Somerset county jail, shall the above reward and all charges paid by

WILLIAM WHITE,

near Snowhill, Md.

June 10 kf

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

May 27th, 1828.

ON application of Jacob W. Bayly, administrator of David Vance, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of David Vance late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of May, 1828.

JACOB W. BAYLY, Adm. of D. Vance, dec'd

June 3d, 1828. k

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being about to remove from the county, will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 10th of June,

All his remaining Stock of GOODS.

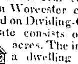
The sale will continue from day to day until the whole is sold. He also avails himself of this mode earnestly to request, that those who are indebted to him make it convenient to pay the same immediately.

SEVERN TEACKLE.

Princess-Anne, June 3d. tt

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of disposing of his real estate, being and lying in Worcester county, Md. and situated on Dividing-Creek. The landed estate consists of 2000, or more



acres. The improvements are a dwelling house and out buildings with a good SAW and GRIST MILL, both in excellent order; also a young orchard. About 100 acres of the land is in a good state of cultivation.

There is, on one part of the above property, an abundance of *Iron Ore*, which would warrant the erection of a Forge, and prove an object of value to a purchaser acquainted with, and calculated for, such an undertaking.

The terms of sale will be—one third down, and 3 years for the payment of the balance. For further particulars apply to

JOHN MORRIS.

April 22 kd

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by George M. Willing, a justice of the peace, and to me directed, at the suit of Levin D. Jones against Adam Horsey, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro girl named Sarah, which I shall proceed to sell for a term of years, at Back-Creek Store on Wednesday the 2nd day of July next, to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ, with interest and cost.

SAML. McBRYDE, Con.

June 3, 1828. kd

FOR RENT,

FOR the ensuing year or for a term of years, the FARM on Little-Monie, now occupied by Mitchell Phœbus. For terms apply to

JAMES POLK.

June 3, 1828. kw

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are respectfully requested to come forward and settle their accounts by paying the cash, before the 15th of June next. The subscriber is compelled to this course from the peculiar situation of his affairs. He returns his grateful acknowledgements for the very liberal encouragement he has received from the public, in his line of business, and solicits a continuance of the same, as he will continue to exert himself to render universal satisfaction. The public's ob't serv't,

THOS. L. DISHAROON.

Snowhill, May 27th, 1828.

N.B. Those of my customers, whom I may not have seen during Somerset Court, are requested to remit me the amount of their accounts and thereby prevent the addition of cost. T.L.D.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Philadelphia, Pa.

THE PRACTICAL

FARMER'S MAGAZINE.

OR

Agricultural and Literary Gazette.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE is designed to contain information drawn from Authentic Sources relative to the improvement and management of remarkable Farms, sources of manure, number and kind of Stock, farming utensils, labourers, dairies, &c.; Agricultural Improvements; drawings and descriptions of Useful Inventions; critical notices and reviews of such publications as may tend to the interests of the Husbandman; improvements in the breed of Domestic Animals; accounts of such Foreign and Domestic trees, shrubs, vines, plants, seeds and grains, as are considered necessary or useful for subsistence, comfort or ornament, with information relative to their treatment, growth, requisite kinds of soil, &c.; and in short, whatever may tend to increase the product of the soil, and advance the Rural Economy of the country.

Insertion will always be given to such Reports, Addresses and Papers, as may be communicated for publication, by the several Agricultural Societies of this and other states.

A Land Register will contain as far as practicable, a list of farms, which are now, or may hereafter be, For Sale, account of their size, situation, quality and such other particulars as may be deemed Useful.

Space will be afforded the Solid and Sterling Beauties of Literature, the useful arts and science, Chemistry, Natural History and Philosophy, Biography and Travels, states of the Markets in the principal Sea Ports, &c. &c.

TERMS.

The Farmer's Magazine will be published semi-monthly, the price is three dollars, payable either at the time of subscribing, or on receipt of the first number. That form and size has been adopted, which is deemed most convenient for *binding*, while the *quality of the paper*, the *beauty of the type*, (*entirely new*,) and the general execution of the work, will be such, as it is hoped will reflect credit on the Publishers, and gratify its patrons.

☞Address (post paid) Thomas C. Clarke, agent for the Proprietors, No 18, Market St. Phil'a.

SINCLAIR & MOORE,

Pratt-St. Wharf, Baltimore,

HAVE in store—Millet, Lucerne, early Corn, bunch, pole & soup Beans, a large assortment for planting, and garden seeds generally.

PLOUGHS,

amongst which are the much approved self-sharpening point Plough—By turning and reversing said point, the share lasts much longer than the cast share of any other plough, in as much as the point is of steel, and when worn bevelling it is sharpened, if turned over. The CULTIVATORS made by Sinclair & Moore, pulverize the ground more effectually, and much deeper than the old fashioned three hoed kind—and by the use of these in the culture of corn, it will save nearly two thirds of the ploughing.

ALSO, Socket Shovels, Scythes, Mattocks and Picks, with handles;—spring steel Hay and Manure Forks, WHEAT FANS, & GRAIN CRADLES, with best Waldron Scythes; Garden Tools generally; Wove Wire for Seives, and Mill Screens.

☞They have received from on board the brig Hyperion, capt. Forbes, just from Liverpool, a quantity of grain and grass Scythes, (Waldron's prime) Sickles, Maleable trace Chains; Straw and Hay Knives; Grass Hooks, and Garden Tools, amongst which are turnip and other Hoes; Edging Tools; budding and pruning Knives, &c. &c.

☞For the greater convenience of those who use our PLOUGHS in Somerset, we have appointed Messrs. JOHNSTON & SUDLER, of Princess Anne, our agents for the sale of them, who will constantly keep a supply of the different kinds at our prices. S. & M.

WEAVERS' BRUSHES,

Reeds and Shuttles,

Wash and cake boards,
Sifters, Lamp and candlewick,
Muddlers, and lime squeezers
Pound, half pound and and quarter pound Butter Prints, of various patterns
Weaver's slays or reeds
Shoe, sweeping, dusting and other brushes
Twine and cord, patent taps
Cane, for reed makers
Humming and common tops
Boot & shoe blacking, towel rollers
Lamp wicks, assorted sizes, by the dozen or gross
Spiggots and fossets, suitable for hogs heads, barrels, kegs, and hydrants
Fancy and common bellows
Fishing lines and rods, butter bowls and trays, Baskets
Nests of sugar boxes and tubs
Potato & turnip mashers, rolling pins
Carpenters' or joiners' chalk lines, etc

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms, by

VALERIUS DUKEHART.

No. 101½ Baltimore, between South and Calvert Streets.

May 13th, 1828.

E. T. J. Woodward,

Corner of Dugan's wharf & Pratt St. BALTIMORE,

Informs his friends and customers that he will sell on COMMISSION, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, and Tobacco, and all other articles of Country Produce, and will make liberal advances on the same.

He has on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

CONSISTING OF

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Family Flour, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Spirits, Whiskey and Cordials, Spices, Soap & Candles, Shad, Mackerel, Herrings, Oil and Salt, together with every other article in his line.

ALSO,

Glass Ware, Queen's Ware,

Stone and Earthen Ware, &c

And a general assortment

Of Garden Seeds of approved kinds which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

DRY PINE OR OAK WOOD

Will be taken in exchange for Goods, on fair terms

May 13, 1828. mw

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

May 20, 1828.

ON application of Edward Fowler & Levisa Kennerly, Administrators of Orrell Kennerly, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess Anne.

True copy, Test,

JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers, of Somerset county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Orrell Kennerly, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 29th of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th of May, 1828.

EDWARD FOWLER, & LEVISA KENNERLY,

Adm'tors of O. Kennerly, dec'd.

May 27, 1828. k

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this office.

THE PARTERRE.

VARIETY—with [illegible] the mind a relish for the useful and the sweet.

NEW WAVERLY NOVEL.

The following is the XIth chapter of the new Waverly Novel. The style reminds us of the most powerful romances of the author; and it seems that he had not yet made up his mind to repose on his well earned laurels. The time, and the manners and characters of the age in which he has laid his new scene, are particularly adapted to his genius. He has not yet, by any means, exhausted the materials afforded by Scottish History.

We must here trace, a little more correctly, the events which had been indistinctly seen from the window of the royal apartments, and yet more indistinctly reported by those who witnessed them. The glee-maiden, already mentioned, had planted herself where a rise of two large broad steps, giving access to the main gateway of the royal apartments, gained her an advantage of a foot and a half in height over those in the court, of whom she hoped to form an audience. She wore the dress of her calling, which was more gaudy than rich, and showed the person more than did the garb of other females. She had laid aside an upper mantle, and a small basket which contained her slender stock of necessaries, and a little French spaniel dog sat beside them, as their protector. An azure-blue jacket, embroidered with silver, and setting close to the person, was open in front, and showed several waistcoats of different coloured silks, calculated to set off the symmetry of the shoulders and bosom and remaining open at the throat. A small silver chain worn around her neck, involved itself amongst these brilliant coloured waistcoats, and was again produced from them, to display a medal of the same metal, which intimated, in the name of some court or guild of minstrels, the degree she had taken in the Gay or Joyous Science. A small scrip suspended over her shoulders by a blue silk riband, hung on her left side.

Her sunny complexion, snow-white teeth, brilliant black eyes, and raven locks, marked her country lying far in the south of France, and the arch smile and dimpled chin bore the same character—Her luxuriant locks, twisted around a small gold bodkin, were kept in their position by a net of silk and gold. Short petticoats, deeply laced with silver, to correspond with the jacket, red stockings which were visible to near the calf of the leg, and buskins of Spanish leather, completed her adjustment, which, though far from new, had been saved as an untarnished holiday suit, which much care had kept in good order. She seemed about twenty-five years old, but perhaps fatigue and wandering had anticipated the touch of time in obliterating the freshness of early youth.

We have said the glee-maiden's manner was lively, and we may add, that her smile and repartee were ready. But her gaiety was assumed, as a quality essentially necessary to her trade, of which it was one of the miseries, that the professors were obliged frequently to cover an aching heart with a compelled smile. This seemed to be the case with Louise, who, whether she was actually the heroine of her own song, or whatever other cause she might have for sadness, showed at times a strain of deep melancholy thought, which interfered with and controlled the natural flow of lively spirits, which the practice of the Joyous Science especially required. She lacked also, even in her gayest sallies, the decided boldness and effrontery of her sisterhood, who were seldom at a loss to return a saucy jest, or turn the laugh against any who interrupted or interfered with them.

It may here be remarked, that it was impossible that this class of women, very numerous in that age, could bear a character generally respectable. They were, however, protected by the manners of the time; and such were the immunities they possessed by the rights of chivalry, that nothing was more rare than to hear of such errant damsels sustaining injury or wrong, and they passed and repassed safely where armed travellers would probably have encountered a bloody opposition. But though licensed and protected in honour of their tuneful art, the wandering minstrels, male or female, like similar ministers to the public amusement, the itinerant musicians, for instance, and strolling comedians of our own day, led a life too regular and precarious, to be accounted a creditable part of society. Indeed among the stricter Catholics the profession was considered as unlawful.

Such was the damsel, who, with violin in hand, and stationed on the slight elevation we have mentioned, stepped forward to the bystanders, and announced herself as a mistress of the gay science, duly qualified by a brief from a Court of Love and Music held at Aix, in Provence, under the countenance of the flower of Chivalry the gallant Count Aymar; who now prayed that the cavaliers of merry Scotland, who were known over the wide world for bravery and courtesy, would permit a poor stranger to try whether she could afford them any amusement by her art. The love of song was like the love of fight, a common passion of the age, which all at least affected, whether they actually possessed it or not; therefore the acquiescence in Louise's proposal was universal. At the same time, an aged, dark-browed monk, who was among the by-standers, thought it necessary to remind the glee maiden, that since she was tolerated within these precincts, as an unusual grace, he trusted nothing would be sung or said inconsistent with the holy character of the place.

The glee-maiden bent her head low, shook her sable locks, and crossed herself reverentially, as if she disclaimed the possibility of such a transgression; and then began the song of poor Louise, which we gave at length in the last chapter.

Just as she commenced, she was stopped by a cry for "Room—room—place for the Duke of Rothsay!"

"Nay, hurry no man on my score," said a gallant young cavalier, who entered on a noble Arabian horse, which he managed with exquisite grace tho' by such slight handling of the reins, such imperceptible pressure of the limbs and sway of the body, that to any eye save that of an experienced horseman, the animal seemed to be putting forth his paces for his own amusement, and thus gracefully bearing forward a rider who was too indolent to give himself any trouble about the matter.

The Prince's apparel, which was very rich, was put on with slovenly carelessness. His form, though his stature was low, and his limbs extremely slight, was elegant in the extreme; and his features no less handsome. But there was on his brow a haggard paleness, which seemed the effect of care or of dissipation, or of both these wasting causes combined. His eyes were sunk and dim, as from late indulgence in revelry on the preceding evening, while his cheek was inflamed with unnatural red, as if either the effect of the Bacchanalian orgies had not passed away from the constitution, or a morning draught had been resorted to, in order to remove the effects of the night's debauchery.

Such was the Duke of Rothsay, and heir of the Scottish crown, a sight at once of interest and compassion. All unbonnetted, and made way for him, while he kept repeating carelessly, "No haste—no haste—I shall arrive soon enough at the place I am bound for. How's this—a damsel of the joyous science? Ay, by St. Giles! and a comely wench to boot. Stand still, my merry men; never was minstrelsey marred by me. A good voice, by the mass! begin me that lay again, sweetheart."

Louise did not know the person who addressed her; but the general respect paid by all around, and the easy and indifferent manner in which it was received, showed her she was addressed by a man of the highest quality. She recommenced her lay, and sung her best accordingly; while the young Duke seemed thoughtful and rather affected towards the close of the ditty. But it was not his habit to cherish such melancholy affections. "This is a plaintive ditty, my nut brown maid," said he, chucking the retreating glee-maiden under the chin, and detaining her by the collar of her dress, which was not difficult, as he sat on horseback so close to the steps on which she stood. "But I warrant me you have livelier notes at will, *ma bella tenebrosa*, ay, and canst sing in bower as well as wold, and by night as well as day."

"I am no nightingale, my lord," said Louise, and endeavouring to escape a species of gallantry which ill-suited the place and circumstances, a discrepancy to which he who addressed it to her seemed contemptuously indifferent.

"What hast thou there, darling?" he added, removing his hold from her collar; to the script which she carried.

Glad was Louise to escape his grasp, by slipping the knot of the riband, and leaving the little bag in the Prince's hand, as retiring back beyond his reach, she answered, "Nuts, my lord, of the last season."

The Prince pulled out a handful of nuts, accordingly "Nuts child!—they will break thine ivory teeth—hurt thy pretty voice," said Rothsay, cracking one with his teeth, like a village school-boy.

"They are not the walnut of my own sunny clime, my lord," said Louise; "but they hang low, and are within the reach of the poor."

"You shall have something to give you better fare, poor wandering ape," said the Duke, in a tone in which feeling predominated more than in the affected and contemptuous gallantry of his first address to the glee-maiden.

At this moment, as he turned to ask an attendant for his purse, the Prince encountered the stern and piercing look of a tall black man, seated on a powerful iron-grey horse, who had entered with attendants while the Duke of Rothsay was engaged with Louise, and now remained stupified and almost turned to stone by his surprise and anger at this unseemly spectacle Even one who had never seen the Black Douglas, must have known him by his swart complexion, his gigantic frame, his buff-coat of bull's hide, and his air of courage, firmness, and sagacity, mixed with the most indomitable pride The loss of an eye in battle, though not perceptible at first sight, as the ball of the injured organ remained similar to the other, gave yet a stern immoveable glare to the whole aspect.

The meeting of the royal son-in-law with his terrible step-father, was in circumstances which arrested the attention of all present, and the by-standers waited the issue with silence and suppressed breath lest they should lose any part of what was to ensue.

When the Duke of Rothsay saw the expression which occupied the stern features of Douglas, and remarked that the earl did not make the least motion towards respectful, or even civil salutation, he seemed determined to show him how little respect he was disposed to pay to his displeased looks. He took his purse from his chamberlain.

"Here, pretty one," he said. I give thee one gold piece for the song thou hast sung me, another for the nuts I have stolen from thee, and a third for the kiss thou art about to give me. For know, my pretty one, that when fair lips (and thine for fault of better may be called so) make sweet music for my pleasure, I am sworn to St. Valentine to press them to mine."

"My song is recompensed nobly—" said Louise, shrinking back; "my nuts are sold to a good market—farther traffic my lord, were neither befitting you nor beseeming me."

"What! you coy it, my nymph of highway?" said the prince contemptuously. "Know damsel that one asks you a grace who is unused to denial."

"It is the Prince of Scotland"—the Duke of Rothsay,"—said the courtiers around, to the terrified Louise, pressing forward the trembling young woman; "you must not thwart his humour."

"But I cannot reach your lordship;" she said "you sit so high on horseback."

"If I must alight," said Rothsay, "there shall be the heavier penalty—What does the wench tremble for? Place thy foot on the toe of my boot, give me hold of thy hand—Gallantly done!" He kissed her, as she stood thus suspended in the air, perched upon his foot and supported by his hand; saying, "There is thy kiss, and there is my purse to pay it; and to grace thee farther, Rothsay will wear thy scrip for the day." He suffered the frightened girl to spring to the ground, and turned his looks from her to bend them contemptuously on the Earl of Douglas, as if he said. "All this I do in despite of you, and of your daughter's claims."

"By St. Bride of Douglas!" said the Earl, pressing towards the Prince, "this is too much, unmannered boy, as void of sense as honour! You know what considerations restrain the hand of Douglas else had you never dared——"

"Can you play at spang cockle, my lord?" said the Prince placing a nut on the second joint of his fore-finger, and spinning it off by a smart application of the thumb. The nut struck on Douglas's broad breast who burst out into a dreadful exclamation of wrath, inarticulate, but resembling the growl of a lion in depth and sternness of expression. "I cry your pardon, most mighty lord," said the Duke of Rothsay, scornfully, while all around trembled; "I did not conceive my pellet could have wounded you, seeing you wear a buff-coat. Surely, I trust, it did not hit your eye?"

The Prior, despatched by the King, as we have seen in the last chapter, had by this time made way through the crowd, and laying hold on Douglas's rein, in a manner that made it impossible for him to advance, reminded him that the Prince was the son of his Sovereign, and the husband of his daughter.

"Fear not, Sir Prior," said Douglas. "I despise the childish boy too much to raise a finger against him. But I will return insult for insult—Here, any of you who love the Douglas,—spurn me this queen from the Monastery gates; and let her be so scourged that she may bitterly remember to the last day of her life, how she gave means to an unrespective boy to affront the Douglas!"

Four or five retainers instantly stepped forth to execute commands which were seldom uttered in vain, and heavily would Louise have atoned for an offence of which she was alike the innocent, unconscious, and unwilling instrument, had not the Duke of Rothsay interfered.

"Spurn the poor glee-woman?" he said, in high indignation; scourge her for obeying my commands?—Spurn thine own oppressed vassals, rude Earl—scourge thine own faulty hounds—but beware how you touch so much as a dog that Rothsay hath patted on the head. Far less a female whose lips he hath kissed!"

Before Douglas could give an answer which would certainly have been in defiance, there arose that great tumult at the outward gate of the Monastery, already noticed, and men both on horseback and on foot began to rush headlong in, not actually fighting with each other, but certainly in no peaceable manner.

The contending parties, seemingly, were partizans of Douglas, known by the cognizance of the Bloody Heart, and citizens of the town of Perth. It appeared that they had been skirmishing in earnest when without the gates but, out of respect to the sanctified ground, they lowered their weapons when they entered, and confined their strife to a war of words and mutual abuse.

The tumult had this good effect, that it forced asunder, by the weight and press of numbers, the Prince and Douglas, at a moment when the levity of the former, and the pride of the latter were urging them to the utmost extremity. But now peacemakers interfered on all sides. The Prior and the monks threw themselves among the multitude, and commanded peace in the name of Heaven, and reverence to their sacred walls under penalty of excommunication; and their expostulation began to be listened to. Albany, who was despatched by his royal brother at the beginning of the fray, had not arrived till now on the scene of action. He instantly applied himself to Douglas, and in his ear conjured him to temper his passion.

"By St. Bride of Douglas, I will be avenged!" said the Earl. No man shall brook life after he has passed an affront on Douglas."

"Why so, you may be avenged in fitting time, said Albany; "but let it not be said, that, like a peevish woman, the Great Douglas could choose neither time nor place for his vengeance. Bethink you, all that we have laboured at is like to be upset by an accident. George of Dunbar, hath had the advantage of an audience with the old man; and though it lasted but five minutes, I fear it may endanger the dissolution of your family-match, which we brought about with so much difficulty. The authority from Rome has not yet been obtained."

"A toy!" answered Douglas, haughtily,—"they dare not desolve it."

"Not while Douglas is at large, and in possession of his power, answered Albany. "But noble Earl, come with me, and I will show you at what disadvantage you stand."

Douglas dismounted, and followed his wilely accomplice in silence. In a lower hall they saw the ranks of the Brandanes drawn up, well armed in caps of steel and shirts of mail. Their captain, making an obeisance to Albany, seemed to desire to address him.

"What now MacLouis?" said the Duke.

"We are informed the Duke of Rothsay has been insulted, and I can scarce keep the Brandanes within door."

"Gallant MacLouis," said Albany "and you may trust Brandanes, the Duke of Rothsay, my princely nephew, is as well as hopeful gentleman can be. Some suffle there has been, but all is appeased." He continued to draw the Earl of Douglas forward.—"You see, my lord," he said in his ear, "That if the word *arrested* was to be once spoken, it would be soon obeyed and you know your attendants are few for resistance."

Douglas seemed to acquiesce in the necessity of patience for the time. "If my teeth," he said, "should bite thro' my lips I will be silent till it is the hour to speak out."

George of March, in the mean while, had a more easy task of pacifying the Prince. "My lord of Rothsay," he said, approaching him with grave ceremony, "I need not tell you that you owe me something for reparation of honour. Though I blame not you personally for the breach of contract which destroyed the peace of my family.—Let me conjure you by what observance your Highness may owe an injured man, to forego for the present this scandalous dispute."

"My lords, I owe to you much," replied Rothsay, "but this haughty and all-controlling lord has wounded mine honour."

"My lord, I can but add, your royal father is ill—hath swooned with terror for your Highness's safety."

"Ill!—the kind, good old man swooned, said you, my lord of March?—I am with him in an instant."

The Duke of Rothsay sprung from his saddle to the ground and was dashing into the palace like a gray hound, when a feeble grasp was laid on his cloak, and the faint voice of a kneeling female exclaimed, "Protection my noble Prince!—Protection for a helpless stranger!".

'Hands off, stroller!' said the Earl of March, thrusting the suppliant glee-maiden aside.

But the gentler Prince, paused. 'It is true,' said he, 'I have brought the vengeance of an unforgiving devil upon this helpless creature. O heaven! what a life is mine, so fatal to all who approach me!—What to do in the hurry?—She must not go to my apartments—and all my men are such born reprobates. Ha! thou at mine elbow, honest Harry Smith? What doest thou here?'

There has been something of a fight my lord, answered our acquaintance, the Smith, between the townsman and the southland loons who ride with the Douglas; and we have swinged them as far as the Abbey-Gate.

I am glad of it. And you beat the knaves fairly?

Fairly, does your highness ask?—said Henry. Why ay! We were stronger in numbers, to be sure; but no men ride better armed than those who follow the Bloody Heart. And so in a sense we beat them fairly; for as your highness knows, it is the Smith who makes the men at at-arms, and men with good weapons are a match for their odds.'

While they thus talked, the Earl of March, who had spoken with some one near the palace gate, returned in anxious haste. My lord duke! My lord Duke!—Your father is recovered, and if you haste not speedily, my lord of Albany and the Douglas will have possession of his royal ear.

And if my royal father is recovered, said the thoughtless prince, and is holding, or about to hold council with my gracious uncle and the Earl of Douglas, it befits neither your lordship nor me to intrude till we are summoned. So there is time for me to speak of my little business with mine honest armourer here."

Does your highness take it so? said the Earl, whose sanguine hopes of a change of favour at court had been too hastily excited, and were as speedily checked,—Then so let it be for George of Dunbar.

He glided away with a gloomy and displeased aspect. The Prince went on in indolent conversation with our armourer.

Well, but what I wished of thee is, said the Prince, this poor glee-woman, good Smith, she must be placed in safety. Thou art man enough to be any woman's companion, and thou must conduct her to some place of safety.

May it please your Highness, he said, I am but a poor craftsman. But though my arm and sword are at the King's service and your Highness's, I am with reverence, no squire of dames. Your highness will find, among your own retinue knights and lords, willing enough to play Sir Pandarus of Troy—it is too knightly a part for poor Hal of the Wynd.

Umph—hah! said the Prince. My purse, Edgar—(his attendant whispered him)—True, true, I gave it to the poor wench. I know enough of your craft and of your craftsmen in general, to be aware that men lare not hawks with empty hands; but I suppose my word may pass for the price of a good armour, and I will pay it thee with thanks to boot, for this slight service.

"Your highness may know other craftsmen,' said the Smith, "but, with reference, you know not Henry Gow He will obey you in making a weapon, or in welding one, but he knows nothing of this petticoat service."

"Hark thee, thou Perthshire mule," said the Prince, yet smiling, while he spoke, at the sturdy punctilio of the honest burgher, "the wench is as little to me as she is to thee. But in an idle moment, as you may learn from those about thee, if thou sawest it not thyself, I did her a passing grace, which is likely to cost the poor wretch her life.—There is no one here whom I can trust to protect her against the discipline of belt and bowstring, with which the Border brutes who follow Douglas will beat her to death, since such is his pleasure."

"If such be the case, my liege, she has a right to every honest man's protection; and since she wears a petticoat,—though I would it were longer, and of a less fanciful fashion,—I will answer for her protection as well as a single man may. But where am I to bestow her?"

"Good faith, I cannot tell," said the Prince. "Take her to Sir John Ramorny's lodging—But, no—no—he is ill at ease, and besides, there are reasons—take her to the devil if thou wilt, but place her in safety, and oblige Robin of Rothsay."

"My noble Prince," said the Smith, "I think, always with reverence, that I would rather give a defenceless woman to the care of the devil than of Sir John Ramorny. But though the devil be a worker in fire, like myself, yet I know not his haunts, and with aid of Holy Church hope to keep him on terms of defiance. And, moreover, how am I to convey her out of this crowd, or through the streets, in such a mumming habit may be well made a question."

'For he leaving the convent,' said the Prince, 'this good monk (seizing upon the nearest by his cowl,) Father Nicholas or Boniface——"

'Poor brother Cyprian, at your highness's command said the father.

'Ay, ay, brother Cyprian,' continued the Prince, yes, Brother Cyprian, shall let you out at some secret passage which he knows of, and I will see him again to pay a Prince's thanks for it.

The churchman bowed in acquiescence, and poor Louise, who, during this debate, had looked from the one speaker to the other, hastily said I will not scandalise this good man with my foolish garb—I have a mantle for ordinary wear.

Why, there, Smith, thou hast a friar's hood and a woman's mantle to shroud thee under. I would all my frailties were as well shrouded! Farewell, honest fellow. I will thank thee hereafter.

Then, as if afraid of farther objection on the Smith's part, he hastened into the palace.

Henry Gow remained stupified at what had passed, and at finding himself involved in a charge at once inferring much danger, and an equal risk of scandal, both which, joined to a principal share which he had taken, with his usual forwardness, in the fray, might, he saw, do him no small injury in the suit he pursued most anxiously.

He was roused from his reverie by the voice of the Monk, who, sliding out his words with the indifference which the holy fathers entertained, or affected towards all temporal matters desired them to follow him. Smith put himself in motion, with a sigh much resembling a groan, and without appearing exactly connected with the Monk's motion he followed him into a cloister and through a postern door, which, after looking once behind him, the priest left ajar. Behind them followed Louise, who had hastily assumed her small bundle, and, calling her little four legged companion, had eagerly followed in the path which opened an escape from what had shortly before seemed a great and inevitable danger.

From the New York Enquirer, May 21.

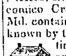
STYLE OF DRESS, &c.

Spring has a mighty influence over buds and *belles*. Look at the fields of New Jersey or Long Island. How prettily they begin to dress themselves in their gayest native hues. We hate sentiment, it belongs exclusively to blue stockings, otherwise much more could be said of fields and roses and fine scenery. But the *belles* of Broadway—how delightful they look in the present month. Their style of dress is splendid beyond all former example. About an age ago (that is two long years,) the flounces shrunk into the narrowest dimensions. A complete reaction has now taken place. They have swelled to an astonishing longitude. From the level of the bewitching little foot they rise upwards to an immeasurable altitude. But the great improvement or *disimprovement* of the present year, however, is the head dress. On this section of the female creation, genius, invention, extravagance and eccentricity, have exhausted themselves. We pronounce, without hesitation, that the female dress, *anno domini* eighteen hundred and twenty eight and one half, is the *chef d'œuvre* of splendid electricity, elegance, and effect. It is prodigiously fine—even approaching a gaudiness. We talk of walking dresses alone.

The ladies of Broadway appear also to have assumed a perfect, novel style of walking. This is the age of steam boats. Who has not travelled in one of these splendid machines?—Who has not felt the peculiarity of their movement through the water?—The style of walking in Broadway has a resemblance to the steam boat tread. It is an alternate movement of the right and left shoulder—the line of motion rising perpendicularly from the nadir to the surface of the earth, and thence to the zenith. There is no place on this continent half so fascinating as Broadway is, in a summer's afternoon when the dust is laid, the sky clear, and the sun shaded with a handful of clouds. Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia—they ought not to be named in the same breath. Even the splendid capital, with elongated avenues, adorned with poplars and a thousand hacks and grinning black drivers, ought not to be compared to Broadway. The beauties of Washington during the *court* season, are generally a couple of years behind New York in the style of their dress. It is only in this latitude, where can be found novelty, splendour, taste, fashion and uniformity, united. But the bonnet—we had almost forgot the bonnet. They call them Navarino, French cottage, gipsies, and any other popular name that can be pressed into the service. And then their peculiar position is singular. They are perked upon the very top of the head. They are not on a level with the ear but form a variation of 15 degrees. And then their breadth—so great is the dimension that walking arm and arm is impossible and unfashionable.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM, situated at the mouth of Wiconico Creek, in Somerset county, Md. containing about 300 acres and known by the name of "Kibble's Destiny." The improvements are



an excellent two story frame house, with necessary out-buildings—A peach orchard containing nearly 1000 trees—Also a good apple orchard.

Vessels of a large burden can come within 20 yards of the house.

☞The crops of corn and wheat on the farm will be sold with the land. There are about 175,000 of the former and of the latter about forty bushels were sown.

For further particulars and terms apply to JOSHUA MORR[illegible]

May 20, 1828.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I have appointed Benjamin I. Jones my agent to collect all money due me, and to adjust and settle all claims against me; therefore all persons owing me, or having claims against me will please call on him.

JOHN JONES, (of Be[illegible]

May 27, 1828.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by George M. W[illegible] a justice of the peace, and to me directed, one, James Dorman use of Jery. Mezzick use of Hooper & Jenkins against Louda Riggin and J[illegible] Powell, and one George Wright against Louda Riggin, I have seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Louda, one negro girl named Sarah, which said negro girl I will sell on the 17th day of June next to the highest bidder for ready cash, at the Court-House door, in Princess Anne, between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above claims.

SAML. McBRYDE, Const.

May 26—27

Consumptions, Coughs, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC.

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthma and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor is the following:—

CERTIFICATE.

10th May, 18[illegible]

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath and every indication (in the opinion of my physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an annodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for, and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical cases.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of the proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER.
Princess-Anne, Md.

Nov. 20, 1827.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. II. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., JUNE 17, 1828. NO. 12.

THE CONTRAST;
OR,
Military Chieftains & Political Chieftains.

(CONCLUDED.)

In the following closing extracts from the pamphlet before us, the portrait is finished—the hideous portrait of the secretary of state, the prime mover of all the leading measures that prevail in the cabinet of Washington, where the cat is made to rake the chestnuts for the monkey, or, to drop the metaphor, where Adams and Webster and some others, men of superior talents, and with greater pretensions than Clay, are unconsciously rendered subservient to the insidious designs and ultimate views of this modern Cardinal De Retz.—*N. Y. Evening* [illegible]

The secretary has often dazzled the eyes of representatives by "placing before their eyes" the brilliant picture of South American independence. The flame of liberty was kindled, and the light was shining on the midnight gloom of those once dark regions. If it be so, the Prometheus who drew down this fire from Heaven was Simon Bolivar, a "military chieftain." While the knowledge of civil liberty was extending in the former provinces of Spain, under the instruction of a "military chieftain," Spain herself is given up to the blessed government of monks, inquisitors, and civilians. The miserable tyrant who wears her ancient crown has shed the blood of the bravest and the best of her warriors who fought for the crown, and fought for freedom—who braved Napoleon when Ferdinand was his submissive slave. And yet the minister of our republic an accomplished *statesman*—the minister of a republican people, loving liberty and detesting tyrants, has tendered in their behalf to this weak, wicked, false, and perjured king, the assurances of their respect and good will for his *august person*, and for his royal family, and entreated his majesty to admit the "homage of his profound respect and unbounded devotedness:" aye, and kissed the hand, red and reeking as it was with the blood of one of the noblest patriots and warriors that ever fought or bled for liberty—whose deeds alone had illustrated the name of Spain more than all that has been achieved by the legitimate and royal race from whom that wretched king derives his descent.

Many more instances could be adduced of military men who have risen to high civil employments, and have been found honest, capable, and faithful to the constitution. But enough has already been said to show that this fantastic alarm of danger, in this country, from military ambition is of the same character as that which flutters the heart at the sight of the unsubstantial meteors which wander by night over swamps and church yards.

Military knowledge, so far from unfitting any one for the performance of the functions of a civilian for many offices, certainly for that of president, a high qualification The arrangement of the national defence, the organization, discipline, and mode of employing the army, navy, and militia, the system of the fortification, and the military school, are now some of the principal objects of national legislation and of executive superintendence. That president who should undertake to subvert our liberties with the military force of the country, must not only be desperate, but mad. But apart from this, there is something in the military character, too frank for intrigue, too bold for conspiracy, too generous for treachery, too elevated for avarice. Something like that noble feeling which animated the heart of Andrew Jackson, when he staked his whole fortune to make good the defence of New Orleans, submitted to the laws, refused the remuneration of his fine, and rejected the richest prize that was ever placed within the grasp of man, when he found the price of the object was the sacrifice of honor. Any one deserving the title of "military chieftain," any one whose knowledge is perfected in the difficulties of command, must have acquired a sagacity too keen to permit imposition whether employed in detecting the hidden design of an enemy, or the lurking treachery of pretended friends—a sagacity, which can penetrate motives, and sound the heart—a long reaching apprehension, which can predict with certainty not only the immediate, but the remote consequences of the present events—a disciplined mind, steady to its purposes, always perceptive of advantages, always prepared for difficulties—a foresight of danger—a firm philosophy, teaching the heart never to shrink from the performance of any duty, and viewing the most horrible disasters without dismay—a regulated enthusiasm, sufficiently elevated to enlighten the understanding, but not so sublimated or wild as to cloud it. A military chieftain, thus constituted, who feels at the bottom of his heart a patriotism which would submit to wrong, and yet love and honour and serve the country which did the wrong, if that country was "his own, his native land;" a patriotism, unprofessing, unbought and untaught, evidenced by personal sacrifices and privations; who cherishes a high and manly sense of honour, disdaining to dabble in paltry deceptions, and miserable equivocations, or to deal in falsehoods, slander and detraction; who, to all other qualifications, unites the philosophy, as well as the technicalities of military science; and that knowledge which is the result of an accurate, extended observation of men and things as they are; when called to administer in civil affairs, must necessarily be a more able and accomplished statesman, than one who has lived in the dust of universities, if he has gleaned his learning from a thousand books, and specially so, if the last has never mingled with the people, and has seen human nature only in those artificial shapes in which it appears at courts, palaces and levees.

If any danger is incurred in free governments from calling military chieftains to the high executive offices, it must arise from inordinate ambition stimulated by the habit of command;—from a spirit disdaining control, impatient of contradiction, and accustomed to obedience. Is there a man within the wide bounds of our republic (with the single exception of Aaron Burr) who has developed such overweening ambition, such impatience of opposition, and such an impassioned anxiety for promotion, as Henry Clay? In what manner did he gain his seat in the national legislature? By denouncing as unconstitutional the opinions and the votes of his very respectable predecessor, Mr. Pope, on the question of renewing the charter of the bank of the United States, playing the demagogue, and by inflammatory declamations exciting the popular prejudice against his rival. His object gained, he pursued the policy and supported the measure for which he had arraigned his antagonist! Had he been possessed of true magnanimity, what would have been his conduct when he had satisfied himself that he had mistaken the extent of the constitutional power, in chartering the bank? Would he not have sought the earliest opportunity to have redressed the wrong, and to have done justice to one who had suffered from his unjust censures? A military chieftain would have done so—Did the secretary do so? No, he retained his seat, and his pay. He rose by detraction, and he held his place without blushing!

He presided over the deliberations of the house of representatives, and how? Let his friends Josiah Quincy and Daniel Webster, tell. They once would have said that the speaker of that house violated every rule of parliamentary decorum, and was not only a partisan, but a bully.

He next appears as a great diplomatist at Ghent. Let his friend, the president, relate his conduct there, tell his transactions, by open day and secret night. Let those pages, where the record is made in the "black book," be given to the world, and no more can be asked.

Since his return from Europe, has he not undertaken to underrate, decry and belittle every character whom he supposed might be thought of in connexion with the presidency?—Hence his attempt to prostrate Gen. Jackson on the seminole question—Hence his effort when he threw himself into a "factious opposition" against the administration of president Monroe, and attempted prematurely to force an acknowledgement of the independence of the South American nations. Defeated in all his objects, he breaks through the line of "safe precedents," openly electioneering for the presidency,—seeking aid from all quarters,—fails,—disregards the will of his constituents,—laughs at instructions—coalesces with his bitterest enemy, and receives from his hands the office of secretary of state!

He has always assumed the paternity of every popular project after some bolder and nobler spirit had led the way, and had overcome the first and greatest difficulties. He would be thought the friend and patron of internal improvement, and he has endeavoured to prostrate the author of that system, in the very state which has raised the strongest and most striking proofs of its advantages. He has proclaimed the American system, or in other words, the encouragement of domestic manufactures by protecting duties, as one of the leading objects of his policy: and he has called to his councils and confidence, some of its most determined enemies, and has neglected its earliest and ablest advocate.

He has asserted the position [illegible] of a representative to obey the will of his constituents, and when he could not have mistaken it, he has disobeyed it.

He has denounced Gales and Seaton on the floor of congress as venal editors, fed on treasury pap; and has administered the pap himself.

The zealous advocate of the late war, he has defended that war in language like this; "Is there a man who could not desire a participation in the national glory acquired by the war?—Yes national glory, which however the expression may be condemned by some, must be cherished by every genuine patriot. What do I mean by national glory? Glory, such as Hull, of the Constitution, Jackson, Lawrence, Perry, have acquired. And are gentlemen insensible to their deeds, to the value of them in animating the country in the hour of peril hereafter? Did the battle of Thermopylæ preserve Greece but once? Whilst the Mississippi continues to bear the tributes of the iron mountains and the Alleghany, to her Delta and to the Gulf of Mexico, the eighth of January shall be remembered and the glory of that day shall stimulate future patriots, and nerve the arms of unborn freemen, in driving the presumptuous invader from our country's soil Gentlemen may boast of their insensibility to feelings inspired by the contemplation of such events. But he would ask, does the recollection of Bunker's Hill, of Saratoga, of Yorktown, afford them no pleasure? Every act of noble sacrifice to the country; every instance of patriotic devotion to her cause, has its beneficial influence A nation's character is the sum of its splendid deeds. They constitute one common patrimony—the nation's inheritance. They awe foreign powers. They arouse and animate our own people." Again, "I love true glory. It is the sentiment which ought to be cherished; and in spite of cavils and sneers and attempts to put it down, it will finally conduct this nation to that height which God and nature have destined it.

Such was the language of this patriot orator. And how has his conduct accorded with his language? He has denied a paltry pension to support the declining years of the aged mother of one of the heroes thus characterized by himself, the one too who saved the north western frontier from the direst calamities of the war. He and his friends, his printers and his *proteges* have exerted all their powers in public and in private, to render that hero odious to the people, who saved the other frontier of the west from a more horrible desolation than that which threatened the first, from miseries, the very thought of which now agonizes the heart, to the most humiliating mortification. This animated eulogist of glory, of battles and of warriors, who then foresaw and foretold the future grandeur of his country, and seduced it from the achievements of her "military chieftains," now endeavours to degrade them below the common level of the citizens, denies them equal rights, and would subject them to degrading suspicions, and cover them with contempt But at that time no "military chieftain lay, like a lion, in his path to the presidency!

After deafening congress with his loud and unceasing clamours about the wrongs of the west, and the neglect of their just claims to official distinction, he has prevented the election of a western president.

He has denounced the Hartford convention as traitors, and he has taken to his bosom and his councils, the most efficient supporters of the measures of the legislature of Massachusetts and has constituted, as the organ of his administration, and the official promulgator of their opinions.

The strongest argument which he used in advocating his own election to the presidency, was the importance of destroying the dangerous precedent of a continual succession to the first office from the department of state, inasmuch as an usage, sanctioned by time, would give to the president the virtual power of appointing his successor, and he now justifies himself for denying his own doctrines, by pleading the "*safety*" of the precedent, which he had condemned as dangerous to liberty!

He has denounced John Quincy Adams as an apostate federalist, a puritan, a political hypocrite, the enemy of the western interest, and as unworthy of confidence or trust; and he has placed the executive power of the great nation in his hands!

All these things we know he has done, and with this knowledge it certainly requires no monstrous stretch of credulity to believe that he might have gained his office by bargain, intrigue and management?

Such is the secretary of state. If not a worse man than his master, certainly a more mischievous one The latter deceived no one; none placed any reliance on his friendship, liberality or generosity. Those who had confidence in his success were his supporters, ambitious speculators in politics, political apostates, and interested adventurers But the secretary wore the semblance of all those virtues, and under their disguise he gained the confidence of some of the most generous, unsuspecting and noble minded men in the nation. But when this veiled prophet shall stand revealed—when his veil, the *silver veil* which now conceals this great *Mokanna* shall be torn away.—deep will be then wonder that they should have kneeled at this altar, and bitterly will they lament that blind infatuation which mistook the devices of evil for the design of benevolence—a malignant mortal for an angel of light.

JUNIUS BRUTUS.

"Why did not the blood of this unfeeling hypocrite turn to an ulcer in his veins and impede his utterance, when, he afterwards rose in debate upon the floor of congress, and exerted all his influence to defeat the petition of Captain Perry's indigent, aged, helpless mother, and did defeat it, by persuading the members of the west that the vote for it would be unpopular with their constituents? Perhaps the time may arrive, when 'the hard hand of pinching poverty' in his old age may come and sting his bosom with reproaches for this cruel and reckless deed.—Ed. E. P.

Such is the frailty of human nature that in party disputes, the passions of some men become so much inflamed, that they appear to be regardless of candour and even of probability if not of possibility. As if with a view of exciting intense interest, ineffable contempt, or overwhelming abhorrence, they are not content with delineating the candidate whom they oppose, with the real share of those infirmities which by nature he may be heir to; they transform his foibles in to crimes and his very virtues into vices; their imaginations let loose and inflated, they disdain to represent him as he is, take some demon as the model and demand of the world to recognize the picture.

Was not this the course pursued in relation to Mr. Jefferson, by the supporters of the elder Adams? is it not the course now pursued towards Gen. Jackson by the advocates of his son? Had half what they prefented of Mr. Jefferson been true, the institutions of learning;—the constitution of the government;—the rites—the very temples of religion, would have been unsafe. But the intelligence and republican spirit of the people were proof against all such attempts at delusion Jefferson triumphed—learning flourished—the constitution was supported—religion was cherished and respected the people were prosperous and happy—republican principles became so firmly fixed and established, that for twenty years, aristocracy appaled, shrunk from the contest. Such were some of the fruits of electing Mr. Jefferson and deposing the father of our present president.

On the other hand, what weakness—what folly—what ignorance—what [illegible] has not been [illegible] of General Jackson Murder, the most barbarous and unprovoked, committed for mere wantonness in cruelty, heads the catalogue of vile charges The accusation is refuted by the most incontestible testimony. What then? Is any compunctious visiting of conscience manifested? Yes—it [illegible] repetitions of the same accusation, a thousand times aggravated by the aid of forgery, [illegible] "His [illegible] his [illegible] sufferings avail not Women [illegible] children—whole frontier settlements, protected by him from the scalping knife and tomahawk of the savage Does this service, shield him from ungenerous reproaches? No! it seems but to sharpen the appetites of calumniators He saved a whole city from violation, pillage and massacre Does this [illegible] his traducers? No It [illegible] fresh aliment for detraction Who are his chief accusers? this is an important question—John Binns his coadjutors, and subordinates, are the [illegible] band! Who have been [illegible] men, whom even John Binns [illegible] such men as Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe and their own idol J. Q. Adams himself— What a contrast [illegible] between them?

Mr. Jefferson approved, defended, justified the whole conduct of Gen Jackson in the Louisiana campaign [illegible] patriot' and a statesman [illegible] the whole—the declaration of martial law—the [illegible] Hall—suppression of the [illegible] of the Legislature—[illegible] and when [illegible] said he, *General Jackson [illegible] country, [illegible] than any other [illegible] living.*' All John Binns, his aiders and abettors could say and write, and forge in a century would be but as dust in the balance against such testimony. Now, Mr Jefferson and Gen Jackson sat at the same time, in the same senate chamber, when Mr. Jefferson was President and the General voted against those royal laws, the *alien* and *sedition* bills of the first Adams. Mr. Jefferson therefore knew him well—and so knowing—he solemnly made this avowal—"*It was fortunate for the country that General Jackson was likely to be [illegible] for public life some years at [illegible]*—And what did Mr. Adams say before he became the rival of Gen Jackson?—Why, he defended, justified his conduct in the Seminole war—he defended and justified the execution of those miscreants Arbuthnot and Ambrister about whom we have heard so many hellish lamentations. And more recently, with the whole ground before him, Mr. Adams declared that he had entertained the highest sense of the worth, talents and services of Gen. Jackson, and that his name is closely associated with the glory of the nation

President Madison reposed the highest confidence in him.

President Monroe offered to send him Embassador to Mexico. And yet it is unblushingly said that General Jackson cannot read [illegible] let no one start!—ay, that this very man who had accomplished so much—who had been confided in so much, by all our Presidents, except the reign of terror Adams—and upon whom Mr. Jefferson thought so much still depends—can not *read*, *write*, or *spell* the most common words in his mother tongue!!! When respectable men in our own neighbourhood put their names to such incredible stuff, who can wonder at the raw head and bloody bones held up by creatures who have no characters to lose.—*Democratic Eagle.*

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Two Dollars a year, *if paid in advance*, or $2 50 if paid within six months; or $3 if not paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, of the year subscribed for, will be considered *in advance*.

No subscription will hereafter be taken for less than *one year*.

No paper will be discontinued unless at the editor's discretion, until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion—those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

Advertisements, if handed in by Monday night at 10 o'clock, will appear in the paper next morning.

☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come post paid.

EASTMAN'S MANUFACTORY
OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

At No. 36 Pratt street, opposite the United Hotel, Baltimore.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has on hand a large assortment of Gideon Davis' Improved Patent PLOUGHS of cast & wrought Shares, with & without Coulters, Hill side, Substratum and Shovel Ploughs, a large stock of Cultivators of superior quality, Harrows, Swingletrees, double & single; Corn Shellers and Washing Machines Also on hand as usual, his Patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters, which have given universal satisfaction, and Brown's Vertical Wool Spinners, Cast steel Axes, Grubbing Hoes, Picks and Mattocks, which he warrants of superior quality; very superior Oil Stones, saturated with oil—all of which will be sold at reasonable prices for cash or acceptances in this city.

His very extensive sales of the above articles for the last 5 years is an evidence of the general satisfaction he has given to his numerous customers, and he flatters himself that with the increased pains he has taken in selecting his timber and other materials this season, and also to improve as much as possible on the workmanship of his implements, that he will continue to merit the public patronage which has been so liberally bestowed and for which he takes this opportunity to express his grateful thanks.

Orders by mail (post paid) will receive prompt attention.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

N. B. On hand, [illegible] bushels good MILLET SEED which will be sold low. FRUIT TREES will be furnished to orders. Implements ordered by country customers which [illegible] kept on hand will be carefully selected and turned to the order. March 18. [illegible]

E. T. J. Woodward,

Corner of Dugan's wharf & Pratt St
BALTIMORE.

Informs his friends and customers that he will sell on COMMISSION Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, and Tobacco and all other articles of Country Produce, and will make liberal advances on the same.

He has on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

CONSISTING OF

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, French Plum Brandy, Wine, Gin, Spirits, Whiskey and Cordials, Spices, Soaps, Candles, Shad, Mackerel, Herrings, Oil and Salt, together with every [illegible] in his line.

ALSO,

Glass Ware, Queen's Ware,

Stone and Earthen Ware, &c.
And a general assortment
Of Garden Seeds of approved kinds, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

DRY PINE OR OAK WOOD
Will be taken in exchange for Goods, on fair terms.

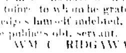
May 13, 1828. now

CAMBRIDGE HOTEL.

Sign of the Steamboat & Stages

THE Subscriber continues to keep this handsome establishment, a few doors above his old stand, in a very central part of the town, where he is prepared at all times for the reception of travellers, and others, who may please give him a call. His house is well furnished; the rooms private and comfortable; his bar supplied with a choice selection of the best liquors; his stables stored with good provender and his prices regulated by the times. By strict attention to his business, he flatters himself with a continuation of those customers who have been so liberal heretofore to whom he gratefully acknowledges himself indebted.

The public's obt. servant,
WM. C. RIDGAWAY.



N. B. His hack runs to the Cambridge wharf to meet the Steamboat *Maryland*, on her arrival from Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday evening. Also for the conveyance of passengers from his house to the boat on her departure every Wednesday and Saturday morning, *free of charge*. He has, for the accommodation of persons who are going on to Baltimore, rented a private stable with a [illegible] lot, well enclosed, for the purpose of taking of their horses at a low price which shall be regulated by the [illegible] he is prepared at a [illegible] time with fresh horses and carriages for the conveyance of Travellers to any part of the Peninsula. W. C. R.

Cambridge, June 3, 1828.

The "Herald" and the "Eastern Shore Whig" will each please insert the above four times, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

Consumptions, Coughs, &c

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC.

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthma and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor is the following:—

CERTIFICATE.

10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of my physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an annodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for, and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical cases.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of the proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER.
Princess Anne, Md.

Nov. 20, 1827

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this office.

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For President.

ANDREW JACKSON.

For Vice President.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

For Elector of President and Vice President of the U. S. for the District composed of Worcester, Somerset, and part of Dorchester counties:

Thomas K. Carroll.

CELEBRATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The fifty-second Anniversary of American Independence will be celebrated at B. C. Springs by a number of gentlemen from different parts of the Electoral District. An Oration will be delivered on the occasion, at 11 o'clock A. M. by WESLEY SLOAN, Esq. after which the company will be addressed by Messrs. DENNIS and CARROLL, the candidates for Elector of President of the U. S.

June 10, 1828.

Another Sign in Somerset, Md.

The meeting of the company commanded by Captain Anthony B. Bennett, took place (agreeably to the notice published for several weeks in this paper,) on Saturday last. Previous to dismissing the company a proposition was made to take a vote on the presidential question, which resulted as follows:

For Andrew Jackson	87
For John Q. Adams	6

A FURTHER EXTRACT

From the Report of the Committee on Retrenchment.

They think that the discretion which the Secretary of State, *in fact*, employs both in appointing and compensating bearers of despatches, is liable to strong objection. In practice, we fear it is prone to degenerate into a species of favouritism, altogether adverse to the public interest: for your committee have reason to apprehend that it is little short of a convenient mode of sending favourites abroad, to travel for their pleasure, health, or instruction, out of the public coffers.

Amidst the numerous appointments of messengers made by the present administration, they will select the account of J. H. Pleasants, editor of the Richmond Whig, because that case, in their estimation, presents the most flagrant example of abuse.

It appears that on the 19th of April, a little more than a month after the inauguration of the President, this gentleman received the appointment of bearer of despatches to Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres. The circumstance of his journey from Richmond to Boston, in seeking a passage; his ultimate embarcation at New York, on the 28th of May, in the William Tell, for South America; the incidents which occurred on board that vessel; his leaving his 'important despatches' in charge of the captain of the William Tell, and going on board another vessel bound to Antwerp, his again debarking from this vessel, and embarking, at sea, on board a ship bound to Liverpool; his spending the summer in England, "in seeing the country," and his ultimate return to New York, in October, are detailed in his letters, narrative and penitential, to Mr. Clay in the Appendix, marked No. 9; whilst the subjoined account shows at whose expense these extraordinary voyages were made, viz.

Department of State,

To John H. Pleasants,	*Dr.*
To this sum for voyages out and home,	$900
To actual expenditures, in travelling expenses and board, from the time of leaving Richmond, on the 19th of April 1825, to the 28th May of the same year, in which interval I was seeking, from Baltimore to Boston, the means of getting to Buenos Ayres,	247
To expenses on my return from New York to Richmond,	37
To per diem allowance, at $6, from the 19th April to 23d August, is 126 days inclusive,	756
Approved: H. CLAY—	$1,940

7th December, 1826.

The account was proved by the Secretary without vouchers.*

In the first place, your Committee are of opinion that Mr. Plersants was entitled to no allowance for voyages, not one of which he performed in the public service; at all events, if he paid his passage to Buenos Ayres, in the William Tell, before embarking, this was the extent of the allowance which should have been made him.

Either his despatches were or were not of importance; if they were of importance; like a soldier on post, no consideration should have induced him to have deserted them: if they were of no higher importance than to have rendered it safe that they should be confided to the Captain of an ordinary merchant vessel, then they should have gone thro' this channel, and Mr. Pleasants ought not to have been appointed. The item of $900 for voyages, is exorbitant, your Committee believe, beyond the comparative rates of passage money, to parts of the habitable globe the most remote. By looking at some of the accounts of other bearers of despatches, employed and paid during the present administration, the Committee find no corresponding rates.

*So marked in the accounts reported in the report of the Committee on the Expenditures of the State Department.

THE PLEDGE—Again!

We lately published an extract from Mr. Walsh's paper on this part of the bargain between Messrs. Adams and Clay. Some of the Coalition seemed very much dissatisfied because we did not give the whole of the article—which was impossible, as we had not seen it. But we now present it entire, with some notes by the Richmond Enquirer, which may assist the Adams men in comprehending Mr. Walsh's remarks:

"We observe the following sentence in a series of resolutions printed for some public meeting. (1.)

"It is now ascertained that Mr. Adams made overtures to the leaders of the federal party before his election, offering in substance to bring them into power provided they would support him."

This may serve as a specimen of the electioneering falsehoods put in circulation under the authority of party assemblages. No evidence of the fact thus stated—not the shadow of evidence—is extant or could be adduced. The utmost that has been alleged, with any semblance of truth, (2) is, that one or two members of Congress, Federalists, who decidedly preferred Mr. Adams to Gen. Jackson, on the broadest grounds, wished to know, before they definitively resolved to vote for him, whether if made President, he would pursue the policy of excluding federalists from office; and they accordingly asked information on the subject from Mr. Webster, or some other friend of Mr. Adams, supposed to be acquainted with his sentiments. Their object was (3)—not any stipulation for themselves, but simply the satisfaction of being assured that a disfranchisement as detrimental to the national weal, as unjust and absurd in itself, was not likely to be continued. To this application, the gentleman addressed (4) gave a written answer, which had the approbation or revision of Mr. Adams; and which contained a profession of doctrine (5) on the point, similar to the one soon after made to the world, more emphatically and fully, *in his inaugural address*. Here is all that has been *alleged* with any degree of plausibility. And yet we are told now of *overtures*, corrupt bargains between Mr. Adams and individuals, &c.

It is manifest that whoever wrote the answer (6) may have performed this agency, with reference only to the general principle, and to the federalists as a body; and without the idea of any stipulation or special advantage for himself. We are absolutely sure, and so must be every man who knows him, that Mr. Webster made no bargain, had no selfish understanding, with any candidate. As to the point how far Mr. Adams has acted conformably to this declaration of sentiments or intentions—*that* has no essential connexion with the question of bargain:—the democratic friends of General Jackson, who have raised an outcry about the letter, are not, certainly, those who are entitled to complain of him, if he has abstained from appointing federalists to office; *they* should rather allow him credit for virtually retracting what they represented as a fault or error of original opinion and design.

If any of the Federal members of Congress had addressed themselves, on the same head, with the same purpose to one of the leading federal friends of General Jackson, Colonel Drayton or Senator M'Lane, the answer, no doubt, would have been similar; the General, to be consistent, honest and candid, must have authorized the statement that he meant, if he could, to "destroy the monster party," & as he argued with Mr. Monroe in favour of the appointment of Colonel Drayton; so would he argue with himself, and patriotically act, in the event of his becoming President. Had such a reply been given, (7) would not his party have been exceedingly indignant to hear from the other side, charges of corrupt overtures, bargains, pledges &c., against him, and the gentleman selected as the organ of his assurances? It strikes us that he might now, with just as much reason, be accused of tampering and colluding with the Senate of Indiana, because he has answered favourably their queries concerning his sentiments, about the Tariff and Internal Improvement. We are entitled to presume that the Indiana interrogators meant to vote for him, in case his confession of faith should coincide with their theory and wishes: otherwise, their proceedings might be deemed impertinent and offensive. (8)

The name of the editor of this gazette has been coupled with the stories to which we have referred, and his testimony repeatedly invoked. It is a rule of honor with him, never to reveal for the public what has been imparted to him with express or implied confidence; or what he has casually heard in social intercourse. And if he could violate a principle which he deems essential for the security and comfort of private friendship or acquaintance, it would not, assuredly, be on an occasion whereon those who cite him before the tribunal of the country profess no warrant for so doing, and seek, not the *truth*, but materials for invective and slander against men of the highest distinction and merit. He, therefore, individually, neither confirms nor denies any of the particular allegations and conjectures in the present case; (9) and he will not undertake to reason with persons that consider silence as assent, when sinister appeals are made from quarters to which no deference is due. This much, however, he will assert, in general; that he has no knowledge, direct or indirect of any transaction between Mr. Adams and Mr. Webster, or any federalist which he could view in the light of a bargain, stipulation, intrigue, or corrupt understanding; or as in any degree discreditable to either.—He had some opportunity, before the election of judging with regard to the resolves and acts of Mr. Adams as a candidate; and his opinion was, that they indicated extreme scrupulosity and abstemiousness. Some signal instances of this purport fell under his immediate observation."(10.)

NOTES.

(1) This is a mistake—The sentence which he quotes is not extracted from a series of resolutions printed for some *public* meeting; but from an *editorial* article in the "Eastern (Maine) Argus" which was re-published under his beard by the Philadelphia Sentinel but two days before. It is of course not put in circulation "under the authority of party assemblages." The truth seems to be, that the Signs from N. Jersey, indicating some disposition on the part of the friends of Mr. Stockton to come out upon the subject, Mr. Walsh was willing to save his own credit by preceding them—and that he seized upon this sentence as presenting the charge against Mr. Adams in a stronger shape than his opponents had generally made it.—This sentence charges Mr. C. with *making overtures*, and offering them the bribe direct—a proposition, which Mr. W. conceived, might be directly contradicted.

(2) This, then, according to Mr. W. may be alleged *"with any semblance to truth."*

(3) His language becomes stronger and stronger. He undertakes to say what "their object was"—there must of course, be an *act*, where the agent has an *object*—this is consequently admitting that they *did* ask the information through Mr. Webster.

(4) Why, here, Mr. Walsh drops entirely the diplomatic style; "the semblance of truth"—what 'has been,' or may be "alleged"—but tells us unequivocally that the *"application"* was made, and for what Mr. Webster was "addressed"—and moreover, that he did give "a written answer"—which answer *"had* the approbation *or* revision of Mr. Adams"—and Mr. Walsh then goes on to say categorically what that said answer did "contain."

(5) Oh, only "a profession of *doctrine!*" Mr. W. has certainly been studying in the school of *diplomacy*. At least, he seems to have caught some of its language.

(6) There was an "answer" then written, of course!

(7) Had Gen. Jackson given such an answer under the same circumstance, that Mr. A. did, then we are free to confess that *he* would have been liable to the same charges of making bargains, giving pledges, &c.—His letter to Mr. Monroe was written under very different circumstances, and could not by any possibility have been intended to tamper with the election. But Mr. A. could not be elected, without obtaining the federal vote of the H. of R. He wanted the votes of 13 states to elect him—Three federal gentlemen had in fact the votes of three states in their hands. Two of these did vote for Mr. Adams—there is every reason to believe they saw the letter—and Mr. Webster did offer in a certain contingency to show the letter to the third gentleman, but he refused to see it. Is there the slightest analogy between General J's conduct and Mr. A's?

(8) "It strikes us" in a very different light. The parallel he would draw between Gen. J. and Mr. A. fails again. Mr. A. was asked, by those who were disposed to be his friends, to say whether their party might count upon him for a fair share of the loaves and fishes. But the application to Gen. Jackson, was pretty much for "a profession of doctrine"—and he was called upon by men, who were unequivocally his enemies. They wished to injure him, if they could, and their proceedings were certainly unfriendly and "offensive." If he remained silent, they intended to argue that he was afraid to speak out—and if he spoke, they hoped, as we have seen their friends have actually done, to turn his declarations to his disadvantage. Are not the Politics of those who voted for the Resolutions, well known to be hostile to him? Is not Gov. Ray's insiduous letter besides, a sure interpretation of their wishes? What was Jackson to do? To shrink; when thus called upon—or, to profess his 'doctrines?' But, there is one further view of this matter, which seems to have escaped Mr. Walsh altogether. The application to Jackson, was in the face of day—his answer was fearlessly given, and has been publicly announced. Look at the other picture. It is all dark, and mysterious. The whole negociation is secret—and to this day, the parties concerned, have affected to conceal it—Mr. Adams himself, has ventured to deny it; and Mr. Walsh, embarrassed by the disclosure which he has made, is anxious to mystify the subject—affects to deny his own disclosures—and charges others with "hazarding the assertions, which they have made, respecting the purport of the article."

(9) Amusing enough! If he does not *"individually"* make these allegations, who does? Who has authorized him to make them, without breaking the seal of "confidence?" Was it Mr. Webster, and have they at last found, that they have unfortunately let the secret out, and are now solicitous to mystify the matter?

(10) *When* these extraordinary instances of *scrupulosity* occurred, Mr. W. is not pleased to inform us. Was [illegible] the election was [illegible] of R.—when [illegible] and the object which he sought was almost within his grasp. Let us leave the letter, and we will judge for ourselves about the bargain. But Mr. Walsh knows there was such a letter—and, yet, is attempting to conceal what he knows about it, and disingenuously to deny what he has said about it.—The attempt is unavailing. Mr. W. does himself an injury.

We are at a loss to know, which most to admire, the impudent barefaced attempt of the Nat. Journal, the N. Y. American, and other loyal prints of the Administration, to deny the whole matter about the letter, or the miserable attempt of Mr. Walsh to mystify his own confessions. Yet with all these awkward efforts to extricate himself from the consequences of his own loquacity, Mr. W. has never gone as far as a drivelling paper, in Lynchburg would represent him. Mr. W. would never so far disgrace himself as to aver, "that he knows nothing of any such letter as is charged to have been written by Mr. Webster and interlined by Mr. Adams, nor of any other letter which can be tortured into a *resemblance* of the description given of it."—No, Mr. W. has some character to lose, whatever be the case with his affiliated prints—and he has never said, and will never bring himself to say, that he does not know nor does he believe there was such a letter written by Mr. Webster and revised and approved by Mr. Adams.

One word more of caution to all these gentlemen: In addition to the mass of evidence, which has been accumulating upon us for some time, we have received a letter from New York, since we penned the above annotations, which confirm what we have said upon this subject. We understand that the declaration of the late Mr. Stockton, that Mr. Webster did show him the letter in question, can be confirmed by Capt. R. F. Stockton, by Mr. J. R. Thompson, who married the daughter of R. Stockton, by Mr. Bispham, a respectable gentleman of New Jersey, whose son stands the 10th on the list of Lieutenants of the Navy of the U. States, recently confirmed by the Senate, "to take rank in the order in which their names are placed" on said list—and, moreover, by many gentlemen of the bar of New Jersey.—"You perceive (says a letter from the North) that Mr. Hopkinson does not deny the existence of such a letter—nor dare he or Mr. Walsh." We have here given the names of five gentlemen—who may contradict this statement if they can. But the disclosure of this truth will be made in due season.

It is whispered that there has been some interesting sparring on the subject of the same letter between Mr. McLane of Delaware, and Mr. Webster, during the secret session of the Senate.

We leave it to Mr. Walsh to respond as seemeth best unto himself, to what the "Massachusetts Journal" says about "his late ambiguities."—"Mr. Walsh (says the Editor of that Journal) must either confirm and justify the clapping and crowing of the *Richmond Enquirer*, or he must vindicate our President and our Webster from this oft-repeated and sickening accusation, or he must confess that he knows nothing about it, and that his mystification in the National Gazette of Thursday, May the 8th, is mere affectation." We repeat with the Journal, that "Mysteries whatever be their motive, *will not now pass*."

THE BARGAIN.

After the publication of the Address of the Jackson corresponding committee of the District of Columbia, the man who doubts that there was a BARGAIN between Adams and Clay at the last Presidential election, must do so because he has not read that address, or if he has read it, and is not convinced, it must be because he does not choose to be convinced—because he wilfully shuts his eyes to the truth, or because he is so prejudiced, so blinded by party spirit that he cannot see truth unless she happens to be on the side of his own party.

That there was a BARGAIN, was suspected by a large portion of the American People, as soon as the letter of the Hon. George Kremer, came out in the Columbian Observer, in which it was charged that there had been a BARGAIN made between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams, by which the votes under Clay's influence, would be given to Adams, and that Clay, for electing Mr. Adams, would receive the office of Secretary of State. We say, the suspicion then arose and spread very generally among the people, that there had been a bargain. Mr. Clay, for a while, bullied the charge out of countenance; but when the election came on in the House and Mr. Adams *was* elected President, and that too by the vote of Mr. *Clay* and his Western friends, and Mr. Clay was shortly after, appointed *Secretary of State*, the public suspicion revived; and revived too, in a strength and seriousness, which produced alarm in Mr. Clay and those whom he had seduced to betray the people. Blustering, bullying, fighting, writing and speaking, were all in vain, the suspicion strengthened and extended daily—every attempt of Mr. Clay to put down the charge but elicited new facts, which confirmed it. His Circulars, his speeches and his pamphlets, but involved him in contradictions;—and after all his struggles to extricate himself, the net has been fairly drawn upon him, by the address of the Jackson Corresponding Committee of the District of Columbia. The man who will read that address, observe the relation in which *Adams* and *Clay* are there proved to have stood to each other previous to the election, and the relation in which Clay and Jackson stood to each other prior to that time, see what CLAY said of *Adams* and what he said of *Jackson*—see the course which CLAY pursued just before he left *Kentucky*, and sometime after he got to *Washington*, and mark the result. We repeat it, after doing this, any man is not convinced that there was a BARGAIN between *Adams* and *Clay*, it must be because he is utterly blinded by party feeling.

Mr. Clay having presented to the public the statements of most of the Western members of Congress, who participated with him in the bargain of 1825 to prove that he and *they* are innocent, and having offered evidence to show that before he left Kentucky in 1824, he had made up his mind NOT to vote for General JACKSON, and that he had said that he could not conceive of any event which could possibly happen, which could induce him to support the election of General Jackson to the Presidency; let us produce some evidence, which we believe will have rather more weight than any Mr. Clay has yet offered, of what Mr. Clay said, both *before he left KENTUCKY, and after he got to WASHINGTON*. And first we will produce the testimony of respectable gentlemen *on their OATHS* before the Senate of Kentucky:

"Oliver Keene stated, that in the fall of 1824, eight or ten days before Mr. Clay started for Washington city, he asked Mr. Clay, in conversation, whether *he had written to General Jackson to come to his house and to go on to Washington with him?* Mr. *Clay* said HE HAD. Witness was a *warm supporter of Mr. Clay*, but prefers Jackson to Adams."

"Francis McAlear stated, that on the morning Mr. Clay started for Washington, in the fall of 1824, in the presence of gentlemen, he heard *Mr. Clay say he HAD WRITTEN TO GEN. JACKSON TO COME THRO' LEXINGTON AND GO ON TO WASHINGTON WITH HIM, but had received no answer, and had given him out*. Witness was a *warm advocate of Mr. CLAY*, until he voted for *John Q. Adams*."

Now hear the statement of Major Thomas P. Moore, a Representative in Congress, from the state of Kentucky at the time the election took place in the house, who voted in the *house*, for JACKSON, who has since been re-elected *without opposition*, and whose character for veracity and integrity, is above impeachment. Mr. Moore says—

"During the late contest for the Presidency, before the people, I was the warm and zealous friend of Mr. CLAY. I regarded his election as important to the whole United States, and especially to the people of the Western country, with whose political principles he had harmonized, and with whose local interests his pretentions appeared to be particularly identified. The information given me by Mr. Clay and his friends, and my own sanguine temperament, induced me to believe that his prospects were equally favorable with those of any other of the candidates; and, much more so than those of *General Jackson*, until Oct. 1824. In that month Mr. CLAY, *Mr. Trimble, Mr. C. A. Wickliffe*, myself, and perhaps other members of the Kentucky delegation, casually met at Frankfort during the session of the Court of Appeals. There Mr. Clay, for the first time, expressed to me an apprehension that he should be excluded from the house of Representatives; and observed, with seeming carelessness of manner, that it would be best for *us*, in that case, *to remain uncommitted as to our second choice*. This remark made but a slight impression on my mind at the time, and in November I proceeded to Washington city, *still entertaining the hope that Mr. CLAY would be one of the three returned to the house of Representatives*.

"After my arrival in the city I was confined to my room by indisposition. While in this situation, Mr. Clay called, and after the usual civilities, told me, in emphatic terms, that he had little doubt he was excluded from the House of Representatives, and that all "WE" (meaning the Kentucky delegation in congress) *"had now to do, was to hold ourselves uncommitted, as to our second choice,"* declaring, *"that we could vote for either of the three candidates, and justify ourselves to our constituents."*

Mr. Clay had a conversation similar to this with Mr. Moore, with the Hon. R. P. Henry, a Representative in Congress from Kentucky. Two more brief extracts from Mr. Moore's letter to the Jackson Corresponding Committee, and we will pass on to other testimony.

"I had no further intercourse [after the conversation at Mr. M's room, which we have given above.—*Editor*] with Mr. Clay on the subject of the election, until it was over; except that which will be explained in a subsequent part of this letter. I was warmly attached to Mr. Clay, and decidedly hostile to Mr. Adams. I had denounced him in all parts of the district represented by me, *on the authority of facts derived from Mr. CLAY*. Disappointed in my first choice, (Mr. Clay) and in bad health, I took little or no part in the canvass among the members of Congress, and gave a silent vote, in accordance, as I thought, with the wishes of the people of Kentucky."

The subsequent intercourse with Mr. Clay, alluded to in the above paragraph, is thus stated by Mr. Moore:

"I received two letters from a *confidential friend of Mr. Clay's*, residing in Kentucky, urging me to vote for *whoever would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State, and intimating that Mr. ADAMS would do it*. Mr. CLAY *happened* to see me receive one of the letters, and after I had read it, asked me *what news from Kentucky?* I replied, that I had received a letter from ——. Mr. Clay asked "and what does—— say?" I replied, "You know very well." He laughed, and left me under the impression that he *did* know.

A few days after, the intention of Clay, with that of a majority of the Kentucky delegation, to vote for Adams was publicly announced. There is all the simplicity of [illegible] in this statement of Mr. Moore [illegible] doubt not that Mr. Clay did [illegible] very well what his confidential [illegible] in Kentucky, had written to [illegible] Moore; and we doubt as little [illegible] those two letters were procured [illegible] written to Major Moore by Mr. C[illegible] It has been put beyond the possi[illegible] of a reasonable doubt that Mr. C[illegible] procured letters to be written to [illegible] their representative from Ken[illegible] Mr. White, by his influential c[illegible]uents, pressing him to vote for [illegible] if he would make CLAY *Secret[illegible] State*. And we doubt not that [illegible] same sort of influence was atte[illegible] to be bro't to bear on Major M[illegible] But let us proceed with our [illegible] and our next extract shall be [illegible] the letter of Gen. John Floyd, [illegible] a gentleman above the breath of [illegible]umny, standing high in the con[illegible] and affections of his native Sta[illegible] respected by all who have ev[illegible] him in the councils of the natio[illegible] ter relating what, in an interv[illegible] had with him, Mr. Clay said [illegible] *Crawford*, the General thus pro[illegible]

"He" (Mr. Clay) "then went [illegible] state, in the course of that con[illegible] and I think nearly in these [illegible] "When I take up the pretensi[illegible] Mr. ADAMS, and weigh them [illegible] lay them down—then take u[illegible] pretensions of GENERAL J[illegible]SON, weigh them, and lay them by the side of those of Mr. *Ad[illegible] never was as much puzzled in [illegible] life, as I am to decide between the[illegible]*

"In answer to the other pa[illegible] your inquiry, permit me to say, I have had many conversations [illegible] Mr. CLAY, of a political char[illegible] *the nature and extent of which* [illegible] unwilling to disclose, *unless so[illegible] ture circumstance should authori[illegible] quire it*."

This conversation between G[illegible] Floyd and *Mr. Clay*, in which [illegible] for said—speaking of the prete[illegible] of Adams and Jackson to the [illegible] dency—*"I never was so much p[illegible] in all my life, as I am to decide be[illegible] them,"* took place, says Gen. F[illegible] in the month of *January*, 1825, [illegible] latter part of the preceding m[illegible] *December*. In the latter part of [illegible] *cember*, 1824, he "never was so [illegible] puzzled in all his life as to decid[illegible] tween them," altho' he told the [illegible] lie, that long previous to that tim[illegible] before he left Kentucky, he [illegible] made up his mind, and so stated [illegible] friends *NOT to vote for* Gen. J[illegible] SON *under any circumstances could possibly be conceived!*

Another extract, and we shall [illegible] done, for the present. The foll[illegible] extract from the letter of Gen. [illegible] Call, at the time of the election [illegible] House, the Delegates from Fl[illegible] will serve as much as any thi[illegible] know, to show the deep game [illegible] pocrisy, which Mr. Clay was pla[illegible] —Gen. Call says—

"As Gen. Jackson, Major [illegible] and myself were returning fro[illegible] Capitol, after passing through the [illegible] tunda, we were overtaken by [illegible] *Clay*, who approached Gen. Ja[illegible] with his usual pleasing address [illegible] with the following familiar and f[illegible] ly language: "General Jackso[illegible] have a *quarrel* with you; why di[illegible] not let me know that you were [illegible] ing by Lexington? I certainly s[illegible] have waited for your arrival." A[illegible] the best of my recollection, he ad[illegible] "We should have travelled to[illegible] er."

Now, whatever Mr. Clay may [illegible] whispered into the ears of a [illegible] friends about his determination [illegible] "unalterably fixed" resolution [illegible] *to vote for General Jackson*—we [illegible] whatever of this sort, he may [illegible] said to a few, *before* he left Kent[illegible] we have shown that he said *BEF[illegible] he left Kentucky*, that he was [illegible] COMMITTED" that he *said* he [illegible] written to *General Jackson* to joi[illegible] in Lexington and travelling wit[illegible] to Washington—that *AFTER* h[illegible] *to Washington*, he familiarly c[illegible] Gen. Jackson for not letting him [illegible] he was coming through Lexin[illegible] that, he might have waited for [illegible] and travelled with him—that [illegible] *TER he got to Washington* [illegible] to *Gen. Floyd*, that he *never* [illegible] *much puzzled in all his life, as he [illegible] to decide between the pretensio[illegible] Gen. JACKSON and Mr. AD[illegible]* —that *AFTER he got to Washi[illegible]* he said to Major Moore—"We" [illegible] Kentucky delegation) *"could* [illegible] *EITHER of the three candidates, [illegible] justify ourselves to our constituents."*

Having shown these things, [illegible] leave Mr. Clay and his friends, to [illegible] out of their difficulties, if they ca[illegible]

Baltimore Republican.

The Orphans' Cou[illegible] Somerset County will sit on Tue[illegible] the 24th instant.

We are authorized to announ[illegible]

Anthony B. Bennett,
Thomas Bayly,
John C. Wilson, Jr. and
John J. Davis, Esqrs.

as Candidates to represent Some[illegible] county in the next House of Dele[illegible] of Maryland.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri F[illegible] issued by George M. Willing, a ju[illegible] of the peace, and to me directe[illegible] the suit of Levin D. Jones again[illegible] dam Horsey, I have seized and t[illegible] in execution the following proper[illegible] wit: one negro girl named S[illegible] which I shall proceed to sell for a [illegible] of years, at Back Creek Stor[illegible] Wednesday the 2nd day of July [illegible] to the highest and best bidder for [illegible] to satisfy the above mentioned [illegible] with interest and cost.

SAML. McBRYDE, C[illegible]

June 3, 1828.

Gen. Jackson and Aaron Burr.

The coalition seem determined to keep us continually on the defensive, and being unable, from having exhausted their inventive powers to fabricate new forgeries are resolved to assail us with a repetition of the old. We dislike this mode of warfare. After having slain our enemies, we are not disposed to be haunted by their ghosts.—This coalition, with characteristic disregard to truth, had charged General Jackson with having been concerned in the conspiracy of Aaron Burr; and were immediately answered by a letter from Mr. Jefferson, wherein that great man, who was not often mislead in his estimate of men, paid the highest compliments to the patriotism and fidelity of the Hero of New Orleans. But this testimony ample and conclusive as it is, the coalition suppose to be forgotten by the people, and therefore think they may venture upon a repetition of the slander.—Perhaps they may mislead a few, a very few, who may not have seen, or may have forgotten the letter of Mr. Jefferson; and to destroy even this hope, we will venture upon its republication. Here it is.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Jefferson to General Wilkinson, dated Washington, January 3d, 1807, giving instructions for detecting and arresting the movements of Col. Burr and his associates.

"If every thing from that place, (Louisville,) be successfully arrested, there is nothing from below that is to be feared.—BE ASSURED THAT TENNESSEE, AND PARTICULARLY GEN. JACKSON ARE FAITHFUL."

Are we to suppose that Mr. Jefferson, [illegible]ho knew mankind, and consequently, was [illegible]ware of the facility with which a portion [illegible]f it might be seduced, would have said this [illegible] General Jackson rashly, and inconsiderately? More especially would he have said [illegible] without sufficient reason, at a time when [illegible] whole Western country was pervaded [illegible]y the ramifications of an extensive conspiracy, and when distrust of his neighbour [illegible]d visited almost every individual? Those [illegible]ho would believe this of Mr. Jefferson, [illegible]now little of that great man's character.—[illegible]e repeat that such commendations from [illegible]r. Jefferson, under such circumstances, [illegible]re a sufficient answer to the charge, though [illegible] were supported by the affidavits of the [illegible]hole Coalition.

But, in addition to the testimony of Mr. [illegible]efferson, we have that of the most distin[illegible]uished citizens of Tennessee, who took [illegible] active part in the movements then made [illegible] arrest the projects of Col. Burr. A num[illegible] of revolutionary veterans, who could [illegible] wounds received in battles where [illegible]ashington, and Greene, and Gates, and [illegible], and Lincoln, and Mercer, and Knox, [illegible]d *such* men commanded, on learning that [illegible]ason was abroad in the land, organized [illegible]mselves into a company of volunteers, [illegible] offered to GENERAL ANDREW [illegible]CKSON, their services in defending [illegible] country. The following is their ad[illegible]ss to Gen. Jackson, with their names [illegible]bscribed.

To Major General Andrew Jackson.

At a moment when great sensibility and [illegible] fearful apprehension for the welfare [illegible]our country, has been excited, from one [illegible]d of the continent to the other. When [illegible] government, the best calculated of all [illegible]ers, for the attainment of individual se[illegible]ity and happiness, has sounded the toc[illegible] of alarm, to be on the alert in suppress[illegible] combinations of men, hostile to the in[illegible]rity of the union and interests of our [illegible]ntry. It believes all men either aged [illegible] youthful, to coalesce in their attachment [illegible]their country. In the affections of the [illegible]izens our government exists; not in op[illegible]ssive and unnecessary coercion, as in [illegible]er countries. These principles which [illegible]nently characterise republican institu[illegible]s, clearly demonstrate, that every citi[illegible], whatever his situation may be, ought [illegible] contribute in some mode to the support [illegible]he government under which these ines[illegible]able blessings are enjoyed.—The infirm, [illegible] their opinions and exhortations—to [illegible]m experience belongs. They know the [illegible]lculable blessings of freedom of thought, [illegible]ch, action—security of person and pro[illegible]. Patriotism is their claim, though [illegible] exclusive in a country of freedom.—[illegible] is an important crisis, when the limits [illegible]gal active exertion, ought not to be [illegible]t with a microscopic eye. So far as our [illegible] powers will admit, we cheerfully sub[illegible] the rigors of military institutions.—[illegible]ountry will require nothing unnecessa[illegible] of us. The thread of age will not be [illegible]n, but it will be used to the extent of [illegible]ength.

[illegible]nder these impressions, we agree to em[illegible] ourselves—aged and infirm as we may [illegible] offer our services and our fortunes to [illegible]ountry, in support of its laws and con[illegible]ed authorities.

[illegible]eral James Robertson, captain,
[illegible]es Hennen, surgeon,
[illegible]eral Thomas Overton,†
[illegible]or Howel Tatum,†
[illegible] Clem. Hall,†
[illegible]ptain James Tatum,†
[illegible]or William T. Lewis,†
[illegible]onel Joel Lewis†
[illegible]onel Robert Hays†
[illegible]tain William Richard,†
[illegible]tain Stephen Cantrell
[illegible]tain Robert Edm[illegible]
[illegible]or William W[illegible]
[illegible]tain William L[illegible], sen.†
[illegible]tain Joshua Hadley,†
[illegible]tain John Beck,†
[illegible]tain John Park,†
[illegible] Joseph Coleman, Mayor, Nashville
[illegible]liam Tait
[illegible]mas Talbot
[illegible] Poyzer,
[illegible]mas Dillon,
[illegible]liam Whorton,
[illegible] Whorton,
[illegible] others, old veterans composing a [illegible]y, all over fifty years of age.
[illegible]hose marked thus † were officers in [illegible]olutionary war.

[illegible]uppose, any, treasonable connection [illegible] General Jackson and Col. Burr af[illegible]ding this testimony, we must either [illegible] that, these veterans who had shed [illegible]od for their country's independence [illegible]emselves, connected with Burr, and [illegible]d this address to conceal their trea[illegible] that they were so, "ineffably stupid," [illegible]ce themselves under the command [illegible] whose fidelity and patriotism they [illegible] well assured. But, admitting the [illegible]m of these revolutionary heroes, how can we reconcile either supposition of Gen. Jackson's reason with this answer to their address? Here it is. Let the confident read it and rejoice; let the doubtful read it and be convinced.

Gen. JAMES ROBERTSON, & the corps of INVINCIBLES, you have the honor to command:

The tender of your services at the serious crisis, when our government has warned us to be watchful, is honourable, not only to yourselves, but the country in which we live. It is interesting and grateful at the present moment. The Executive of the Union, in whom we all have confidence will not only receive it with pleasure, as a mark of attachment to the government and laws; but the faithful historian of passing times, cannot avoid noticing it as an instance of patriotism, to be found only in Republics; for their support, they rest on the opinion and affections of the people, and above all governments, union of sentiments and action is necessary.

Though all citizens must be sensible of the inestimable blessings we enjoy, yet your generous expressions of them, has filled me with emotions of ardor as extraordinary as the occasion which gave birth to them,—may all men cherish such sentiments, is my sincere wish. Age, in a government of laws and freedom, is entitled to a claim of patriotism, but it is equally entitled to the highest respect from youth. The frost of age and experience is as necessary in the moral as in the physical world. The dissipated attention of men is collected and the natural relaxation of youth invigorated.—Hence our union of sentiments in the position, that all men ought to contribute their might in some mode, to the public good. But when age in its wisdom bounds beyond its ordinary limits of counsel and admonition into the hardy field of exertions!—My God! how can I express my sensations!!!

Age, from the immutable principles of the law of nature, is entitled to an exemption, but should the danger which threatens our country, require your services in the field, it is hoped that the occasion may be temporary, and that you will only be wanting in the field of battle, where your years and meritorious services will be duly considered. There your commander well knows that your former services, presence and bravery, will be equal to a regiment of men.

Accept the thanks of the government, and of your General to whom you so generously offered your services, with the sentiments of my grateful respect.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. 2d. Division.

But, we have not done. But a few weeks before the organization of this patriotic corps, and the publication, at Nashville, of this patriotic address and answer, General Jackson addressed the following letter to Gov. Claiborne of Louisiana, for the purpose of warning him against an apprehended movement upon New Orleans by the conspirators.

Letter of Gen. Andrew Jackson to his Excellency William Claiborne, warning him to be on the alert to detect the Burr conspirators.

SIR:—Although it is a long time since I wrote you, still that friendship that once existed remains bright on my part; and although since I have had the pleasure of seeing you, I have waded through difficult and disagreeable scenes, still I have all that fondness for my old and former friends that I ever had, and their memory has been more endeared to me by the treachery I have experienced since I saw you, by some newly acquired ones. Indeed I fear treachery has become the order of the day.—This induces me to write to you. Put your town in a state of defence. Organize your militia, and defend your city as well against internal enemies as external: my knowledge does not extend so far as to authroize me to go into detail; but I fear you will meet with an attack from quarters you do not at present expect. Be upon the alert; keep a watchful eye upon our General, and beware of an attack as well from our own country as Spain. I fear there is something rotten in the state of Denmark. You have enemies within your own city that may try to subvert your government, and try to separate it from the Union. You know I never hazard ideas without good grounds, and you will keep these hints to yourself. But I say again, be on the alert, your government I fear is in danger. I fear there are plans on foot inimical to the Union. Whether they will be attempted to be carried into effect or not I cannot say; but rest assured they are in operation or I calculate boldly. Beware of the month of December. I love my country and government: I hate the Dons; I would delight to see Mexico reduced, but I will die in the last ditch before I would yield a foot to the Dons, or see the Union disunited. This I write for your own eye, and for your own safety; profit by it, and the ides of March remember.

With sincere respect I am, as usual, your sincere friend.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Nov. 12, 1806.

After publishing these documents, which we recommend to the attention of every republican press in the Union, we hope this slander may not be repeated; for though we know the Coalition would repeat it, if they thought its repetition would deceive a single voter, we hope they will not so far compromit their reputation for common sense, as to venture upon a thrice refuted falsehood. *U. S. Tel.*

ANOTHER ANTI-TRUTH.

We last week gave, from a Baltimore paper, a proper confutation of a coalition falsehood concerning the members of the General Conference of the Methodist E. Church, a majority of whom are favourable to the election of *Andrew Jackson*. But it has also been stated by John Binns that there is no preacher of the Gospel in the whole state of Delaware. This assertion, which *we* know to be an astonishing anti-fact, is met by the Delaware Gazette as follows:—

"We perceive that the statement in the Journal, that there is no clergyman but Mr. R. of Newark, in this state, who is in favour of the election of General Jackson, has reference to one made by Binns that there was not one. We do not marvel at the assertion, when we understand that Binns is the author of it, but since it is made a question, we will undertake to name a clergyman in the state who is in favour of Jackson, for every one whom any of our opponents can name who is opposed to him."

From the New-York Enquirer.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The following well written address, to the people of the United States, we copy from the National Intelligencer. It is ably and coolly written, and is intended to promote the cause of John Quincy Adams, but we have taken the liberty to make a few alterations in its position and assumptions, and it answers full well for General JACKSON; indeed, as it *now* reads, it carries on its face the marks of undeniable truth and sincerity. On the breaking up of Congress we wanted an address, and have borrowed one from the enemy—we hope they will excuse us.

To the People of the United States.

One part of the policy of those who strive, by whatever means, to prevent the election of Gen. Jackson, is, to subdue the hopes and discourge the efforts of his friends and supporters, by such representations of the state of public feeling as show his election highly improbable, or impossible. The administration, to ensure victory, raises a shout, that victory is already won.

The great extent of the country, and the difficulty of accurately knowing, in one part, what sentiments prevail in another and distant part, afford facility to this mode of practising imposition on the public. The people of New Hampshire, for example, are assured, that it is no longer matter of doubt that Ohio and Louisiana will vote for Mr. Adams; while the citizens of those states are surprised, at the same time, by hearing it asserted, with a confidence belonging to real conviction, that not only New Hampshire, but others, also, of the New England States, perhaps nearly all of them, give satisfactory proof of having supported the same cause. Whatever of colouring, of exaggeration, or, we regret to add, of unqualified misrepresentation, this course of policy may require, seems, hitherto, not to have been found wanting. Not only are slight and doubtful manifestations of opinion when favorable, swoln into importance, and magnified beyond all just degree, on the one hand; while, on the other, the most clear and decisive results of full popular elections, if unfavorable, are made to go for nothing; but, formal statements are, also, put forth, sometimes under the authority of names, such as are willing to be appended to them, which are known, not only to be partial, but to be absolutely untrue, by those who have information on the subjects to which they relate.

Notwithstanding the general intelligence of the community, there may be danger that attempts of this sort, every where made, and long continued, will produce more or less of the effect intended, unless seasonably and properly counteracted.

It has been deemed expedient, therefore, on the eve of the adjournment of congress, that the friends of Gen. Jackson, throughout the whole Union, should be informed, from some source, or through some channel, in which they have confidence, *what is the belief, entertained here, of the present state, and the present tendency of public opinion and of the probable result of the Election.*

It is the purpose of this paper to state what that belief is; with some reference to the grounds on which it is founded. It proceeds from those who have no motives which should induce them to mislead or deceive, either themselves or others; and as, from obvious causes, this place is the point, at which, at the present moment, the greatest amount of information on the subject is concentrated; it has been attempted to consider and compare the various parts of this information attentively and fairly, to judge of the whole correctly, and to lay the result honestly before the public. That result, we have the pleasure to say, is, in a high degree, satisfactory and gratifying.—It has produced a full conviction, that, since the first bursting out of opposition to the gallant and patriotic General, which was contemporary with the elections of 1825, no period has furnished so strong reasons to expect his election as the present; and that such election may be now anticipated with a reasonable degree of certainty.

Of the more general grounds which conduce to this opinion, it is not intended on this occasion, to speak at any length; because they are equally open to the observation and judgment of all. All can observe, and judge, whether there be not, at least in many parts of the country, a very altered tone of feeling towards Mr. Adams—whether there be not the prevalence of a more sober temper, in judging between him and his patriotic competitor; an increasing reluctance to continue the highest public concerns, in hands which have, so far, conducted them unwisely and unsafely; and growing doubts, and hesitation, now approaching to alarm, about the propriety of continuing the fortunes of this young Republic to one, no otherwise bro't into this number of candidates for the highest office, than as having distinguished himself by a life of diplomacy and tergiversation. There would appear, we think, to be indications of a solemn pause, of a disposition to reflection not in partisans and zealots, but in the minds of candid and reasoning men, who have hitherto countenanced the cause of Mr. Adams.—They begin to take counsel of their better judgment; to put it to their own consciences, and to enquire, *what there is, in his conduct, his appointments, and the course of his administration, in his character and his temper, so highly fitting him for the situation for which he is proposed to be again chosen?*

But, not dwelling on these general indications, it is the immediate purpose of this Address to refer to particulars, and to exhibit, with some detail, that view of the subject which has led to the belief above expressed.

In presenting this view, the object will be, not to hold out general and vague encouragement; not to show that Gen. Jackson *may be* elected by a *very large majority*; but to state the grounds on which we believe there will be a strong *majority* for him: and that, consequently, he will be elected. This is the first object.

In favor of the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson may be reckoned, then, in the first place, the entire votes of the following states, viz. Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Whether we regard the representation of these States in Congress, or their Legislatures at home, or appeal to any other just mode of ascertaining the sentiments of their people, the result equally justifies this opinion.

To the votes of these States is next to be added a majority of those of Maryland.—Here again, we think, there can be no danger of mistake; since that State lies so contiguous, and information from every part of it is so full and particular. Thus far, the computation is accompanied with as much certainty, as can well belong to such questions.

The next object of enquiry is Kentucky. It is well known that the friends of Adams and Clay have made Kentucky one great theatre of their active and vigorous operations. They have sought to avail themselves of her locality of the warm and generous character of her citizens, inclining them to some degree of enthusiasm towards Mr. Clay; and they have artfully connected themselves, also, with pre-existent State parties, and internal controversies and rivalships. These means, however, have not been deemed alone sufficient to promise success. The drawing off of Kentucky from a man who had gloriously served his country, and the arraying her with those whose opinions, on points which she deems of high interests, are known to be essentially different from her own, has justly been thought an object of no easy attainment. She had herself voted for Mr. Clay, who transferred its vote for a consideration, to Mr. Adams.—Mr. Clay's popularity and weight of character, were, of course, to be brought to bear against Gen. Jackson, and, to accomplish that end, efforts were to be made, proportioned, at once, to the importance, and to the difficulty of the undertaking.—A storm of abuse has accordingly raged against him, the violence of which has no precedent. A charge of being an assassin of his soldiers—a charge relating to the reputation of his venerable and respectable wife, having its origin where decorum and delicacy, as well as truth & honor, should have altogether forbidden it; a charge, unsupported by the slightest proof, encountered by every contrary presumption, confuted in short, by the most conclusive evidence, has been spread abroad, nevertheless, and repeated, and re-echoed, with a vehemence, which, for a while, seemed but to increase the more, as the accusation was shown, more and more to be groundless. [Here we omit a paragraph for want of room.]

We believe, then, that the votes of Kentucky, are to be enumerated among those favourable to Gen. Jackson.

Adding the votes of Kentucky to those before-mentioned, the sum total exceeds the necessary majority. But it is desirable that General Jackson should receive a considerable number of the votes of New York.—That he will receive the requisite number of these votes, we entertain no doubt whatever. Information from every part of the State, and the opinion of persons among the most competent to judge, conspire to produce satisfaction on this point. We hazard the prediction, and we are persuaded the intelligent People of that State will, in due time, most fully and triumphantly verify it, that the cause of Mr. Adams is destined to receive, in New York, signal overthrow and defeat.

Such is the view which has convinced us, that, with just and proper efforts, on the part of the friends of Gen. Jackson, there is nothing which can be reasonably expected to prevent his election; and, for the sake of distinctness, we repeat our belief that N. York, and in all probability New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, part of Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, &c. will make that event sure.

This calculation we know, will be attacked and disputed. Most of it will be contradicted and denied. Assurances of a contrary result will be given, in the most positive manner, and under every form which may impose upon credulity. All this is of course. It is not to be expected that our adversaries will admit the probability of our success. *This address is not intended for them. It is designed for the friends of General Jackson; and its purpose will be fully answered, when it shall have solemnly assured those friends that the opinions here expressed are honestly and conscientiously entertained.* We warn them against giving credit, either to positive assurances of success and triumph on the other side, in this quarter, and in that; or to the numerous reports, charges, accusations, and calumnies, which are to be looked for, to be forthcoming through the Summer and Autumn.—Steady confidence and steady efforts are necessary, in the present state of things, and steady confidence and steady efforts be assured, will conduct us safely and happily through the crisis. In July, the election of members of Congress will take place in Louisiana. Her sentiments will be then again expressed; and we are willing to hear her sentiments. In August, the great contest in Kentucky will be brought to an issue; and we are willing also to hear the voice of Kentucky. In the mean time, let every man guard himself, and assist to guard the public, against delusion and imposition.

It will be seen, that, in the foregoing estimate, nothing has been said of Illinois, where the question will be earliest contested, and which at this moment may be pronounced to be a sure State; no details have been referred to about Virginia, in which State there is a large and rapidly increasing party, thoroughly opposed to the election of Mr. Adams, embodying great worth, intelligence, and respectability; and conducting the controversy with spirit and activity. Nor has much been said of Pennsylvania. An attempt, a very feeble one, has been made to shake Pennsylvania, but she remains firm as her mountains—her vote is undoubted.

Nor have we said much of North Carolina, one of the most unobtrusive and respectable States of the whole Union. She is naturally among the very last to vote for Mr. Adams, such a vote would be opposed to her whole character and her whole history. There is nothing in it to gain her, there is much reason to hope that she will, herself, take the same view of what is due to her own steady and uniform character. That Gen. Jackson triumphs in that state, is beyond doubt or question; and, although the character of this address requires, that no ground of hope should be too strongly stated, nor any expectation raised which is likely to be disappointed, we cannot refrain from saying, that recent information places North Carolina near to, or at the head of, those States, which are most certain for the man of the people.

Justice to the cause, and to those who have espoused it, requires, that, on this occasion, it should be mentioned with respect and gratification, that electoral tickets favourable to the General, have been formed in Maine, New-Hampshire, Indiana, Ohio, and some other states claimed as administration.

There is one other point of view, in which the general subject may be usefully examined. We have stated what states are considered as reasonably certain for General Jackson, what probable, and what more doubtful. If we now take the same survey of the prospects of Mr. Adams; what are they? Allow him the votes of New England, altogether not exceeding 51, and he is in possession of every thing which he can hope to enjoy without a contest. Not one vote south of the Potomac can he receive. If he gains Ohio, it will be only by a great struggle.

In thus surveying the different states, one striking truth is fully established, which it is material to notice. It is this; that, were the electors to be chosen, throughout the whole Union, in one uniform mode, whatever that mode might be, General Jackson would have a most triumphant majority.—This, we think, can be made evident and unquestionable. If such uniform mode were to be made by General Ticket in every state, he would not, in that case, lose one vote which is now expected for him; while the entire suffrages of New-York, added to what is already secure, would put him far ahead of all competition. On the other hand, if that uniform mode were to be by Districts, in all the States, he would be certain, of receiving more votes in New England and New Jersey, than he could possibly lose by the change in all other States; and thus his majority be greatly increased. This affords the cheering inference, that a majority of the Electors of the United States are favourable to the cause of the venerable Patriot. *We believe this is so; and that, if the whole country could be polled to-morrow, he would have a decided & vast majority.* [Remainder unavoidably omitted.]

MARRIED, on the 12th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Quinn, Mr. TUBMAN DRYDEN to Miss SARAH RIGGIN, both of this county.

On Sunday last, by the same, Mr. WILLIAM WEBB to Miss PRISCILLA SCOTT, all of this county.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court.

June 10th, 1828.

§§§§§§§§§§ *ON application of Isaac T. Mar-*
§§SEAL.§§ *shall, Administrator of Jacob Mar-*
§§§§§§§§§§ *shall, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, *Register of Wills for Somerset county.*

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JACOB MARSHALL, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 29th of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th of June, 1828.

ISAAC T. MARSHALL,
Adm'tor of Jacob Marshall, dec'd.

June 17, 1828. k

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court, at the suit of Henry Lankford, administrator of Pierce Riggin against Henry J. Riggin; by virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, one at the suit of Elizabeth J. C. Stewart by William Miles her guardian, one do. at the suit of Mary A. Stewart by William Miles her guardian; by virtue of six writs of Fieri Facias issued by Burton Cannon, a justice of the peace for Somerset county, to wit:—one at the suit of Levin Tiler, executor of Samuel Milborn, 1 do. at the suit of Isaac Riggin, administrator of Nancy Riggin, 2 at the suits of Roland Bevins, 1 do. at the suit of James Stewart, 1 do. at the suit of Robert Lankford; by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by William Costen, a justice of the peace for Somerset county, at the suit of Richard H. Samson, at the use of James Samson, at the use of Burton Cannon, all the above writs against Henry J. Riggin, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—One negro man Jim, 1 do. woman Ann, 1 do. Nelly, 1 do. Esther, 1 do. boy Dave, 1 do. girl Margaret, 1 do. Case, 1 do. Jane, 1 do. Eliza, 3 head of horses, 2 yokes of oxen, 4 head of cattle, 20 head of sheep, 6 feather beds and furniture, 1 corner cupboard, 1 clock, 1 sideboard, 1 desk, 1 walnut table, 3 pine do. 1 stand, 1 lot of earthen ware; 1 dozen chairs, 1 safe, 2 trunks, 1 lot of knives and forks, 1 grind stone, 1 hand mill, 1 wain cart, 1 carriage, 1 wheat fan, 1 lot of casks, 1 cider mill, 1 cross-cut saw, 1 hand do. 9 ploughs, 3 harrows, 3 axes, 1 lot of iron, 150 bushels of corn, more or less, 14 stacks of fodder, more or less, 1 lot of flax in the straw, 2 pair of and-irons, 3 ox yokes, 3 ox chains, 6 hives with bees, 1 lot of tin ware, 1 lot of cooper's ware, 1 looking glass, 2 guns, 1 tract of land called Gray's Purchase, containing 100 acres, 1 do. Dudly, 50 acres, 1 do. Rawley Hill, 50 acres, 1 do. part of Unity Enlarge, 43 acres, 1 do. Privilege 30 acres, 1 do. part of Privilege, 20 acres, 1 do. part of Phillips' Conclusion, 200 acres, 1 do. part of Friend's Assistance, 90 acres, 1 do. part of Pasturage, 20 acres, all the above tracts containing more or less acres—which I shall proceed to sell at the court-house door on TUESDAY the 8th of JULY next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

June 17, 1828. wp

A Camp Meeting for Annamessex Circuit

Will be held on Deal's Island, JULY 17th. Persons going to this meeting with horses will provide themselves with provender for them, as it is difficult to obtain any on the island. June 17.

THE PARTERRE.

VARIETY multiplies the mind a relish for the useful and the sweet.

FROM ZION'S HERALD.

THE PILGRIM.

"Whither, pilgrim, dost thou roam?
Weary pilgrim, tell me where;
Why forsake thy native home
For the traveller's dearly fare?

"Have thy bosom friends betray'd thee
In the evening of thy day;
And a lonely pilgrim made thee,
From thy country—far away?

"Or for safety dost thou flee
To some land of calm repose?
There, in sweet serenity,
All thy weariness to close?

"Oh, for safety I am fleeing—
Friend, for such I think thou art,
Listen to my story—seeing,
It will ease my anguish'd heart.

"Born to affluence and ease,
Neither father nor ma I fear'd;
Cheer'd by every fav'ring breeze,
I my bark in safety steer'd.

"Till at length the tempest rose,
Sweeping desolation round;
All my pilings in its throes,
I a helpless wreck was found.

"Friend by friend was torn away,
One by one my comforts fled,
All my prospects blasted lay—
None to ease my aching head.

"Thus in wretchedness I roam'd,
Not a friend to give relief,
And my anguish'd spirit groan'd,
In the agony of grief.

"While forsaken and forlorn,
Reckless of my future doom,
Then my thoughts were upward borne
To the joys beyond the tomb.

"On the first repentant sigh
That escap'd my troubled breast,
Kindly pass'd the Saviour by,
Bade me live and go at rest.

"Now for safety I am fleeing
To my home beyond the skies,
There to spend an endless being;—
There the land of promise lies.

"Thither, thither do I roam,
Thither, thither do I fly;
Heaven, O heaven is now my home;
There my only treasures lie."

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Whilt-Bear of the United States.

The white bear is the only wild beast of these regions that is dangerous. He almost always attacks the traveller, and when hungry never fails to do so. One of these animals, last year, rushed into the canoe of two *Bois-brules*, while they were resting near the bank, and seizing one of them dragged him into the forest, whilst the other who was musket-shot wide-awake, was totally disabled from following after him. Fortunately, however, a party of Indians were hunting near the spot, who ran to his assistance and killed the bear while still grasping his prey. The unfortunate Bois-brule was merely wounded, and gave me the recital of the circumstance himself and likewise sold me the animal's skin. The black bear, on the contrary, is extremely timid, and always on the approach of man betakes itself to flight. Next to the buffalo it is the most valuable of all animals to the Indians. Its skin gives them a bed, its tendons, even its nails, and teeth, are all convertible to purposes of utility.

Nature has distinguished this animal by peculiar characters. He feeds entirely on fruits during summer and autumn, and it is at those seasons that the Indians go in search of him in places where fruits are abundant, and destroy him. When the cold weather commences he proceeds to hide himself in the hollow of a tree, or in a hole which he digs for himself in the ground. Here he remains motionless apparently under the influence of the soundest sleep, for the whole winter. He sustains himself by sucking his paws, from which the fat with which his body is covered seems to pass for his nourishment. The Indians discover his abode sometimes by means of dogs which scent him, sometimes by the place which his breath marks in the snow, and they destroy him without his making the least resistance or even motion, so that a simple pike or lance is sufficient for the purpose. In the spring, the season when he quits his den, he in the first place exerts himself to regain possession as it were of those natural powers which have remained suspended or paralyzed during the winter. He cleanses himself by purgative and diuretic simples, which nature points out to him with more exactness than they are indicated by our physicians and botanists. As, however, so long abstinence, and this new feeding purgation, must necessarily have weakened his stomach, and it is consequently necessary for him to follow a light regimen, he commences with fish.

The manner of he conducting his fishing is truly extraordinary. Sitting on his hind paws on the bank of a river or a lake, he continues as perfectly motionless that he might be mistaken for a burnt trunk of some tree, which frequently happens. Armed with the keen and practiced eye of an Indian himself. With his right paw he seizes with incredible dexterity and skill the fish which unsuspectingly pass under his eyes, and throws them on the bank. When he has obtained a plentiful supply for his table, he regales himself on a portion of it, and conceals the rest, that he may save recourse to it as appetite serves through the day; he appears perfectly to know that morning and evening are the fit times for fishing. He afterwards proceeds to a more substantial fare, to the flesh of beasts which he hunts or finds dead, and at length returns to his diet of fruit. Thus at successive periods of the year, he is a piscivorous, carnivorous, and frugivorous animal.

From the Philadelphia Aurora.

We have before us the April number of the American Medical Recorder. The very honorable distinction which this work has acquired in the profession for whose use it is principally designed, renders it unnecessary to say more than that a new number believed to be not unworthy its predecessors, is offered to the public. We shall leave the work for the present, after making a short extract. Every one has heard of the unfortunate James Hadfield, who fired a pistol at George III. The following account of him, copied from "Archives Generales," December, 1827, will no doubt be interesting. There is a particular department in Bedlam allotted to those maniacs who had escaped capital punishment. The report states:

"One of those detained here is Hadfield, about sixty years of age, small, lean, speaking with vivacity, remarkable for the mobility of his physiognomy. Although many scars received in battle render still more singular, who thirty years ago, at the theatre, discharged a pistol at King George, the ball passed over him. It being proved that Hadfield was in a state of alienation, he had manifested but symptoms of it, the jury acquitted him, and he was confined for life. He is now in that part of Bedlam which is occupied by persons of the same description. His air is frank and his manners polite.

He has embellished his cell with a thousand objects, whose form and original disposition denote him to be a man who is able and industrious, in inventing every thing that can beguile the tediousness of his captivity. He is quick and passionate, yet he is never disorderly, and he tranquilly submits to every thing. From the time that he committed this crime to the present, he has scarcely given any sign of madness; but some years since, without any known cause, he suddenly became so furious, that his attendants were obliged to bind and confine him. This was, however, of a short continuance, and was followed by the healthy condition in which he still remains."

INTOXICATION.

The laws against intoxication are enforced with great rigor in Sweden. Whoever is seen drunk is fined for the first offence three dollars; for the second six; for the third and fourth a still larger sum; and is also deprived of the right of voting at elections, and of being appointed a representative. He is besides publicly exposed in the parish church on the following Sunday. If the same individual is found committing the same offence in the parish, he is shut up in a house of correction, and condemned to six months' hard labour; and if he is again guilty to a second misdemeanor of a similar description. If the offence has been committed in public, such as at a fair, at an auction, &c. the fine is double; and if the offender has' made his appearance in a church his punishment is still more severe. Whoever is convicted of having induced another to intoxicate himself, is fined three dollars which sum is doubled if the drunken person is a minor. An ecclesiastic, if he should fall into this offence, loses a benefice if it is a bishop who occupies any considerable post his functions are suspended, and perhaps he is dismissed. Drunkenness is never admitted as an excuse for any crime; and whoever dies, while drunk, is buried ignominiously, and deprived of the prayers of the church. It is forbidden to give, more explicitly to sell, any spirituous liquor to the servants, journeymen, apprentices and private soldiers. Whoever is observed drunk in the street or making a noise in a tavern, is sure to be taken to prison, and detained until sober, without, however, being on that account exempted from the fines. Half of these fines go to the informers; who are generally police officers, the other half to the poor. If the delinquent has no money he is kept in prison until he has worked out his enlargement. Twice a year these ordinances are read aloud from the pulpit by the clergy, and every tavern keeper is bound under the penalty of a heavy fine, to have a copy of them hung up in the principal rooms of his house.

The Seven Churches of Asia.—Of the Seven Churches of the Apocalypse, founded in Asia by the Apostles, hardly a vestige remains. Smyrna, Ephesus Pergamos, Sardis, Thyatira, Laodicea, and Philadelphia (see Revelation Chap. II. and III.) with all their power and magnificence, have fallen into utter decay, except that the first mentioned city remains a port of commercial consequence. But Ephesus is a mere heap of ruins: Pergamos has a population of 1600 Greeks, among 15,000 Turks; Sardis, once the splendid capital of Lydia, is a few mud huts; Thyatiras (now Ak-hissar) lies only one miserable Greek church; Laodicea (now Eski-hassar) is a Turkish village, near diseases and scattered fragments of ancient architecture and sculpture; and Philadelphia (now Alla Shar) has been shaken into dust by wars and earthquakes.

From the New England Farmer.

Insectivorous Birds.—These are to the farmer and gardener of great value. They were designed by the Creator to check the too great increase of insects; and no farmer ought to suffer them to be wantonly destroyed on his premises. The number of insects destroyed by the robin, swallow, blackbird, and other small birds, is astonishing. One little family of robins, a few years ago, hundred of insects in a day. Some time since, a pair of these robins built their nest on a tree, which grew close to my window. The little society was closely observed. When they had gained sufficient strength, both parents were mutually and incessantly employed in collecting small insects from every quarter, and on a moderate calculation, to the number of seven hundred a day.

One great cause of the increase of so many insects, so destructive to vegetation, is the decrease of those little friends of the agriculturalists. Should a few of them innocently trespass on the property of the farmer, to the amount of a few cents, let him remember that he is greatly indebted to them for services rendered, and not wage a war of extermination.

They are not merely useful in destroying insects—for they call the farmer and the gardener to their business—cause the groves, to resound with music, and usher in the morning with melodious praises.

From the Maine Republican.

On deep ploughing—the management and application of Vegetable and Animal manures.

BY JOHN MARK POWEL, ESQ.

I have seen instances by greater skill lime and deep ploughing, a farm, made sterile by a series of the most exhausting crops, which the acquisitive Romans could suggest. I am not ignorant of the objections which have been urged against deep and, not less ingeniously supported against breaking the "pan" and reversing the sub-soil; but I have seen fair instances, where ultimate success has not attended deep ploughing, in a *judicious course* of management, except on arid sands. I have turned up sub-soils, of different hues; mixed with substances, varying, from tenacious clay to loose gravel, or sparkling sand, and have found, that those who condemned my "burying fertile mould beneath sterile clay," confess that at the end of five years, I obtained great crops, by means of deep and fine tilth, from a chestnut ridge, and gravel knoll, originally covered with *barren* oak and cedar trees.

I have never had apprehension of the loss of animal manure by sinking, as its component parts are generally soluble in water, as to cause them to be left by filtration sufficiently near to the surface for all other purposes; but I have had many motives to guard against its escape by evaporation, and therefore invariably deposite it deeply, and generally in its freshest state, beneath the surface of the land. My experience during nearly twenty years has taught me, that in this climate, where the exhalations of the sun during one season, the influence of wind, the effects of melting snow, and torrents of rain, during another, upon a surface made impervious by frost almost to the edge of an age, leaving a surface of clay, or other composed of calcareous matter, should seldom be applied. Old pastures remarkable for the excellence of their herbage, or grass lands within the reach of large towns, may be profitably enriched by the application of animal manure to the surface in the spring, when the soil is open, and the grass by pushing forth its leaves, soon affords some protection, from the sun, whilst they imbibe to a certain extent, the fertilizing principles, passing off in a gaseous form.

The expedients which the *decrees of fate* and the *decrees of laws*, have coerced certain Europeans to adopt, cannot for ages become profitable to this farmer (acting generally for his own soil; and the laborer is paid, and protected, as being worthy of regard, the wages of his hire. Compost heaps, in certain situations, may be advantageously formed. In very few would the repay the cost of chopping, turning, and scientific commingling, without noticing the loss, in this climate, at each operation, of animal matter, by the escape of its volatile parts—not the least essential of which it is formed. I am satisfied, that animal manures should, if practicable, be applied in their freshest state—that where this cannot be done, they should be covered with earth, and exposed in the fold yard, to the treading of hoofs, in order, that the mass may be made compact—the air be excluded—and consequently, decomposition retarded, until its influence shall be directly required, to stimulate plants, and enrich the soil.

I should be unwilling to shake off some of the prejudices, which we have imbibed, with our mother tongue: but although I do not object to out a heavy cloth coat, in an August day, after a foreign winter fashion, I am not prepared to remain a colonist in thinking, that we cannot manage our farms, without European precedent or rule.

If any man were to cultivate a large farm in this state after the most approved scientific mode, which the agricultural Doctors would have us adopt, he might expect to have an empty barn, and ere long light purse.

Science is essential to agricultural art; chemistry and the slippery turn; cooking is a chemical process yet I should be unwilling to be fed with oven from the laboratory of the great Davy himself, unless he had been *practised* in seasoning his broth, even with the aid of the whole college of physicians, it were essentially compounded, as Smollett's feast of the ancients, and served in classic vases of gold.

JOB PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE
Handbills, Cards, Blanks
PAMPHLETS, &c.
Thankfully received and promptly executed, do modest prices.
At the Office of the Village Herald.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, I shall proceed to sell at public vendue, on the premises, on Tuesday the 27th day of May, 1828, at 1 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit:—

Ten Thousand Dollars.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000 is	10,000 Dolls.
1 prize of	2,000 is	2,000 Dolls.
1 prize of	1,000 is	1,000 Dolls.
2 prizes of	500 is	1,000 Dolls.
5 prizes of	100 is	500 Dolls.
10 prizes of	100 is	1,000 Dolls.
20 prizes of	50 is	1,000 Dolls.
20 prizes of	30 is	600 Dolls.
100 prizes of	10 is	1,000 Dolls.
200 prizes of	5 is	1,000 Dolls.
4000 prizes of	4 is	16,000 Dolls.

4367 pr's, amounting to 85,000 Dolls.

Only 5,000 Tickets in the Scheme. The 10,000 dollar prize will be part payable by 1600 tickets, and the 1000 inclusive, valued at 2500 Dolls.

Whole Tickets, $4 | *Quarters*, $1.00
Halves, 2 | *Eighths*, 50

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

COHEN'S OFFICE

114 Market-street, Baltimore, Where have been the Great Prizes of *One Hundred Thousand Dollars* each were sold in former Lotteries, and where now the Capital Prizes have been at any other office in America.

ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address to
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore.

Balt. June, 1828. 10tc

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

ON application of Levin W. Barly, Administrator of Daniel Vance, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber of Somerset county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of David Vance, late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of May, 1828.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

June 10 — 4tc

COHEN'S OFFICE.—*Baltimore.*

24 Class Maryland State Lottery, for 1828. To be drawn in the city of Baltimore on

WEDNESDAY, 25th JUNE, inst.

THE MONEY PRIZE,

Ten Thousand Dollars.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000 is	10,000 Dolls.
1 prize of	2,000 is	2,000 Dolls.
1 prize of	1,000 is	1,000 Dolls.
2 prizes of	500 is	1,000 Dolls.
5 prizes of	100 is	500 Dolls.
10 prizes of	100 is	1,000 Dolls.
20 prizes of	50 is	1,000 Dolls.
20 prizes of	30 is	600 Dolls.
100 prizes of	10 is	1,000 Dolls.
200 prizes of	5 is	1,000 Dolls.
4000 prizes of	4 is	16,000 Dolls.

4367 pr's, amounting to 85,000 Dolls.

Only 5,000 Tickets in the Scheme. The 10,000 dollar prize will be part payable by 1600 tickets, and the 1000 inclusive, valued at 2500 Dolls.

Whole Tickets, $4 | *Quarters*, $1.00
Halves, 2 | *Eighths*, 50

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

COHEN'S OFFICE

114 Market-street, Baltimore, Where have been the Great Prizes of *One Hundred Thousand Dollars* each were sold in former Lotteries, and where now the Capital Prizes have been at any other office in America.

ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address to
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore.

Balt. June, 1828. 10tc

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offers for sale the following valuable property, situate in Worcester county, on the Pocomoke River, called The Island Farm, containing 200 acres, more or less, about 50 acres of which are in good state of cultivation. The improvements are a dwelling house, and out buildings with a good SAW and GRIST MILL, both in excellent order, and a young orchard. About 100 acres of the land is in a good state of cultivation.

There is on one part of the above property, an abundance of *Iron Ore*, which would warrant the erection of a Forge, and prove an object of value to a purchaser acquainted with, and calculated for, such an undertaking.

The terms of sale will be—one third down, and 3 years for the payment of the balance. For further particulars apply to

JOHN MORRIS.

April 22 — 3d

VALUABLE PROPERTY

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM, situated at the mouth of Wicomico Creek, in Somerset county, Md. adjoining the lands of Mr. Kibble's. The improvements are a dwelling house, with necessary outbuildings—A peach orchard containing 1000 trees—Also, a good apple orchard.

Vessels of a large burden can come within 20 yards of the house.

The crops of corn and wheat on the farm will be sold with the land—There are about 12,000 of the finest of the latter about forty bushels were town.

For further particulars and terms apply to JOSHUA MORRIS.

May 20, 1828.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Philadelphia, Pa.

THE PRACTICAL

FARMER'S MAGAZINE,

OR

Agricultural and Literary Gazette.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE is designed to contain information drawn from Authentic Sources relative to the management and management of remarkable Farms, sources of manure, number and kind of Stock, farming utensils, implements, fairs, &c. Agricultural Improvements; drawings and descriptions of Useful Inventions; critical notices and reviews of such publications as may tend to the interests of the Husbandman: improvements in the breed of Domestic Animals; accounts of such Foreign and Domestic trees, shrubs, vines, plants, seeds and grains, as are considered necessary or useful to the Agricultural Department, with Information relative to their treatment, growth, requisite soils of soil, &c. &c. Nothing will be wanting in every way tend to increase the product of the soil, and advance the Rural Economy of the country.

Attention will always be given to such Reports, Addresses and Papers, as may be communicated to the Agricultural Societies of this and other states.

A Land Register will contain as far as practicable, a list of farms, which are now, or may hereafter be, For Sale, account of their situation, price, quality of soil, and other particulars as may be deemed Useful.

Space will be afforded the Solid Sciences, and Elegant Arts, as the interest is so full and conclusive to establish this point, that we do not believe, that any man of intelligence and reflection, can be certain a doubt. We can see nothing in his subsequent conduct that can possibly be construed into a desire to act the part of a fair, open, conscionsness of innocence. "Reproaches and inquiries," says the most eloquent of orators, "are the arrows, which have no power to afflict either the man of unblemished integrity or the abandoned profligate. It has been stated, that a public character, that alone is Vulnerable; the man who *without firmness enough to meet a disgraceful charge, has yet feeling enough to be ashamed of it.*" The union of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, is equalled by nothing in the history of the Republic, unless it be the mysterious conversion of John Q. Adams to democracy. The most deadly animosities, the most bitter, virulent, personal contests, have thrown into one common grave, and the Coalition of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of May, 1828.

JACOB W. BAYLY, Adm.
of D. Vance, dec'd.

June 3d, 1828.

FOR RENT,

FOR the ensuing year or for a term of years, the FARM on Little-Monie, now occupied by Mitchell Phelps. For terms apply to

JAMES POLK,

June 3, 1828. tfc

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are respectfully requested to come forward and settle their accounts by paying the cash, before the 15th of June next. The subscriber is compelled to this course from the peculiar situation of his affairs. He returns his grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage with which he has received from the public, in his line of business, and solicits a continuance of the same, as he will continue to use his utmost to render universal satisfaction. The public obt. serv't.

THOS. R. DISHAROON.

Snowhill, May 27th, 1828.

N. B. Those of my customers, whom I have not seen during September last, are requested to remit me the amount of their accounts and thereby prevent the addition of cost. T. R. D.

SINCLAIR & MOORE,

Pratt-St. Wharf, Baltimore

HAVE in store—Millet, Lucerne, early Corn, bunch pole & soup Beans, a large assortment for planting, and garden seeds generally.

PLOUGHS.

amongst which are the much approved self-sharpening point Plough—By turning and reversing each share, the horse has first larger flanches cast share of any other plough, increases as the point is of steel, and when worn by bevelling it is sharpened by filing over. The CULTIVATORS made by Sinclair & Moore, pulverize the ground more effectually, and much deeper than the old fashioned three hoed kind—and by the use of these in the culture of corn, it will repay nearly two thirds of the ploughing.

ALSO, Socket Shovels, Spades, Mattocks and Picks, with handles—spring steel Hay and Manure Forks, WHEAT FANS, & GRAIN CRADLES, with best Waldron Scythes, Garden Tools generally, Wove Wire for Seives, and Mill Screens.

They have just received from on board the brig Hyperion, capt. Forbes; just from Liverpool, a quantity of grain and grass Seythes, (Wright's patent) Sickles, Malcable trace Chains, Straw and Hay Knives, Grass Hooks, Ash Garden Tools, amongst which are spades and other Hoes; Edging Tools, budding and pruning Knives, &c. &c.

For the greater convenience of those who use our PLOUGHS in Somerset, we have appointed Messrs. JOHNSTON & SUDLER, of Princess-Anne, our agents for the sale of them, who will constantly keep a supply of the different kinds at our prices. S. & M.

WEAVERS' BRUSHES,

Reeds and Shuttles,

Wash and cake boards,
Sifters, Lamp and candlesticks,
Mindillers, and lime squezers,
Pound, half pound and quarter pound Butter Prints, of various patterns—
Weavers clays or reeds,
Shoe, sweeping, dusting and other brushes,
Twine and cord, patent taps
Glass, for reed makers
Humming and common tops—
Best of shoe thread, Tacks, and rosin
Lamp wicks, assorted sizes, by the dozen or gross—
Spiggots and fossets, suitable for kegs, pails, barrels, kegs, and hogsheads
Fancy and common bellows,
Potato & turnip mashers, rolling pins
Carpenters' or joiners' chalk lines, &c.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms, by

VALERIUS DUBERT,
No. 101 Baltimore, between South and Calvert Streets.

May 13th, 1828.

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court.

ON application of Levin Walter, Adm'r. d. b. n. of Wm. Walter, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber of Somerset county, has obtained from the Orphans court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration, d. b. n. on the personal estate of William Walter, late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of May, 1828.

LEVIN WALTER, Adm.
of W. Walter, dec'd.

June 3, 1828. 4

$35 REWARD.

STOLEN or Ran away from the subscriber, on the day of May, 1827, a BETTY—About 10 or 12 years old, black or nut colour, speaks when spoken to, and lisps in talking. She has a small lump on her neck on her arm; also a scar on top of her right foot, in the shape of a half moon. She is a very pregnant when she went off. Should she be living, it is nearly enough for him to know the will of his creditors, and accordingly proceeded to—and in violation of the express direction of the conditions, derived through an absent Commissioner Tomlinson—the Legislature of Kentucky, did not appear in evidence in the investigation before the Senate of Kentucky, that Mr. Clay had received any printer with a premium of one hundred dollars, and another with thirty, for publishing pamphlets claiming Mr. Clay to be the idol of the western country, with falsehood and with ignorance, and with attempting to sell the birthright of the American people for a mess of pottage! Did it not also appear by more than one witness, that Mr. Clay would not go before the house, said that he was willing to go Gen. Jackson, to come, to be cross-examined by the Committee, but that Mr. Trimble expressly directed that they should not go before, he voted for Mr. Adams in the contest between Jackson and Adams and make Mr. Clay Secretary of State?

With all these facts staring us in the face, it cannot be strange that any one can profess a belief in the pure and uncorrupted elevation of Mr. Adams. We have now succinctly reviewed some of the principal actions of Mr. Adams, previous and having reference to his election in 1825 and we have found him in all the same—a fawning, cringing, political trimmer that will act his sails to suit all winds, will bend his principles to suit all circumstances. But what have his attending acquaintances the learning of which his admirers boast so much; his scientific talents and long experience done for the country? Have they been administering her affairs? We ask for the trophies of his diplomatic skill. We are anxious to discover what stupendous improvements he has made in the financial affairs. The weight of taxation been softened by a diminution of the expenses of government?—Has Mr. Adams performed any services of the kind? The universal answer will be—No! Mr. Adams's weak and culpable negligence of duty has lost for us our colonial trade. His art of finance has ruined our navigation. Mr. Adams's expenditures of the last year exceed the receipts. His wanton and profuse lavishing of the public money is altogether unexampled in the history of his predecessors.

The disbursement of the three years of Mr. Adams's administration are enormous compared with that of the three years immediately preceding it shows an increase of expenditure of $1,000,000.

The "secret service money expended during two years and nine months of the present administration amounts to $40,000 and during the whole eight years of Mr. Monroe's administration, there was paid only $19,000. Follow since, and you will reflect upon these mortifying facts. We confidently hope you will see the necessity of ousting this administration in its career of degeneracy and corruption. The president of the United States at the present time holds in his possession more than 150,000 dollars as a recompence for a journey that he never performed and he has refused to refund the money. Dollars, that Mr. Monroe had unadvisedly forwarded for his use, although Mr. Monroe immediately informed him, that "in his future accounts he ought to keep this deduction in view." But let us turn from these scenes of intrigue and corruption, loathsome as they ought to be to every true republican, to brighter and livelier spots in the history of our country, to happier scenes and recollections more auspicious to the happy destiny that awaits our favored land.

General Andrew Jackson is emphatically a republican of the old school. He is the candidate of the people when he received a majority of their suffrages in 1824. He was now succinctly reviewed some of the principal actions of Mr. Adams, previous and having reference to his election in 1825 and we have found him in all the same—a fawning, cringing, political trimmer that will act his sails to suit all winds, will bend his principles to suit all circumstances. But what have his attending acquaintances the learning of which his admirers boast so much; his scientific talents and long experience done for the country? Have they been administering her affairs? We ask for the trophies of his diplomatic skill. We are anxious to discover what stupendous improvements he has made in the financial affairs. The weight of taxation been softened by a diminution of the expenses of government?—Has Mr. Adams performed any services of the kind? The universal answer will be—No! Mr. Adams's weak and culpable negligence of duty has lost for us our colonial trade. His art of finance has ruined our navigation. Mr. Adams's expenditures of the last year exceed the receipts. His wanton and profuse lavishing of the public money is altogether unexampled in the history of his predecessors.

The disbursement of the three years of Mr. Adams's administration are enormous compared with that of the three years immediately preceding it shows an increase of expenditure of $1,000,000.

The "secret service money expended during two years and nine months of the present administration amounts to $40,000 and during the whole eight years of Mr. Monroe's administration, there was paid only $19,000. Follow since, and you will reflect upon these mortifying facts. We confidently hope you will see the necessity of ousting this administration in its career of degeneracy and corruption. The president of the United States at the present time holds in his possession more than 150,000 dollars as a recompence for a journey that he never performed and he has refused to refund the money. Dollars, that Mr. Monroe had unadvisedly forwarded for his use, although Mr. Monroe immediately informed him, that "in his future accounts he ought to keep this deduction in view." But let us turn from these scenes of intrigue and corruption, loathsome as they ought to be to every true republican, to brighter and livelier spots in the history of our country, to happier scenes and recollections more auspicious to the happy destiny that awaits our favored land.

General Andrew Jackson is emphatically a republican of the old school. He is the candidate of the people when he received a majority of their suffrages in 1824. He was honored with the choice of the house of representatives elected John Q. Adams in open defiance and contempt of public opinion, and notwithstanding the great master, proclaimed to the whole nation in his inaugural address, "that a representative should be the faithful index of his constituents."—That he is the candidate of the people in 1828, we soon hope to see him triumphantly demonstrated. He himself is one of the people.

His fame and reputation stand upon the solid pedestal of his own merits and his own exertions. Every act that the tortured ingenuity of his opponents has hitherto could devise, has been employed to sully the fair fame of this patriot, and wound the feelings of the hero and the patriot, and yet he stands unsullied. Maddened to despertion by the discomfiture of their plans and the exposure of their schemes, they have made attack with all the vindictive malice of demons.

Because he approved the resolution of the Senate of Tennessee, requesting the appointment of six militiamen for daring and outrageous mutiny, for encouraging desertion and plundering the public stores, he has made a powerful enemy was hovering on our coast employing every means to produce mutiny and desertion, and finally succeeded in seeking only a favorable opportunity to attack New-Orleans, he has been slanderously called a "murderer of his soldiers" and has been conclusively shown by official documents, that three of the six months for which they were drafted, had not expired when this outrage was committed.

As he rescued a beautiful and flourishing city, from the ravages of a cruel, pillaging and devastation by his promptitude and energy, he is said to have "trampled on the constitution" of his country, and is turned out of office, one of the heroes of the Revolution, a "military chieftain," although three fourths of his public life he has acted in a civil capacity.

But the poisoned shafts of calumny fell shivered and harmless at his feet; the base calumniators have shrunk from the scorn of their authors with a force proportionate to the violence with which they were directed. The name of General Jackson was the watchword has displayed an unwavering devotion to his country, and an unalterable attachment to our republican institutions. When a child in years was find him baring his bosom against the invaders of our soil, we find him sedulously and ardently co-operating with those master-spirits of the revolution, who ensured to us at their given imminent risks the blessed privileges we now enjoy.

When the hurricane of the revolution had subsided—when the dread blasts of war had been succeeded by the blessings of peace, the youthful soldier threw down the implements of war, and betook the tedious employment of the plough, and family cares. Not Mr. Trimble expressly directed that they should not go before, he voted for Mr. Adams in the contest between Jackson and Adams and make Mr. Clay Secretary of State?

With all these facts staring us in the face, it cannot be strange that any one can profess a belief in the pure and uncorrupted elevation of Mr. Adams. We have now succinctly reviewed some of the principal actions of Mr. Adams, previous and having reference to his election in 1825 and we have found him in all the same—a fawning, cringing, political trimmer that will act his sails to suit all winds, will bend his principles to suit all circumstances. But what have his attending acquaintances the learning of which his admirers boast so much; his scientific talents and long experience done for the country? Have they been administering her affairs? We ask for the trophies of his diplomatic skill. We are anxious to discover what stupendous improvements he has made in the financial affairs. The weight of taxation been softened by a diminution of the expenses of government?—Has Mr. Adams performed any services of the kind? The universal answer will be—No! Mr. Adams's weak and culpable negligence of duty has lost for us our colonial trade. His art of finance has ruined our navigation. Mr. Adams's expenditures of the last year exceed the receipts. His wanton and profuse lavishing of the public money is altogether unexampled in the history of his predecessors.

The disbursement of the three years of Mr. Adams's administration are enormous compared with that of the three years immediately preceding it shows an increase of expenditure of $1,000,000.

The "secret service money expended during two years and nine months of the present administration amounts to $40,000 and during the whole eight years of Mr. Monroe's administration, there was paid only $19,000. Follow since, and you will reflect upon these mortifying facts. We confidently hope you will see the necessity of ousting this administration in its career of degeneracy and corruption. The president of the United States at the present time holds in his possession more than 150,000 dollars as a recompence for a journey that he never performed and he has refused to refund the money. Dollars, that Mr. Monroe had unadvisedly forwarded for his use, although Mr. Monroe immediately informed him, that "in his future accounts he ought to keep this deduction in view." But let us turn from these scenes of intrigue and corruption, loathsome as they ought to be to every true republican, to brighter and livelier spots in the history of our country, to happier scenes and recollections more auspicious to the happy destiny that awaits our favored land.

General Andrew Jackson is emphatically a republican of the old school. He is the candidate of the people when he received a majority of their suffrages in 1824. He was honored with the choice of the house of representatives elected John Q. Adams in open defiance and contempt of public opinion, and notwithstanding the great master, proclaimed to the whole nation in his inaugural address, "that a representative should be the faithful index of his constituents."—That he is the candidate of the people in 1828, we soon hope to see him triumphantly demonstrated. He himself is one of the people.

His fame and reputation stand upon the solid pedestal of his own merits and his own exertions. Every act that the tortured ingenuity of his opponents has hitherto could devise, has been employed to sully the fair fame of this patriot, and wound the feelings of the hero and the patriot, and yet he stands unsullied. Maddened to despertion by the discomfiture of their plans and the exposure of their schemes, they have made attack with all the vindictive malice of demons.

Because he approved the resolution of the Senate of Tennessee, requesting the appointment of six militiamen for daring and outrageous mutiny, for encouraging desertion and plundering the public stores, he has made a powerful enemy was hovering on our coast employing every means to produce mutiny and desertion, and finally succeeded in seeking only a favorable opportunity to attack New-Orleans, he has been slanderously called a "murderer of his soldiers" and has been conclusively shown by official documents, that three of the six months for which they were drafted, had not expired when this outrage was committed.

As he rescued a beautiful and flourishing city, from the ravages of a cruel, pillaging and devastation by his promptitude and energy, he is said to have "trampled on the constitution" of his country, and is turned out of office, one of the heroes of the Revolution, a "military chieftain," although three fourths of his public life he has acted in a civil capacity.

But the poisoned shafts of calumny fell shivered and harmless at his feet; the base calumniators have shrunk from the scorn of their authors with a force proportionate to the violence with which they were directed. The name of General Jackson was the watchword has displayed an unwavering devotion to his country, and an unalterable attachment to our republican institutions. When a child in years we find him baring his bosom against the invaders of our soil, we find him sedulously and ardently co-operating with those master-spirits of the revolution, who ensured to us at their given imminent risks the blessed privileges we now enjoy.

When the hurricane of the revolution had subsided—when the dread blasts of war had been succeeded by the blessings of peace, the youthful soldier threw down the implements of war, and betook the tedious employment of the plough, and family cares. Not

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1828.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For President.

ANDREW JACKSON.

For Vice President.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

For Elector of President and Vice President of the U. S. for the District composed of Worcester, Somerset, and part of Dorchester counties:

Thomas K. Carroll.

THE MARYLANDER—G. RISTON.

This admirable couple have united their creative powers for the purpose of confuting some remarks made in the V. Herald of the 27th ult. under the head of "*Secret Service.*" But their mode of procedure is the old slang of the Adams press—the *ne plus ultra* of Coalition logic; i. e. to give an incontrovertible fact the LIE flat—as to the proof, that is with them a matter of no consequence.

The editor of the Marylander says, he was informed that the article above alluded to went to the world with the knowledge of its falsehood. Possibly, he may have been told so, but, that the article was published with such knowledge, is an infamous falsehood—which we believe could only emanate from, and be republished by, such prints as the misnomed Marylander and the got-up S. Iris; and as we stand prepared to prove the circumstances detailed in that article, we continue to believe, that we were justifiable in drawing the conclusions which accompanied the relation of facts which the Marylander and Riston cannot disprove. We never expected that they would acknowledge having received aid from government for the establishment of the Marylander: but from Geo. Riston's saying at this place, that previous to his arrival here he had been in Washington and had an interview with Adams and Clay—Also, that the Marylander, (about which he appeared to be much concerned,) would go into operation immediately—that they were in possession of ample funds, and that an abundant emission would take place—we were led to believe what we expressed under the head of "Secret Service."

As to Mr. Rex (beg pardon—Mr. Riston,) in the first paragraph of his pitiful communication to the Marylander, he says, the article alluded to is "impudent and false,"—Poor fellow! his language is quite in character; but until he prove the circumstances therein stated to be *false*, we shall consider his assertion most basely unfounded. 'Tis true, he offered to swear on a stack of Bibles as high as Christ church steeple in his vindication—but, if we mistake not [illegible] a profane swearer when founding his asseverations on unasked oaths.

We did not say that Mr. R. acted dishonorably, or that he appropriated any *secret service* money to his own use—for surely a man who can vend Somerset bank notes need not apply to any of Uncle Sam's funds to fill his coffers.

He also labours to make it appear that the "Princess-Anne partisan" exonerated him from the charge Perhaps, seeing Riston's confusion on hearing it, he spoke ironically, or through compassion jested the noble Baltimore gentleman by way of "high relief."

He concludes his second and large paragraph, by saying, "the said article being prepared," &c. Ah! being prepared? would he have people believe it was known by the "partisan" that such an article was written previous to its publication? If so, he says that which is impudently false.

This subject of *good* society, viz. G. R. also talks, in the Marylander, about his *debtors* in Somerset. O fie! we thought he went far enough when he exposed them at this place, and therefore think his last step is too bad!

As we suspect there is something (on the above subject) forthcoming, we shall here conclude for the present time.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

JACKSON AND BURR.

The last Iris, or, Teackle in the last Iris, has again touched on what the minions of power call an "alleged connection of Jackson & Burr." What a poor, miserable, silly, contemptible charge!—Why they do not—they cannot believe it themselves, and they are conscious their readers cannot swallow it! hence they promise "proofs" in "due season." By doing which they acknowledge that the proofs, to substantiate this charge, are yet *wanting!* This we believe, and they eternally will be *wanting*—Therefore 'tis useless for them to cry out "Beware of deception"!!! for there is scarcely a man in our state so ineffably stupid as to be deceived by such allegations which have not even the shadow of probability to bear them out. But, it appears that the Iris writer is not altogether incompetent to appreciate his own assertions, for in concluding his piece of pompous diction he says they are "damning facts." Aye, we agree with you here too—*Such facts* will not only politically "*damn*" their unrighteous originators here, but what is infinitely worse * * * * * *

"The letter of Gen. Jackson to Gov. Claiborne was dated November 12, 1806, and in introducing it, the Telegraph made the following remarks:

"But a few weeks before the organization of this patriotic corps, and the publication at Nashville, of this patriotic address and answer, Gen. Jackson addressed the following letter to Governor Claiborne of Louisiana, for the purpose of warning him against an apprehended movement upon New Orleans by the conspirators."

Here the date of the address to Gen. Jackson by the Tennessee Volunteers, and his answer, are expressly declared to be a *few weeks after November* 12, 1806. But to place the matter beyond all doubt, the Telegraph refers to the National Intelligencer of February 11, 1807, Vol. VII. No. 987 from which they copied the address and answer above mentioned. TOPAZ.

COMMUNICATED.

Long wished for about to come at last.

I have just seen a letter to the Clerk of this county, from which I learn that the laws, votes and proceedings of the last session may be expected in a few days.

I have long, very long, waited to see them. I wish particularly to examine the Licence Law, which, as is publicly said here, was drawn by Mr. Gwynn, of Baltimore—and the votes and proceedings thereon—the state of the Treasury and who is fed by *pap* from it, and many other matters on which I shall make such remarks as my leisure may permit. *One of the People.*

To the Editor of the V. Herald.

Sir:—It has been veritably rumoured in Princess-Anne, and other parts of the county, that *two hogsheads of WHISKEY* have been brought down from Baltimore by a person who has no license to retail—That one of the said hhds. is deposited in the cellar of a respectable tavern of this town, and the other at a grocery store near the bridge, for what purpose let the moral and reflecting part of the community judge. What a practical illustration of the sincerity of a certain gentleman who wrote last year under the head of Moral Power, and got subscriptions against treating! The character of "A friend to Order and Decency," (a misnomer) and some *others* shall receive their proper hue from the pencil of

JEOFFRY CRAYON, Esq.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

The following lines are copied from a communication, (published in last Friday's Iris,) signed "Observer."

"There is a strong affinity of sentiment prevailing among the numerous members of the [Methodist] Church, in favour of the present incumbent [Adams]—so that the old adage, "Like Priest like People," is not altogether unappropriate to the case in question."

If the writer of the above paragraph means that the sentiments of the Methodists are "like" those of J. Q. Adams, he must be as ignorant of the doctrines of our Church as he palpably is of vital religion—for no Christian would lend his hand to the furtherance of falsehood so vile as that contained in the communication from which the above paragraph is taken. We, fallen creatures, believe, that if we are ever saved, it must be through the merits of *Christ alone;* for there is no other name under heaven, given among men, whereby we can be saved.—Hence said the Rev. J. Wesley in his last illness: "How necessary it is for every one to be on the right foundation!

"I the chief of sinners am,
But Jesus died for me!"

How vastly different is this from bearing an "affinity" to the "sentiments" of "the present incumbent," Adams—who, though puffed by designing politicians as the very pink of purity, does not hesitate to play at billiards! which is, perhaps one of the least of the crimes of which he is guilty. In evidence of "the great disparity there is in" the doctrines of our church & the Unitarian (John Q. Adams') faith, I will give an extract from a contrast published in "Zion's Herald," on the 23d of last April. This paper [illegible] land and Maine conferences of the Methodist E. Church, and is devoted to religious intelligence to the entire exclusion of political matter. Here follows the extract:

BIBLE.	UNITARIAN BELIEF.
"And that every tongue should acknowledge that Jesus Christ is Lord.	Jesus Christ being inferior to God, ought not to be acknowledged as Lord.
For in him dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily.	How absurd it is to think, that the Godhead could dwell in a body of flesh: it is no such thing.
Believest thou not that I am in the Father and the Father in me?	We do not believe that Christ was ever in the Father."

I have not time to make a further extract, but incline to think that the above is sufficient to show the absurdity of trying to exhibit an "affinity" in the above doctrines. Yet, charity leads me to hope that such is not the object of Mr. "Observer." But, why does he insist on it that a vast majority of our itinerant preachers are in favour of Mr. Adams, when he cannot but know that this has been contradicted by a reputable print on authority fully entitled to credit? I should think that the solitary fact of its having emanated from the forger John Binns ought to be sufficient to prevent any man of veracity or worth from meddling with it. But, suppose, a majority of our preachers were favourable to J. Q. Adams; does it follow that we must implicitly receive this as a criterion by which to form our opinions? I think not. They, as well as other preachers in our church, tell us they were called "*to preach the Gospel;*" not to study politics,—not to visit dram shops and lounge there and at other places to retail party slang: Consequently, as it does not come within the bounds of their vocation to engage in political affairs, I cannot give credence to the assertion that their opinions "should be solely regarded." The creditable information, however, concerning the members of the general conference is this, viz: nearly every member from the West, where Gen. Jackson is best known, preferred him.

As to the paragraph published by the first Iris, stating that "there is no preacher of the Gospel in Delaware for Jackson," it will be sufficient to state that that also came from J. Binns—Indeed, your last paper gave Mr. Harker's word that he 'would name a Jackson preacher in that state for every one his opponents can name who is opposed to him.'

To conclude, I will state, that the Methodists are not made of wax, consequently cannot be moulded into any shape to suit the political leaders of any party; and I deem it a great shame, in any man, or any set of men, to call upon a whole religious denomination for the accomplishment of a particular political object. A METHODIST.

We received the following communication, after the above was put in type, and not from the same source.

COMMUNICATION.

"Moreover, there is a strong affinity," &c.

The above extract I have taken from the Iris over the signature of "Observer."—The writer endeavours to make the people believe that the Methodist clergy are generally in favour of the election of John Q. Adams.—The whole premises of the "Observer" appear to be taken from the Democratic Press, a paper edited by the notorious John Binns, all of which the Observer knows, to be false—The Conference which was lately held at Pittsburg, was composed mostly of western clergy, that is from Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, where the Methodists are generally in favour of the election of Gen. Jackson—But the effort to deceive the people in regard to numbers is not half so bad as the sentiments conveyed in the above extract. Has it come to this, that a writer shall declare a strong affinity of sentiment between the Methodist church and Mr. Adams who is a Unitarian? Does the Methodist Church hold the same religious sentiments as Mr. Adams? Does it renounce the Saviour and the Holy Spirit, and the whole plan of redemption and atonement? It is a well known fact that Mr. Adams does not believe in the trinity—that he is a Unitarian, who discards every thing in the Scriptures regarding the Deity of Christ and the Holy Spirit—and this is the first time that I ever heard it declared that the Methodist Church held the same doctrines. No Sir, this aspersion on the Methodist church is false; she holds no such creeds, and the Observer has stumbled on a mistake in this ebullition of his religious phrenzy or rather zeal in politicks.

But there is something more, in the extract, equally heterodox. It is an effort to *connect Church and State together*—whenever this is done it should be met with the frown, & indignation of a free & independent people. "So, that the old adage like priest like people is not altogether unappropriate"—It ought to read thus: "*like priest like king*"—and then the adage would be correctly quoted, and very appropriate to the views of the "Observer," who it appears wishes to connect church and state, and who, I infer, would be willing to have John Q. Adams as the file leader both in religion and politicks. Yes a King and an established religion. *A Methodist.*

For the Village Herald.

When the noble and patriotic spirit of freedom fired the bosoms of our forefathers in the "days which tried men's souls," they sallied forth and erected Liberty Poles in evidence of their devotion to Liberty and their detestation of Tyrants.—But the *Tories* of those days turned up their noses at the patriotic acts of the founders of our Republic, and occasionally huzza'd for King George! At the present time many of the freemen of a respectable number of the federal states are manifesting their zeal in the cause of correct principles and our republican institutions by erecting hickory poles and trees.—This savours of the spirit of our forefathers and we rejoice at it.—But what say the Ebony men to these proceedings? Why, they hoot at them—they say it is not the spirit of nobility—they cannot hear these things because they are in open hostility to *corruption* and *aristocracy*—they cry *bah!* and even the golden calf set up at this place echoes their bleatings! *bah! bah!!* TOPAZ.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Parodies in part of the Reign of Terror, Jackson Style, &c. in the last Iris, or the False made True.

[illegible]

With the Bargainites, 'tis common to anticipate a military despotism in the event of the election of Gen. Jackson. This is designed to overawe the timid and produce an influence favourable to their corrupt cause.* It seems that Mr. Clay, and many of them, would rather have "*plague, pestilence* and *famine* to desolate this happy land, than that blasting disappointment should frustrate their midnight machinations.

*Tom Telescope, an old friend of mine, who now resides in Washington, and who always looked very keenly at things, says that it was all a mistake about the Eagles hovering over the Capital during the inauguration of Mr. Adams—that it was two Buzzards drawn there by the strong scent of corruption.

ADAMS STYLE.—Deject then exaggeratory obloquy below the horizon of your prospect, without the servility of adulation afford openness of ears, sedulity of thought, and stability of attention. But above all, expulse hereditary aggregates and agglomerated asperities which may obumbrate your intellectual luminaries with the clouds of obscurity, or obthurate the porches of your intelligence with the adscititious excrement of critical malevolence.

JACKSON AND WASHINGTON.

Great importance has been attached, by the Adams party, to a vote given by General JACKSON upon the occasion of General WASHINGTON'S retiring from the Presidency, and for that vote, he has been attempted to be held up to the people of this country as one, who was unwilling to pay that respect to General WASHINGTON, to which his life, his character, and his services entitled him. The following which we copy from a well written Circular of the Hon. JOEL YANCEY, of Ky. to his constituents, puts this matter in its true light and exposes the silly attempt of the Adams party to present JACKSON in the light of an enemy to WASHINGTON.

From Mr. Yancey's Circular.

"The enemies of General Jackson are so anxious to vilify and degrade him, *because they find him such a powerful rival of Mr Adams in the Presidential contest,* that in addition to numberless other charges, they have added that of his being (as they assert) opposed to General Washington. This assertion is destitute of truth. A correct statement of this matter will satisfy every impartial man, that the vote General Jackson gave, was in strict accordance with the republican principles which have uniformly marked and characterized his course. In 1796, when General Washington was about to retire from public life, an address was drawn up by *Fisher Ames,* a noted federalist, addressed to him, in which many of the republicans of that day were severely censured, indirectly, in consequence of their hostility to Jay's treaty; besides it incorporated a principle to which many of the republicans refused their sanction. Amongst that number was NATHANIEL MACON, Abraham Venable, and Christopher Greenup, old, well tried republicans. They considered it a direct invasion of that republican maxim that rotation in office is the security of our rights, and a sure guarantee of the durability of our republican institutions. The language of the address was in some instances, was fulsome, and in others, at war with the principles for which we contended in the war of the Revolution. The following sentiment extracted from the address, is objectionable, and was so decided by General Washington and the republicans of that day. "We cannot forbear to express the deep sensation of regret with which we contemplate your intended retirement from office." This anti-republican remark was disapproved by Washington, for it was with great difficulty he could be prevailed on to serve longer than four years. And if General Jackson and others had voted for this address, they would have sacrificed their principles to the gratification of a Federal faction, who were seeking the prostration of the Republican party. It is true, that the address was supported by many of the republicans then in Congress, but without properly estimating the principle involved, of unlimited continuance in office. General Washington, after serving eight years, retired, and refused to serve any longer; and his example has been followed by his republican successors, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. MADISON, and Mr. MONROE—thereby setting their seal of approbation to General WASHINGTON'S *example* and General JACKSON'S *vote.*"

The whole amount then of General Jackson's offence in his vote, was, that he tho't eight years as long as any President ought to serve, and he would not play the hypocrite and say that he *regretted* his retirement from office, when he thought he *ought* to retire.—Is there any man in the country that does not approve of the example set by Washington; to the Presidents who succeeded him, of serving only eight years? *Washington* tho't that as long a period as he ought to serve, and General *Jackson* only agreed with him. *Baltimore Republican.*

WHOOP! WHOOP!

Glorious administration this of Mr. Adams, *for Indians!* The following items of expenditures made within the last three years, we copy from the report of the Committee on Retrenchment:

"Paid James P. Denny, Secretary of the Creek delegation, on his own certificate	$1,365 87
Jesse Brown, for boarding of Creek delegation, from Dec. 1825 to April 1826,	3,273 88
J. Tennison, board of M'Intosh's party	1,040
Board of John Crowell, Indian Agent, and three Indians,	146
Paid for boot and shoe blacking for Indians	215
Paid Mority Furst, *for taking President Adams' likeness, &c.*	1,000
Paid within the last three years *for taking portraits of Indians*	3,190."

What say you, old Indian-fighters of the West, to the payment of your money for such purposes? Here are $4,459 88 paid for board of savages and one of their keepers at the first and most extravagant Hotel in Washington City! This is not all; but we must pay TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS *for blacking their boots and shoes!* Why, we thought Indians wore moccasins; which need no blacking.

Here also are $3,190 for daubing pictures of these tawny visitors, besides $1,000 for a likeness of Mr. Adams, to hang up with them! Really this is too much. It is indeed time for the people to awake. If they suffer these things to go on, there is an end to all responsibility in our public officers, and we may give up our money and our rights to be disposed of accordingly to their will and pleasure.—*Western Argus.*

A good sign—In the recent elections in Virginia, the county in which Mr. Jefferson lived, gave the Jackson ticket a *unanimous* support. Not a single vote was given for the Adams candidate. The profound respect, entertained by Mr. Jefferson for Gen. Jackson, and expressed whenever an opportunity offered, seems not to have been without its influence upon his neighbours and friends. At a period when his virtues are fresh in their memories, they have taken an opportunity to go hand in hand in support of one whom their illustrious fellow citizens emphatically declared, had "*filled the measure of his country's glory.*"—*Lockport Jour.*

John Q. Adams's opinion of General Jackson.—In 1822 when Jackson was not a candidate for the presidency, and when Mr. A. could have no motive for speaking otherwise than in truth of him, Mr. Adams said in his letter to the Spanish minister, that General Jackson's "*services to this nation* ENTITLE HIM *to their* HIGHEST REWARDS—*his whole career has been* SIGNALIZED *by the* PUREST INTENTIONS *and the* MOST ELEVATED PURPOSES." Why is the note now changed, and Jackson's character and conduct,—conduct *signalized by the purest intentions,* grossly misrepresented and wantonly aspersed?

[From the New-York Morning Courier.]

A flying Parrot.—We copy the following advertisement from the N. York Enquirer.

"Flew away, on Friday the 6th inst. a PARROT, with red feathers on the throat, that often says, quite distinctly, "Hurrah for Jackson!" A suitable reward will be given for returning the bird to the owner, at 29 Wall-street."

Yesterday afternoon we were much surprised to hear the shout "Hurrah for Jackson!" proceeding from the office of our friend STONE. On examination we saw Poll perched on the window sill, ogling the Colonel uxoriously, and evidently determined to bring him over to the good cause. The Colonel was in an attitude of defence, making divers desperate pushes at Poll, and exclaiming loudly, "Go away, d——n you!" "Hurrah for Jackson!" said Poll. "Go to thunder!" said STONE. Bloodshed was prevented by the interference of the police—Hays seized the culprit, and carried her off, all Broadway heard the shout, "Hurrah for Jackson!" as Poll travelled to the City Hall. "Darn that bird!" said a Jonathan, from Nantucket—"Hurrah for Jackson!" said Poll. On being presented to Justice Hopson, the first inquiry was, "What is your name?" "Hurrah for Jackson!" said Poll. "What do you do for a living?" "Hurrah for Jackson!" Nothing else could he get out of her; she was about being committed to Bridewell, when our neighbour of the *Enquirer* entered bail for her good behaviour, that she should keep the peace towards the people of New York and William L. Stone in particular. "Hurrah for Jackson!" said Poll, and away she went.

☞ The Ladies' Bible Society of Somerset County will meet on Monday the 7th of July [illegible] in the Methodist Church in Princess-Anne.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Pacific, capt. Crocker, arrived on Monday morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th May. By this arrival the New York Commercial has received London papers to the 15th inclusive.

RUSSIAN DECLARATION OF WAR.

The long threatened crisis has at length arrived. The die is cast, and Muscovite advances upon the Ottoman.

The Russian Declaration of War, and the manifesto, by which it is accompanied, has been received. It is an extended history of the grievances of which Russia complains and of the negotiations by which she has sought to redress them. It declares that Russia has no ambitious plans, that enough of nations and countries already obey her laws; but that she will not lay down her arms without obtaining her rights. The manifesto premises that the treaty of July 6th shall be observed, and that Russia will co-operate with the Allies to carry it into effect.

The objects of the war on the part of Russia are stated in the declaration to be—to compel Turkey to pay for the expenses of the war, and indemnify the subjects of Russia for losses sustained from the Turkish government, to enforce the due observance of former treaties—and to secure the inviolable liberty of the Black Sea and the free navigation of the Bosphorus.

DREADFUL STEAM-BOAT DISASTER—*further particulars.*—The following, says the Cincinnati Gazette, was handed us by a young man who came up in the General Pike, and is a correct list, so far as had been ascertained, of the unfortunate sufferers in the Car of Commerce, who had died from the effects of the explosion on that boat, on the 4th inst.

N. Green, engineer; James Pratt, do; Charles Ivers, do; Asa Warren, steward; cabin boy; Peter, (black) cook's mate; one fireman. Passengers, David Saunders, Isaac Smith, D. C. Smith, —— Smith, A. Jessup, G. Jessup, John Collins, John A. Bickett, William Harris, W. Bradley, —— Huntsman, —— Coleman, —— Edmunds, John Barlett.

A gentleman who was on board the above steam-boat two hours after, the accident, states, that it presented a scene of confusion and distress, that cannot be described—*twenty-one* lay dead on deck; *thirty-two* badly wounded, and *four* who were thrown overboard, had not been found. The crew of the boat were generally killed; and most of the deck passengers were either killed or wounded, while every individual who was in the cabin at the time of the explosion, escaped without injury.

[We have conversed with gentlemen who left Louisville some days after the above was published. They inform that intelligence had reached that place that *forty one* bodies had been interred near the spot where the accident occurred. Nine of the wounded had been brought to the hospital at Louisville; most of them in a dreadful condition—some of them intreating to have an end put to their sufferings: they were chiefly from Indiana and Illinois. The distance from Louisville to the Canadian Reach is about six hundred miles, and it will be some considerable time before we can get all the particulars. Our informant states that it was currently reported that a short time before the accident, the captain stood *with his foot on the safety valve,* in order to prevent the steam from passing off, as a boat was nearing them. If such was the fact, the conduct of the man is worse than that of the murderer.—*N. Y. Commercial Adv.*

Maryland Crops.—The Chestertown Telegraph states, that the prospect of good crops of wheat, in Kent County is more flattering than it has been for many years. The same paper has the following paragraph:—*Early Harvest.*—On the 10th inst. Wm. H. Barroll, Esq. of this place, cut a lot of rare ripe Wheat of about five acres, which was sufficiently ripe, and of large excellent grain, and yielding, it is supposed about 20 bushels to the acre.

We are authorized to announce
Anthony B. Bennett,
Thomas Bayly,
John C. Wilson, jr., and
John J. Davis, Esq'rs.
as Candidates to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

CELEBRATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The fifty-second Anniversary of American Independence will be celebrated at B. C. Springs by a number of gentlemen from different parts of the Electoral District. An Oration will be delivered on the occasion, at 11 o'clock A. M. by WESLEY SLOAN, Esq. after which the company will be addressed by Messrs. DENNIS and CARROLL, the candidates for Elector of President of the U. S.
June 10, 1828.

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Joshua Hitch against Thomas Roberts I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: Part of a tract of land called Nelzy, containing 15 acres, more or less, lying and being in Somerset county, and on the county road which leads from Salisbury to Quantico Mills, and now occupied by Abigail V. Cox, which I shall proceed to sell on Monday the 14th July next, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
June 24 tdc

Notice to Creditors.

The creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified to appear in Somerset county court, in Princess-Anne, on the 1st Saturday after the third Monday in November next, to show cause if any they have why he should not be entitled to the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland. LEVIN ABBOTT.
June 9th—24th 1828.

A Camp Meeting for Annamessex Circuit,

Will be held on Deal's island, JULY 17th. Persons going to this meeting with horses will provide themselves with provender for them, as it is difficult to obtain any on the island. June 17.

MR. JACKSON AND MR. ADAMS.

From the Geneva Gazette.

A portion of the coalition presses possess but little claim to credit or respectability, and oft repeated slanders against the character and conduct of Gen. Jackson could [illegible] them have changed their mode of attack, compelled to throw down their former weapons, and to concede to him an incorruptible and spotless reputation, they are now endeavouring to deceive the public into the belief that he is grossly illiterate, and charge him with the monstrous ignorance of *not knowing how to spell.* This charge against Gen. Jackson betrays most clearly the utter hopelessness and despair of the cause it is intended to subserve. It betrays a degree of malignity and disregard of truth unparalleled in the annals of political warfare. To sustain the charge, these political harpies, the jackalls of the administration, have searched the numerous writings of General Jackson, and in the thousands of his letters, official papers and other publications, have been able to detect two or three instances of bad grammar and incorrect spelling, and some typographical errors of the press. We fearlessly make the assertion, and pledge ourselves to maintain its truth, that upon a candid and strict and critical examination and comparison of the respective productions of these two men the capability, acquirements, and talents for business, of Gen. Jackson, as far as can be discovered from these sources, are decidedly superior to those of Mr. Adams. Indeed, in no other point of view does the former appear to greater advantage over his competitor, except perhaps in unyielding political integrity. On examination, the writings of Mr. Adams will be found to contain as many and much more palpable inaccuracies than those of Gen. Jackson. In comparing their respective writings, it ought not to be forgotten that the productions of Mr. Adams are the elaborate and studied compositions of a *Professor of Rhetoric,* written in the leisure and retirement of a literati at Harvard University, or while reposing amid the luxuries of foreign courts, a pensioner upon the bounty of our government, which he has slandered and traduced as penurious and ungrateful. The productions of Gen. Jackson, on the contrary, were principally written while engaged in the active and laborious service of his country; frequently amid the din and confusion of the camp, and sometimes in the very heat of battle. When the destinies of his country were suspended upon the prompt and immediate execution of important measures, there was no time for elegant metaphors, rhetorical flourishes, and well turned periods. When these circumstances are taken into consideration, it will be acknowledged by the liberal and candid of all parties, that it is singular indeed that the writings of Gen. Jackson do not furnish more inaccuracies. We do not profess to admire the character of a finished scholar. His style is clear, simple and unaffected; he conveys his ideas in a lucid and intelligible manner, perfectly adapted to the understandings and capacities of ordinary readers in every section of the community. In this respect he presents a striking and enviable contrast to the metaphorical embellishments and ridiculous bombast which characterize the writings of Mr. Adams, and which render many of his productions perfectly unintelligible, that this may not be considered as an idle assertion, we submit a few of the many proofs in possession.

We have before us the celebrated letter of J. Q. Adams to Harrison Gray Otis, published in 1808, containing strictures on Col. Timothy Pickering's address to his constituents, and justifying his own vote in favour of the embargo. This is a studied production, written with the express view to be submitted to the American people and has been considered by the friends of Mr. Adams as one of his ablest and happiest efforts. We extract as follows:

"When one of the senators from a state claims to his constituents that a particular measure or system of measures which received the vote and support of his colleague, *are* pernicious and destructive," &c. This is really too much for a professor of rhetoric—a *measure* which *has* received the vote and support of his colleague *are* pernicious! We challenge the production from the writings of Gen. Jackson of a more gross inaccuracy, or a more palpable violation of one of the simplest rules of syntax.

Again—"It is but little more than two years since this question was agitated both in England and America, with as much zeal, energy and ability as *ever was* displayed." This is about as good English as to say, the author of this extract are utterly ignorant of the first rudiments of our language.

Again: "If the *voice* of reason and justice could be heard, *they* would say, &c."

Errors like these, for which the professed scholar might well blush, are found interspersed through the writings of Mr. Adams. But the great objection to the writings of Mr. Adams is his peculiar style, which is singularly unfortunate for the official business of government. His ideas are generally involved in obscurity by studied attempts at fine writing, too frequent substitution of words of sense, or by throwing together a [illegible] medley of words, & thus constructing sentences without meaning or wholly unintelligible. In proof of this remark we extract the following from the publication now in use:

"I am not sufficiently confident in the sufficiency of my own wisdom to appeal by a [illegible] *application* [illegible] *the congenial feeling* [illegible] *one, not even my own native section of the Union.*"

[illegible] "application" is a surgical term, meaning something applied to a particular part of the body. What idea can be gathered from this sentence? Numerous others of the same character may be selected from this address to the yeomanry of the United States.

A further proof of the truth of our remarks, and one which is certainly a *literary* curiosity, we subjoin the following letter of J. Q. Adams to William Sullivan, esq. chairman of the Bunker Hill Monument association, in June 1826:

"In presenting you my acknowledgments for the obliging terms with which you have done me the goodness to enclose me the invitation of the Bunker Hill Monument Association to attend the approaching *celebration,* I have to ask of you the additional *obligation* that you would assure the *association* of my regret that my necessary distance from the [illegible] deprives me of the *gratification* which I should have enjoyed by taking part in this solemn *commemoration.*

I am with respect,
Sir, your very obedient servant,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS."

This reminds us of the following anathema which a country schoolmaster uttered against the tories:—"*Let them receive for their ration all the humectation which falls during the daily rotation, then they will not disturb the peace of the nation, by its subjugation to the domination of some foreign nation.*"

Some of the state papers of Mr. Adams are written in a style quite as ridiculous as this.

From the Bangor (Me.) Republican.

Uncle Sam's Extravagance for Horse-keeping.

The committee on retrenchment, appointed by the House of Representatives in Congress, have made a report detailing the "expenditures in the department of State."—It is a long Document, containing the accounts made out in that Department, and showing for what objects the public money, placed at the discretion of *Mr. Secretary Clay,* has been paid, in the three years of his *premiership.* It is a curious exhibit of extravagance, and were it not for indignation at such palpable waste and misapplication of the public money, could not be read without merriment.—Our readers, doubtless, all know that *clerks* are employed in the department of State; but it may not be so generally understood that *Horses* are also in requisition. In the three years of the present administration, it has cost *Uncle Sam* $1340, 87—to support the stable where Mr. Clay is chief *Ostler.* We have no room to give all the items that compose the aggregate; but will remark, that the *old gentleman* has been singularly unfortunate in his *horse dealings.* In 1826 he bought a horse of C. W. Boteler, at $70, for the Patent Office. And besides the former stock of saddlery, $66 60 was paid for those articles in five months. In 1827 *Uncle Sam* bought another horse of John Bettenger for $80; but cantering too hard for the old gentleman's ease, he *swapped* him away to S. A. Childs, giving $50 *to boot*—Having a strong propensity *to trade,* not long after he *swapped* again, paying a difference of $10 to H. McGee. And just as the old gentleman was comfortably provided according to his mind, some rogues stole "the horse;" and besides infinite vexation, it cost $55 50 to get him back again! Poor fellow—his two beasts this year cost him $565.13. And what is remarkable in his economy is, he frequently buys horses, saddles, martingales, bridles, whips, &c.—but never *sells* any; and in his *tradings* he always *gives boot* but never receives it.

Mr. Clay has also charged the government with several thousand dollars paid for *books;* without, in most instances, mentioning the kind. We notice however, $40 for "*lives and portraits of eminent Englishmen;*" and $75 for "*Edmondson's Heraldry and Carton's Peerage!*"—Now in the name of all that is Republican, what has Mr. Clay to do with *Heraldry* and the *Peerage?*—Besides these he has purchased for his amusement, books in most of the sciences and departments of literature—It may be well to inquire how far this useless waste of the *contingent* fund should be permitted.

Reasons for supporting J. Q. Adams for the Presidency.

Because he was educated in Europe, amongst the sons of Kings, princes and nobles, and *consequently* understands the art of governing.

Because he has contended that the people are their own worst enemies, and their hostility to monarchy is nothing but a mechanical antipathy to the name of a king or the sight of an innocent ribbon.

Because, he has contended that when the President recommends a measure, the representatives of the people ought not to hesitate nor deliberate, but implicitly succumb to the suggestions of their superior.

Because he voted in the Senate of the United States in favor of a property qualification in a voter, thereby recording himself an enemy to free suffrage.

Because he voted in the Senate of the United States against the abolition of the Slave Trade—thereby recording himself *an advocate of the Slave-Trade* which has since been declared piracy.

Because he refused to pay the amount of his subscription, 1000 dollars, in a joint stock company, for a turnpike road through Quincy, after said road had been made—thereby cheating the company out of 1000 dollars, through a loop-hole of the law.

Because he suffered to be protested, and refused to pay a note he had endorsed for 187 dollars, contending that as the drawer of the note endorsed by him was a married woman, the note was a nullity in law, and that he would not pay one cent of it; but offered to compromise by paying the half, which offer was rejected by the creditor Mr. Kerr of Georgetown—thereby proving that he will take advantage of any quibble of the law.

Because, during the late war, when a Minister at Ghent, in Russia, he wrote a letter, in which he declared our government weak and penurious with but five frigates for a navy, and scarcely five regiments for an army—divided among ourselves more by passion than principle—*with half the nation sold to the enemy* by their ignorance and their prejudices—and tauntingly enquired how the Americans could expect to stand before the mass of force which their gigantic enemy, England, was collecting to crush them at a blow.

Because, when a Minister at Ghent, he was willing to barter away the navigation of the Mississippi to the British, for the paltry consideration of the Cod fisheries—thereby proving that he would sacrifice the western country for the sake of a small boon to the Yankee states. This is proved in a pamphlet the publication of which was paid for by Henry Clay,—before he sold himself to J. Q. Adams for the "safe precedent."

Because, when Minister to Russia he charged the United States government several thousand dollars for journies which he never performed—thereby securing by craftiness, what he had no claim to by justice.

Because, he observes a mysterious silence on the subject of the secret charges of treason urged by him against the Federalists of New England, to Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Giles—thereby refusing to substantiate the same.

Because he was guilty of intrigue, management and bargain in securing to himself the Presidency of the United States.—

1. In that he interlined a letter, with his own hand, pledging himself, in case of his election to keep in view the promotion of the Federal party.—See the public prints respecting the Webster pledge.
2. In that he negotiated directly or indirectly to appoint Henry Clay Secretary of State, in consideration of Clay's securing his election by his western influence—Proved by the confession of Trimble, Johnson, Metcalfe—The testimony of Moore, Call, &c.—See the Address of the Central Committee of the District of Columbia in reply to Clay's address.
3. In that he also tampered with the Honorable Henry R. Warfield, a member of Congress from Md., and secured his vote by certain explanations. See the statement of Mr. Warfield to Dr. Zollickoffer, attested by the Doctor's certificate.
4. In that he had a private interview with Henry Clay, which united in a mutual understanding and the securement of Mr. Clay's vote. See the statement of the Hon. Mr. Plumer of New Hampshire in reference to the letter of his cousin Wm. Plumer.

Because, he contends that the representative ought not to be palsied by the will of his constituents—i. e. that the representative is not the servant of the people.

Because he pretended to be in favor of a direct popular election of the Presidency; and afterwards opposed the adoption of such a measure.

Because he has apostatized from both the federal and the democratic parties.

Because he recommends a mission to Panama to improve the moral and religious condition of the Catholics of South America—contrary to the fundamental principle of our government, that we ought not to interfere with the religion of any country.

Because he has neglected the interests of the country—first by the loss of the British colonial trade, and then by the sacrifice of the French colonial trade—thereby depriving the Farmers and Manufacturers of the United States of two important markets for the products of their labor—See the debates in Congress.

Because he has suffered the insults heaped upon the United States flag by the Emperor of Brazil, without resisting them, or laying an account thereof before the people—and pusilanimously made a treaty without first waiting to hear the testimony of the Charge des Affairs who had been driven home by insult. See Conde Raguet's appeal to the people of the United States.

Because he has countenanced a most shameful waste of the public money.—See the reports and debates in Congress late session.

Because he has countenanced the murderous practice of duelling, in his official capacity as President, by suffering Henry Clay, his Secretary of State to challenge and shoot at John Randolph of Roanoke for words spoken in debate in the Senate of the U. States.

Who would not support J. Q. Adams when such recommendations as these can be urged in his behalf? *Citizen.*

GENERAL JACKSON'S TEMPER.

[From the New-Hampshire Patriot.]

Every tory and amalgamation paper that has been published in the country since the merits of Gen. Jackson have been so deeply felt by the people as to place him before them as the individual most likely to fill the presidential chair after the next election, has teemed with tirades upon the *shocking cruel, blood-thirsty* temper of that distinguished citizen. And by way of example and encouragement to their allies in this great work of blasting the fame of the great man of whose reputation Great Britain stands in awe, the last London Quarterly Review, the demi-official mouth-piece of the British government, comes out in two or three pages of the coarsest abuse of Gen. Jackson—quite after the fashion of Binns, Moore & Co.

That Gen. Jackson is a person of marked and decisive character is his greatest claim to the confidence of the nation. Never was a man entitled to be relied on in the hour of trial who does not possess that character. In ranging through his long life of public services, it is possible that two or three cases may be found where, sitting by our fire sides without knowing the particular circumstances of the cases, we may be satisfied in our own mind that his course of conduct has not been precisely such as we should have adopted—that we should not have been so hasty—that we should have deliberated more than he did. And is this the manner by which the reputation of public men is to be settled? Is there a private individual in the nation who does not convict himself of similar foibles? Is there a public man who does not stand in the same relation to the rest of the world? To say nothing of Gen. Washington, who was attempted to be removed from his command during the revolutionary war by the intrigues of Lee and Conway on charges precisely similar, or of any other military man, the nature of whose employments renders them particularly obnoxious to such charges—are there no faults of temper discernible in the distinguished civilians of our country?

Take a single instance from that model of all perfection, *John Quincy Adams:* In consequence of a gross personal affront given by this accomplished diplomatist to Commodore Porter, either through ignorance or design, which the honourable feelings of that distinguished officer would not permit him to overlook without an apology, the ordinary intercourse of civilized life had become suspended between them at the time of the arrival of the "Nation's Guest" at Washington. At the levee at the President's house held in his honor, the eye of the veteran anxiously sought the man whose naval fame in Europe was co-extensive with that of our country. Inquiring if Com. Porter was present, he was informed of the reason of his absence. The chivalrous Lafayette immediately repaired to the residence of Com. Porter, and after expressing his regret that he had not met him under different circumstances, requested the commodore to accompany him to the President's house, where he would take charge of an arrangement between them. The gallant Commodore, placing entire confidence in the honourable views of the venerable soldier, assented—on the arrival of the two heroes at the house of Mr. Adams, what was the deportment of that meek [illegible] POLISHED GENTLEMAN? *He* [illegible] *his back upon them—his hands clenched—his teeth* [illegible] *and his countenance indicative of* [illegible] *good nature.* This outrage by the President of the Nation to the guest of the Nation, in the palace of the Nation, [illegible] towards a man whose character belonged to the *Nation,* in the view of every man accustomed to the decencies of civilized society, compared with the conduct of Gen. Jackson, even stated by his enemies in the cases of Dickenson, Benton or Dinsmoor, is like the blackness of midnight! Gen. Lafayette stated he never was so shocked in his life, and Com. Porter immediately left the country under circumstances familiar to all. TACITUS.

Extract of a letter from Nashville, dated May 8th, 1828.

"I have intelligence from Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, and feel satisfied that Jackson will get the votes of all those states. In some the vote will be close but we will succeed. The administration party is becoming desperate to a degree hitherto unknown. In Nashville a few days since, that party composed of all sorts and sizes, could muster, according to their own account, but forty, and in Rutherford county, voting 2700 votes, they could muster but nine men! !

That you may know to what extent the abuse of Gen. Jackson is carried on, I will state some facts, which you may use if you think them worth notice.

Double letters are sent from Boston, from parts of good old Pennsylvania, and some from Washington city, without signatures, containing the most vulgar and obscene language, and allusions to Mrs. Jackson of the veriest blackguardism; sometimes carricatures are sent to him of the most shameless comparison. Forgeries are sent off from this place through the post office to be used against the general at a distance. (Vide Nat. Journal.

Thus when the general is pursuing his peaceful avocations at home, and endeavouring to increase the wealth of the republic by his own labor, contributing with equal zeal to its prosperity in peace, that he did to the success of its triumphant honor and glory in war, aloof from the political foments of the day, and wishing only for the prosperity and happiness of his country, and the perpetuity of its free institutions, to see him thus hunted and pursued by the base *minions* and *wretches,* suborned by a dynasty of political *vampires,* that they may be enabled to suck the remaining blood of the people, is monstrous! what has Gen. Jackson done to merit this from any man who wears in his bosom an American heart? Was it the acquisition of a new state to the Union? (Alabama;) was it the extension of the settlements of Mississippi and Tennessee, by the extinguishment of Indian title by order of his government? was it by annexing the Florida provinces to the republic? was it by the privations and dangers which he endured for his country? was it by the glory and renown which he achieved for her citizens in battle? was it by his submission to the constitution of his country? was it by retiring from office, whenever the emergency which had called him to office had ceased? or rather, is it not because he is the enemy to kings, despots, and usurpers?* because those now in power have acquired it by corruption, and as their title to power depends upon the prostration of virtue and patriotism, will they not try every means to destroy the good and great, and to exalt the vicious, by treason against the rights of the people.—*N. Y. Enq.*

*His letter to Mr. Monroe relative to Yturbide!

JOHN WOODS, *Administration consistency.*—General Jackson is represented as a murderer, because he did not *pardon Woods a second time.* But what is their conduct towards Col. Williams of Tennessee? Why he was appointed *charge de affaires* to Guatamela among the first appointments of Adams and Co. Yet this same highly favored Col. Williams, was *Judge Advocate* of the court martial who tried Woods, and *refused to recommend him to mercy.* Surely the coalition must think their cause desperate, when they rest principally on this point.—But as a pert Chilicothe Lawyer said at the circuit court last summer, "*the case of the militiamen is our only string to pull.*" *People's Press.*

A prominent republican of the county informed us a few days since, that he had been a uniform supporter of Mr. Adams, till he had read some of the violent attacks on Gen. Jackson, which had been forwarded to him from Washington & other places. "These," said he, "were too much." He thought he knew the character of Gen. Jackson too well, and believed he had done too much for his country, to merit such abuse—*and he should henceforth support him.*

This is the language of thousands. They were willing to support Mr. Adams, until they saw the character of their country's greatest benefactor wantonly traduced, when they resolved on his protection. [*Saratoga Sen.*

The Adams men here are so confoundedly ashamed of Mr. Clay's Baltimore speech, that they swear that the extracts about "war, pestilence & famine," are not genuine. They say they will not believe that Clay was drunk or crazy—and as they cannot believe that any man in his sober senses could have uttered such impious trash, they conclude that it must be a forgery of the Jackson party. *Boston Statesman.*

SHAMEFUL.

In looking over the Adams black book, or report of the retrenchment committee, there is one item which is disgraceful: Page 31.

"*Paid for boot and shoe blacking for Indians $215.*"

There must be some roguery about this. Indians wear moccasins; we never saw one with boots or shoes; and then what a sum for a cabinet to pay, which boasts that they expend the people's money "with an eye to the strictest economy." What can Mr. Charles King say, in defence or explanation of this item.—*N. Y. Enq.*

Two Signs.—The New York Ithica Journal informs us that the *Norwalk Reporter,* of Huron county, Ohio, and the *Republican,* of Plattsburgh, New York, have thrown off the Ebony and Topaz livery, and declared in favor of the People's candidate, General ANDREW JACKSON.

Two more Signs.—The Muskingum Messenger, a very spirited paper published at [illegible] Fayetteville, *Ohio,* has recently come out for Jackson, and so also has a paper recently established at Millersburg, Ohio. There are sure to be Jackson *men* where there are Jackson *papers;* and they are not often established where there are only a few.

Nest Boxes and Barrel Covers.

80,000 *Cane, suitable for Reedmakers.*
300 *Nests Sugar Boxes.*
200 *Barrel Covers.*
100 *Butter Prints.*

100 groce of Lamp Wick, assorted sizes, Spiggots and fossets, suitable for hogsheads, barrels, kegs, and hydrants, shoe, sweeping, dusting and other brushes, sifters, mudlers, and lime squeezers, fancy and common bellows, pound, half pound and and quarter pound Butter Prints, of various patterns, fishing lines and rods, butter bowls and trays, baskets, wash and cake boards twine, and cord, patent taps, humming and common tops, nests of sugar boxes and tubs, boot & shoe blacking, towel rollers, potato and turnip mashers, rolling pins, carpenters' or joiners' chalk lines, spoons and paddles, trenchers, crabbing and cabbage nets.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms, by

VALERIUS DUKEHART,
No. 101½ Baltimore, between South and Calvert Streets.
Baltimore, 6th mo. 24. tow

VALUABLE PROPERTY
AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM, situated at the mouth of Wicomico Creek, in Somerset county, Md. containing about 300 acres and known by the name of "Kibble's Destiny." The improvements are an excellent two story frame house, necessary out-buildings—with A peach orchard containing nearly 1000 trees—Also, a good apple orchard.

Vessels of a large burden can come within 20 yards of the house.

☞ The crops of corn and wheat on the farm will be sold with the land—There are about 175,000 of the former and of the latter about forty bushels were sown.

For further particulars and terms apply to
JOSHUA MORRIS.
May 20, 1828.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of disposing of his real estate, being and lying in Worcester county, Md. and situated on Dividing Creek. The landed estate consists of 2000, or more acres. The improvements are a dwelling house and out buildings with a good SAW and GRIST MILL, both in excellent order; also a young orchard. About 100 acres of the land is in a good state of cultivation.

There is, on one part of the above property, an abundance of *Iron Ore,* which would warrant the erection of a Forge, and prove an object of value to a purchaser acquainted with, and calculated for, such an undertaking.

The terms of sale will be—one third down, and 3 years for the payment of the balance. For further particulars apply to
JOHN MORRIS.
April 22 kd

FOR RENT,

FOR the ensuing year or for a term of years, the FARM on Little-Monie, now occupied by Mitchell Phœbus.

For terms apply to
JAMES POLK.
June 3, 1828. kw

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of the State of Maryland against Peter Bell, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land called Casqua, containing 200 acres, more or less—part of Casqua and part of Woodfield containing 250 acres, more or less; also a horse and gig, which I shall proceed to sell on the premises on Friday the 27th instant, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. for cash, to the highest and best bidder to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
June 5—10 jb

PROPOSALS
For publishing in the City of Philadelphia, Pa.
THE PRACTICAL
FARMER'S MAGAZINE,
OR
Agricultural and Literary Gazette.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE is designed to contain information drawn from Authentic Sources relative to the improvement and management of remarkable Farms, sources of manure, number and kind of Stock, farming utensils, labourers, dairies, &c.; Agricultural Improvements; drawings and descriptions of Useful Inventions; critical notices and reviews of such publications as may tend to the interests of the Husbandman: improvements in the breed of Domestic Animals; accounts of such Foreign and Domestic trees, shrubs, vines, plants, seeds and grains, as are considered necessary or useful for subsistence, comfort or ornament, with Information relative to their treatment, growth, requisite kinds of soil, &c.; and in short, whatever may tend to increase the product of the soil, and advance the Rural Economy of the country.

Insertion will always be given to such Reports, Addresses and Papers, as may be communicated for publication, by the several Agricultural Societies of this and other states.

A Land Register will contain as far as practicable, a list of farms, which are now, or may hereafter be, For Sale, account of their size, situation, quality and such other particulars as may be deemed Useful.

Space will be afforded the Solid and Sterling Beauties of Literature, the useful arts and science, Chemistry, Natural History and Philosophy, Biography and Travels, states of the Markets in the principal Sea Ports, &c. &c.

TERMS.

The Farmer's Magazine will be published semi-monthly, the price is three dollars, payable either at the time of subscribing, or on receipt of the first number. That form and size has been adopted, which is deemed most convenient for *binding,* while the *quality* of the paper, the *beauty* of the type, (*entirely new,*) and the general execution of the work, will be such, as it is hoped will reflect credit on the Publishers, and gratify its patrons.

☞ Address (post paid) Thomas C. Clarke, agent for the Proprietors, No. 48, Market St. Phil'a. *May 17*

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this office.

THE CORNUCOPIA.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

FROM ZION'S HERALD.

HEAVEN.

Heaven is a world of pure delight,
Where joys spontaneous rise,
No scenes of sorrow there to blight
The glories of the skies;
In all that radiant world is found
No jarring or discordant sound.

Heaven is a world of calm repose
Where weary pilgrims rest;
Where every gentle breeze that blows
Cheers up the fainting breast;
There's not in heaven a harp unstrung,
There's not a note that's left unsung.

Heaven is a world of joys unknown,
A land where angels dwell,
Bending, they stand around the throne,
And notes melodious swell;—
So sweetly roll their years away,
In one unclouded, perfect day.

Heaven is a world where God resides,
His more peculiar seat;
Where Christ in glorious form abides,
Where saints and seraphs meet;—
Meet to unite in one accord
In praises to their common Lord.

Heaven is a world where spirits dwell
Secure from earth born care;
The storms that wreck this lower world
Are hushed to silence there.—
To Heaven, O Father, may we go
When death has laid our bodies low.

THE ODE OF SAPPHO.

Blest as the Gods, me thinks, is he,
Th' enamour'd youth, that sits by thee,
Hearing thy silver tones the while,
Warm'd by the love-exciting smile.

While gazing on thee, fair and blest!
Wild transports heav'd my glowing breast;
My fluttering accents soon grew weak,
My quiv'ring lips refused to speak.

My voice was lost—the subtle flame
Of love pervaded all my frame,
O'er my film'd eyes a darkness hung,
My ears with hollow murmurs rung.

Cold moisture every pore distilled,
My frame a sudden tremour chill'd,
My colour went—I felt decay—
I sunk, and fell, and swoon'd away.

HAPPY PARENTAL DISCIPLINE.

From the Parent's Monitor, by Rev. David Barker. Just published in London.

"The son of a minister, now living, had by some means excited the displeasure of his father. His father thought it right to be *reserved* for an hour or two, and when asked a question about the business of the day, he was very short in his answer to his son; an hour or more elapsed; the time was nearly arrived when the youth was to repeat his lessons. He came into his father's study, and said, 'Papa, I cannot learn my lessons except you are reconciled; I am very sorry I have offended you, I hope you will forgive me, I think I shall never offend again.' His father replied, "All I wish is to make you sensible of your fault; when you acknowledge it, you know all is easily reconciled with me." 'Then, Papa,' says he, 'give me the token of reconciliation, and seal it with a kiss.' The hand was given, and the seal most heartily exchanged, on each side. 'Now,' exclaimed the dear boy, 'I will learn Latin and Greek with any body;' and fled to his little study. 'Stop, stop,' exclaimed his father, 'have you not a heavenly Father? If what you have done be evil, *He* is displeased, and you must apply to *Him* for forgiveness. With tears starting in his eyes, he said, 'Papa, *I went to Him first;* I knew except he was reconciled, I could do nothing;' and with tears now fast rolling, he said, 'I hope, I hope, He has forgiven me, and now I am happy.' His father never had occasion to look at him with a shade of disapprobation from that time till his death.

From the American Farmer.

MAGNOLIA MACROPHYLLA.

Sir—The magnolia macrophylla one of the most magnificient of our native trees is now in full bloom at the nurseries of D. & C. Landreth, near Philadelphia, and is so truly worthy of notice that I cannot refrain from attempting a description of it for insertion in your columns. The specimen, to which I more particularly refer (for their nurseries contain several of considerable size,) is estimated at upwards of thirty feet in height, and measures three feet above the ground, and eight inches in diameter. The upper surface is smooth, of a light green colour—The under glaucous, form a coating of pubescent, and marked with prominent veins, alternately proceeding from the midrib—and are invariably arranged in clusters of four, or more, near the extremity of the branches.

As respects the flower, it is difficult to give a description calculated to convey an adequate idea of its majesty. Mr. Nuttall, in his "Genera of N. A. Plants" states it to be the largest flower of any other American plant. In the nurseries herein referred to, they generally measure eight inches in length, and when fully expanded, sixteen inches in diameter, giving a circumference of nearly four feet. It is composed of but six petals, white or slightly inclined to cream colour. The three inner ones, marked near the ball, with a purple spot of about an inch square—forming a remarkable contrast with (this excepted) its unsulied purity.

Let the reader figure to himself a tree of the size here named, with clusters of immense leaves, hanging pendant or horizontally, and waving in the air like vast two-coloured wings—the extremity of each branch, crowned with a flower of a size to be *individually* conspicuous at a distance of two or three hundred yards; and he has but a faint idea of the tree attempted to be described.—The contracted localities in which this tree is found growing indigenously has been remarked by all the botanists who have traversed our continent. Mr. Nuttall says, he first observed it near the banks of Cumberland river, Tenn. but of small size. Michaux observes in his "North American Sylva," 3d half vol. page 263, "In the month of June, 1789, in the first journey made by my father from Charleston to the mountains of North Carolina, I accompanied him, and discovered this tree which he immediately judged to be a new species of magnolia. The spot on which we found this magnificent vegetable is in North Carolina, ten miles south of Lincolnton, and two hundred and fifty miles from Charleston. Our extensive researches in quest of it in the upper parts of the Southern states, and those subsequently made by several English botanists, east of the Alleghanies which were alike unsuccessful, sufficiently prove that it is extremely rare between the mountains and the sea. West of the range in Tennessee, it is more common; but even here only a few trees are found together at intervals of forty or fifty miles, as I had an opportunity of observing during my journey in the western states in 1803.

It is now many years since it was added to the collection of Messrs. Landreth, and is found perfectly hardy; the youngest plants enduring the severest frost uninjured—easily cultivated, and thriving readily in most situations. It is, therefore much to be regretted it yet remains to be generally introduced.

The changes wrought on my vegetables by careful cultivation and attention is too generally known to be necessary to repeat; and the present case is an instance of it worthy of remark. Michaux states that in its native soil, "it does not exceed thirty-five feet in height and four or five inches in diameter." The estimate of the height of the specimen here spoken of is believed to be pretty accurate, and should no accident interfere, it will certainly attain a much larger size, the shoots of each year being strong and vigorous.—The diameter of the tree is from actual measurement. The flowers he also states "when fully blown are sometimes eight or nine inches in diameter;" and a size but about one half which they arrive at in the nurseries herein referred to. D.

Philadelphia Co. June, 1828.

Admirable remark.—One of the best and readiest answers we recollect to have heard, was made last year at the meeting held in Julien Hall, for the suppression of intemperance. A highly respectable gentleman present, had his misgivings about the propriety of making entire abstinence the ground work of reform, and frankly declared that neither courtesy to his visiting friends nor the usage of social life, would permit him to subscribe to this restriction. Among other illustrations to prove that spirits might be often advantageously used, he instanced those authors who were said to draw their inspiration from the bottle, and who wrote best when most intoxicated. He alluded particularly to the supposed declaration of lord Byron, that some of his best productions were written under the influence of gin. The Rev. Mr. Pierpont (we must be excused for naming him in print) in an answer, very happily said, "I very much doubt the truth of the story related of the noble bard: but if it be true Mr. Chairman, I believe he was more under the influence of gin when he made this confession, than when he wrote his poetry!" The effect of this reply was prodigious: notwithstanding the character and solemnity of the meeting, the audience expressed their strong sensations in some rounds of thundering applause.—*Philanthropist.*

MARTIN LUTHER IN HIS CLOSET.

I cannot (says Titus Theodorus, one of the German Reformers) enough admire the cheerfulness, constancy, faith and hope of Luther, even in these trying times. He constantly feeds these good affections by a very diligent study of the Word of God. Then, not a day passes in which he does not employ in prayer at least three of his best hours. Once I happened to hear him at prayer. O what spirit, what faith, was there in his expressions! He petitions God with as much reverence as if he were actually in the divine presence; and yet with as firm a hope and confidence as he would address a father or a friend. "I know," said he, thou art our Father and our God: therefore I am sure thou wilt bring to naught the persecutors of thy children. For shouldest thou fail to do this, thine own cause, being connected with ours, would be endangered. It is entirely thine own concern: we, by thy providence, have been compelled to take a part. Thou, therefore will be our defence!" While I was listening to Luther praying in this manner, at a distance, my soul seemed to be on fire within me; to hear the man address God so like a friend, and yet with so much gravity and reverence; and also to hear him, in the course of his prayer, insisting upon the promises contained in the Psalms, as if he was sure his petitions would be granted.

From the Baltimore American.

The Philadelphia Quarter Sessions have just decided that a certain John Hodges, or Hodge, had no right to beat the "partner of his bosom," as some men's wives are somewhat absurdly called. They are partners in their vexations, their losses and their wretchedness, and have often an undivided property in their ill usage. The story of Hodge's dame is short and simple; but it is a story after the life. Hodge, after the fashion of his betters, first "abused his spouse by *abuses* and words." Then falling into a less sophisticated course of action, he beat her "with" his fist, *by kicks;*" and afterwards, with a caprice that would have done honour to more irritable nerves, in more luxurious stations, "he first turned her out of the house, and complained that she would not come back." Byron could not have displayed a more variable humor, though he might have enveloped it in a better sounding stanza than Hodge had his moments of relenting, when he would politely offer to take back his wife, on condition of her forgiving him. There are some men who think to heal all sores by a few soft words, as the Saxon laws made abuse payable for by a measure of *honey.*—That Hodge was a sad dog, more worthy "to be forgotten than forgiven," is evident from the fact, that though his spouse consented afterwards "to lodge with him, she had to *set* up all night at the window, *watching for her life.*" Hodge's counsel objected that a wife is a competent witness against her husband, only in cases of *violent* beating, or of murder (qu. of the wife?) and that the husband has a right to administer moderate castigation to his wife. But Judge King charged the jury, that "the *English* rule that a man may correct his wife, is not law in Pennsylvania." In a country where intoxication lends new weight to the "argument ad baculum," which Mrs. John Hodge would translate, "beating by kicks," it is well to take such forcible reasoning out of the hands of every Hodge of a husband.

WIND PUMP.—Captain Brownell, of Boston has invented a machine by means of which 7000 gallons of water per hour can be discharged from the hold of a ship at sea.—It consists, says the Boston Bulletin, in the adaption of the principle of the common windmill, as to supersede the necessity of manual labour at the pumps, while at the same time it accomplishes an inconceivably greater amount of mechanical work. The idea of this invention was suggested to Capt. B. by pure necessity. He was at sea, with a ship so leaky, that in spite of the exertions of his crew, the leak continued to gain upon them for several days in succession. In this emergency he was driven to the utmost exercise of his inventive faculties, and, after repeated trials, when his men had become utterly exhausted and discouraged, succeeded in rigging a rude pump upon this principle, by which means alone he saved his ship and all on board. An experiment has been tried on a brig of one hundred and thirty tons.—A hole two inches in diameter was bored through her bottom, into which the water was suffered to flow to the depth of eighteen inches, when the process of pumping was commenced, the aperture still remaining open. In 50 minutes the vessel was freed, the pumps being entirely drained. The inventor has also contrived a wheel, which, with very little manual exertion, may be applied with great effect to the apparatus in case of a calm, or of accident to the shafts of the vanes. The whole machinery is portable, and may be easily separated and stowed away—the very largest occupying a space of only six feet in length by two or three deep.

Astronomy.—In the month of February, 1825, M. Struve undertook, with the large telescope made for him at Munich, a general view of the heavens, visible at Dorpat—having especially in view the double stars. After two years indefatigable labour he has discovered, that of more than 120,000 stars 3,060 belonged to the first four classes of double stars—whereas the catalogue which he had drawn up in 1820, contained only 500 of this kind. So remarkable an increase in one of the most important branches of the science has induced the University of Dorpat to publish a new catalogue of double stars. This is accompanied by a correct and well engraved chart of the heavens, and by a report with some preliminary and general remarks on the nature of the fixed stars, and the motions of those celestial bodies, the immobility of which was, at no very remote period, taken for granted by all astronomers. *Foreign Quarterly Review.*

THE HARVEST.

The Western Virginian of the 6th states that "the approaching harvest promises to be one of the most abundant that has crowned the labours of the husbandmen for many years."—The last Petersburg "Old Dominion" says "the wheat, except the portion of it in this section of country, lately inundated by the great fall of rain which we noticed a few days ago, never looked better, and promises a plenteous harvest indeed. We understand, that it is probable wheat will start at from 85 to 95 cents."

Large Hail.—A communicated paragraph in the Petersburg Intelligencer, states that the neighbourhood of Darvill's, in Dinwiddie, Va. was visited on Friday, the 30th ult. by one of the severest hail storms within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. The size of the hail was uncommonly large—many of them measuring nine inches in circumference.

Spring propelling Rudder.—A machine of this name, formed by thin pieces of metal, or elastic wood, fastened to a strong rudder stock, and receiving a waving (sculling) motion from the tiller, is advertised by Wm. Willis, at Charleston, with free liberty to make use of it for three years, although patented by the inventor.

New Invention.—Mr. Pliny Weller, of York, Livingston co. has invented and put in operation, a machine for making barrel staves which takes them from the log, and prepares them for the truss hoop. It will with the attendance of a man and one boy, dress 3600 per day. A day's labour in the usual way is, we understand 200. The value of this invention in a country where so many barrels are used, must be immense.—*Rochester Observer.*

In 1700 there were about 200,000 souls in Venice, and now there are barely half the number. There were formerly 8000 gondoliers, now there are barely 2000. There were formerly 3000 private gondolas belonging to the nobility, now the number is scarcely worth mentioning.

The Sublime.—An eminent auctioneer, not far from Great Welnethan in selling a wind mill by auction the other day, by way of recommendation, observed—"The mill is seated upon the summit of a beautiful eminence, towered beyond obstruction; she opens her nostrils at the atmosphere, and while she inhales the breeze, her revolving powers at immeasurable rate, wheel the wealth into the coffers of the possessor."

Oil Stones.—A quarry of this stone has been discovered in Perry co., Ohio, said to be superior to the best Turkey oil stones, for sharpening razors &c.

Things upon a large scale!—Mr. Roffinac, Mayor of New Orleans, has addressed a memoir to his constituents, in which he states that the population of that city has doubled *every ten years* since 1794, the shipping has increased since October, 1822, from 144,179 tons, to 204,460; in October last the city debt is $263,600, its expenses $171,000, its revenue $200,379.

The merchandise landed at Sandusky, Ohio, amounted during the last season, to $1,319,323. It should be recollected that Sandusky is on Lake Erie. What an immense mass of merchandise, therefore, may be expected to pass through that port when the Grand Canal of Ohio is completed!

The Ulster Iron Works, for making and rolling Iron, when in full operation, will employ one hundred and seventy-five men, and manufacture 200 tons per week, from pig iron, into rounds, squares, flats, hoops, boiler plate, sheet iron, &c.

The Saugerties Paper Manufactory in Ulster county, on the Hudson, when in complete operation, will employ about three hundred and sixty persons, and is capable of turning out 25,000 square feet of paper in an hour—said to be of the first quality—probably the largest paper manufactory in the United States.—*Richmond Compiler.*

Anecdote.—When Constantine was chosen Emperor, he found several Christians in office, and he issued an edict requiring them to renounce their faith, or quit their places. Most of them gave up their offices to preserve their consciences; but some cringed and renounced Christianity. When the emperor had thus made full proof of their disposition and character, he removed all who thus basely complied with his supposed wishes, and retained the others, saying, "that those who would desert their Divine Master would desert him, and were not worthy his confidence."

Two gentlemen were walking in Holiday street last week, about the hour which the industrious servants of the mop and brush usually devote to cleaning the pavement before the door. It happened that the bucket was in the centre of the walk, and one of the gentlemen accidentally stumbled against it. "My dear friend," exclaimed the other "I lament your death exceedingly!" "My death!" "Yes—you have just kicked the *bucket!*"—"Not so," rejoined his friend, "I have only turned a little *pale*"—(pail.)

The wonderful sagacity and discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton being the subject of conversation in a mixed company, some knowing person observed that he thought the philosopher must have had intercourse with a *demon.* "Aye, that he had," said a shrewd fellow, "and I can tell you his name—it was *Demon*-Stration."

Lord Kelly had a remarkable red face.—One day Foote solicited him to look over his garden wall to ripen his melons.

A farmer in the interior of Massachusetts, was thus accosted by his landlord. "John I am going to raise your rent." "Thank you sir," said John, "for I cannot *raise* it myself."

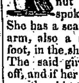
SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court, at the suit of Henry Lankford, administrator of Pierce Riggin against Henry J. Riggin; by virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, one at the suit of Elizabeth J. C. Stewart by William Miles her guardian, one do. at the suit of Mary A. Stewart by William Miles her guardian; by virtue of six writs of Fieri Facias issued by Burton Cannon, a justice of the peace for Somerset county, to wit:—one at the suit of Levin Tiler, executor of Samuel Milborn, 1 do. at the suit of Isaac Riggin, administrator of Noah Riggin, 2 at the suits of Roland Bevins, 1 do. at the suit of James Stewart, 1 do. at the suit of Robert Lankford; by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by William Costen, a justice of the peace for Somerset county, at the suit of Richard H. Samson, at the use of James Samson, at the use of Burton Cannon, all the above writs against Henry J. Riggin, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—One negro man Jim, 1 do. woman Ann, 1 do. Nelly, 1 do. Esther, 1 do. boy Dave, 1 do. girl Margaret, 1 do. Case, 1 do. Jane, 1 do. Eliza, 8 head of horses, 2 yokes of oxen, 4 head of cattle, 20 head of sheep, 6 feather beds and furniture, 1 corner cupboard, 1 clock, 1 sideboard, 1 desk, 1 walnut table, 8 pine do. 1 stand, 1 lot of earthen ware, 1 dozen chairs, 1 safe, 2 trunks, 1 lot of knives and forks, 1 grind stone, 1 hand mill, 1 wain cart, 1 carriage, 1 wheat fan, 1 lot of casks, 1 cider mill, 1 cross-cut saw, 1 hand do. 3 ploughs, 3 harrows, 3 axes, 1 lot of iron, 150 bushels of corn, more or less, 14 stacks of fodder, more or less, 1 lot of flax in the straw, 2 pair of and-irons, 3 ox yokes, 3 ox chains, 6 hives with bees, 1 lot of tin ware, 1 lot of coopers' ware, 1 looking glass, 2 guns, 1 tract of land called Gray's Purchase, containing 100 acres, 1 do. Dudly, 50 acres, 1 do. Rawley Hill, 50 acres, 1 do. part of Unity Enlarge, 43 acres, 1 do. Privilege 30 acres, 1 do. part of Privilege, 20 acres, 1 do. part of Phillips' Conclusion, 200 acres, 1 do. part of Friend's Assistance, 90 acres, 1 do. part of Pasturage, 20 acres, all the above tracts containing more or less acres—which I shall proceed to sell at the court-house door on TUESDAY the 8th of JULY next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

June 17, 1828. wp

35 DOLLARS REWARD.



STOLEN or ran away from the subscriber, on the 6th day of May, 1827, negro BETTY—about 19 or 20 years of age, of dark chestnut colour, speaks quick, when spoken to, and lisps in her speech. She has a scar from the kine pock on her arm, also a scar on the top of her right foot, in the shape of a heart, quite notable. The said girl was pregnant when she went off, and if her child be living, it is nearly five months old at this time. It is thought unnecessary to describe her clothing as they probably would have been changed by this time. This girl was conveyed to me, as security for the payment of money by Henry I. Riggin, and it is expected that she is either in the neighbourhood of Princess-Anne or Wetipquin. Any person taking up said negro Betty, and lodging her in Somerset county jail, shall receive the above reward, and all charges paid by

WILLIAM WHITE,
near Snowhill, Md.

June 10 kf

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Sarah Huston use of William W. Handy against James W. Dashiell, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro man Sampson, one do. Shadrick, one do. Huett, one do. Moses, one do. Albert, one do. John, one woman Betty, one do. Harriet, one do. Sally, one do. Sophiah, and one child Milly, which I shall proceed to sell at the Court-House door, in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the first day of July next, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

June 10 uk

CAMBRIDGE HOTEL,

Sign of the Steam-Boat & Stages.

THE Subscriber continues to keep this handsome establishment, a few doors above his old stand, in a very central part of the town, where he is prepared at all times for the reception of travellers, and others, who may please give him a call. His house is well furnished; the rooms private and comfortable; his bar supplied with a choice selection of the best Liquors; his stable stored with good provender, and his prices regulated by the times. By strict attention to his business, he flatters himself with a continuation of those customers who have been so liberal heretofore, to whom he gratefully acknowledges himself indebted.

The public's obt. servant,

WM. C. RIDGAWAY.

N.B. His Hack runs to the Cambridge wharf to meet the Steam-Boat *Maryland,* on her arrival from Baltimore every Tuesday & Friday evening. Also for the conveyance of passengers from his house to the boat on her departure every Wednesday and Saturday morning, *free of charge.* He has, for the accommodation of persons who are going on to Baltimore, rented a private stable with a fine grazing lot, well enclosed, for the purpose of taking at livery horses at a low price, which shall be regulated by the price of grain, hay, &c. he is prepared at all times with fine horses and carriages, for the conveyance of Travellers to any part of the Peninsula.

W. C. R.

Cambridge, June 3, 1828.

EASTMAN'S MANUFACTORY OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

At No. 36 Pratt street, opposite the United Hotel, Baltimore.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has on hand a large assortment of Gideon Davis' Improved Patent PLOUGHS of cast and wrought Shares, with and without Coulters; Hill-side, Substratum and Shovel Ploughs; a large stock of Cultivators of superior quality; Harrows; Swingletrees, double and single; Cornshellers and Washing Machines. Also on hand as usual; his Patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters, which have given universal satisfaction, and Brown's Vertical Wool Spinners; Cast-steel Axes; Grubbing Hoes, Picks and Mattocks, which he warrants of superior quality; very superior Oil Stones, saturated with oil—all of which will be sold at reasonable prices for cash or acceptances in this city.

His very extensive sales of the above articles for the last 3 years is an evidence of the general satisfaction he has given to his numerous customers, and he flatters himself that with the increased pains he has taken in selecting his timber and other materials this season, and also to improve as much as possible on the workmanship of his implements, that he will continue to merit the public patronage which has been so liberally bestowed and for which he takes this opportunity to express his grateful thanks.

Orders by mail (post paid) will receive prompt attention.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

N. B. On hand, 9 bushels good MILLET SEED, which will be sold low. Implements ordered by any customers which I do not keep on hand will be carefully selected and furnished to the orders.

March 11. tx

SINCLAIR & MOORE,

Pratt-St. Wharf, Baltimore,

HAVE in store—Millet, Lucerne, early Corn, bunch, pole & soup Beans, a large assortment for planting, and garden seeds generally.

PLOUGHS,

Amongst which are the much approved self-sharpening point Plough—By turning and reversing said point, the share lasts much longer than the cast share of any other plough, in as much as the point is of steel, and when worn bevelling it is sharpened, if turned over. The CULTIVATORS made by Sinclair & Moore, pulverize the ground more effectually, and much deeper than the old fashioned there hoed kind—and by the use of these in the culture of corn, it will save nearly two-thirds of the ploughing.

ALSO, Socket Shovels, Scythes, Mattocks and Picks, with handles;—spring steel Hay and Manure Forks, WHEAT FANS, & GRAIN CRADLES, with best Waldron Scythes; Garden Tools generally; Wove Wire for Seives, and Mill Screens.

☞They have received from on board the brig Hyperion, capt. Forbes, just from Liverpool, a quantity of grain and grass Scythes, (Waldron's prime) Sickles, Malleable trace Chains; Straw and Hay Knives; Grass Hooks, and Garden Tools, amongst which are turnip and other Hoes; Edging Tools, budding and pruning Knives, &c. &c.

☞For the greater convenience of those who use our PLOUGHS in Somerset, we have appointed JOHNSTON & SUDLER, of Princess-Anne, our agents for the sale of them, who will constantly keep a supply of the different kinds at our prices.

June, 1828. S. & M.

E. T. J. WOODWARD,

Corner of Dugan's Wharf & Pratt-Street.
BALTIMORE,

Informs his friends and customers that he will sell on COMMISSION, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and Oats, Tobacco, and all other articles of Country Produce, and will make liberal advances on the same.

He has on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

CONSISTING OF

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Family Flour, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Spirits, Whiskey and Cordials, Spices, Soap & Candles, Shad, Mackerel, Herrings, Oil and Salt, together with every other article in his line.

ALSO,

Glass Ware, Queen's-Ware,

Stone and Earthen Ware, &c.

And a general assortment

Of Garden Seeds of approved kinds, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

DRY PINE OR OAK WOOD

Will be taken in exchange for Goods, on fair terms.

May 13, 1828. mw

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. II. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., JULY 1, 1828. NO. 14.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Two Dollars a year, *if paid in advance;* $2 50 if paid within six months; or $3 if paid within six months.

Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

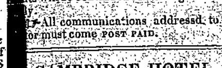
ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion; those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

Persons advertising must limit the number of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

CAMBRIDGE HOTEL,

Sign of the Steam-Boat & Stages.



THE Subscriber continues to keep this handsome establishment, a few doors above his old stand, in a very central part of the town, where he is prepared at all times for the reception of travellers, and others, who may please give him a call. His house is well furnished; the rooms private and comfortable; his bar supplied with a choice selection of the best Liquors; his stable stored with good provender, and his prices regulated by the times. By strict attention to his business, he flatters himself with a continuation of those customers who have been so liberal heretofore, to whom he gratefully acknowledges himself indebted.

The public's obt. servant,

WM. C. RIDGAWAY.

N.B. His Hack runs to the Cambridge wharf to meet the Steam-Boat *Maryland,* on her arrival from Baltimore every Tuesday & Friday evening. Also for the conveyance of passengers from his house to the boat on her departure every Wednesday and Saturday morning, *free of charge.* He has, for the accommodation of persons who are going on to Baltimore, rented a private stable with a fine grazing lot, well enclosed, for the purpose of taking at livery horses at a low price, which shall be regulated by the price of grain, hay, &c. he is prepared at all times with fine horses and carriages, for the conveyance of Travellers to any part of the Peninsula.

W. C. R.

Cambridge, June 3, 1828.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court, at the suit of Henry Lankford, administrator of Pierce Riggin against Henry J. Riggin; by virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, one at the suit of Elizabeth J. C. Stewart by William Miles her guardian, one do. at the suit of Mary A. Stewart by William Miles her guardian; by virtue of six writs of Fieri Facias issued by Burton Cannon, a justice of the peace for Somerset county, to wit:—one at the suit of Levin Tiler, executor of Samuel Milborn, 1 do. at the suit of Isaac Riggin, administrator of Noah Riggin, 2 at the suits of Roland Bevins, 1 do. at the suit of James Stewart, 1 do. at the suit of Robert Lankford; by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by William Costen, a justice of the peace for Somerset county, at the suit of Richard H. Samson, at the use of James Samson, at the use of Burton Cannon, all the above writs against Henry J. Riggin, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—One negro man Jim, 1 do. woman Ann, 1 do. Nelly, 1 do. Esther, 1 do. boy Dave, 1 do. girl Margaret, 1 do. Case, 1 do. Jane, 1 do. Eliza, 8 head of horses, 2 yokes of oxen, 4 head of cattle, 20 head of sheep, 6 feather beds and furniture, 1 corner cupboard, 1 clock, 1 sideboard, 1 desk, 1 walnut table, 8 pine do. 1 stand, 1 lot of earthen ware, 1 dozen chairs, 1 safe, 2 trunks, 1 lot of knives and forks, 1 grind stone, 1 hand mill, 1 wain cart, 1 carriage, 1 wheat fan, 1 lot of casks, 1 cider mill, 1 cross-cut saw, 1 hand do. 3 ploughs, 3 harrows, 3 axes, 1 lot of iron, 150 bushels of corn, more or less, 14 stacks of fodder, more or less, 1 lot of flax in the straw, 2 pair of and-irons, 3 ox yokes, 3 ox chains, 6 hives with bees, 1 lot of tin ware, 1 lot of coopers' ware, 1 looking glass, 2 guns, 1 tract of land called Gray's Purchase, containing 100 acres, 1 do. Dudly, 50 acres, 1 do. Rawley Hill, 50 acres, 1 do. part of Unity Enlarge, 43 acres, 1 do. Privilege 30 acres, 1 do. part of Privilege, 20 acres, 1 do. part of Phillips' Conclusion, 200 acres, 1 do. part of Friend's Assistance, 90 acres, 1 do. part of Pasturage, 20 acres, part of a tract of land called Panther's Den, 1 do. part of Al's Vale, 1 do. Lonely Glade—the three last named tracts containing 91¼ acres of land, all the above tracts containing more or less acres—which I shall proceed to sell at the court-house door on TUESDAY the 8th of JULY next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

June 17, 1828. wp

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Sarah Huston use of William W. Handy against James W. Dashiell, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro man Sampson, one do. Shadrick, one do. Huett, one do. Moses, one do. Albert, one do. John, one woman Betty, one do. Harriet, one do. Sally, one do. Sophiah, and one child Milly, which I shall proceed to sell at the Court-House door, in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the first day of July next, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

June 10 uk

Notice to Creditors.

The creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified to appear in Somerset county court, in Princess-Anne, on the 1st Saturday after the third Monday in November next, to shew cause if any they have why he should not be entitled to the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland. LEVIN ABBOTT.

June 9th—24th 1828.

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

CERTIFICATE.

10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an annodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the the signature of proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER,

Nov. 20, 1827. Princess-Anne, Md.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court.

June 10th, 1828.

§§§§§§§§§§ ON *application of Isaac T. Mar-*
§§SEAL.§§ *shall, Administrator of Jacob Mar-*
§§§§§§§§§§ *shall, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy, *Test,*

JAMES POLK, *Register of Wills for Somerset county.*

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JACOB MARSHALL, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th of June, 1828.

ISAAC T. MARSHALL,
Admtor of Jacob Marshall, dec'd.

June 17, 1828. k

SINCLAIR & MOORE,

Pratt-St. Wharf, Baltimore,

HAVE in store—Millet, Lucerne, early Corn, bunch, pole & soup Beans, a large assortment for planting, and garden seeds generally.

PLOUGHS,

Amongst which are the much approved self-sharpening point Plough—By turning and reversing said point, the share lasts much longer than the cast share of any other plough, in as much as the point is of steel, and when worn bevelling it is sharpened, if turned over. The CULTIVATORS made by Sinclair & Moore, pulverize the ground more effectually, and much deeper than the old fashioned there hoed kind—and by the use of these in the culture of corn, it will save nearly two-thirds of the ploughing.

ALSO, Socket Shovels, Scythes, Mattocks and Picks, with handles;—spring steel Hay and Manure Forks, WHEAT FANS, & GRAIN CRADLES, with best Waldron Scythes; Garden Tools generally; Wove Wire for Seives, and Mill Screens.

☞They have received from on board the brig Hyperion, capt. Forbes, just from Liverpool, a quantity of grain and grass Scythes, (Waldron's prime) Sickles, Malleable trace Chains; Straw and Hay Knives; Grass Hooks, and Garden Tools, amongst which are turnip and other Hoes; Edging Tools, budding and pruning Knives, &c. &c.

☞For the greater convenience of those who use our PLOUGHS in Somerset, we have appointed JOHNSTON & SUDLER, of Princess-Anne, our agents for the sale of them, who will constantly keep a supply of the different kinds at our prices.

June, 1828. S. & M.

EASTMAN'S MANUFACTORY OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

At No. 36 Pratt street, opposite the United Hotel, Baltimore.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has on hand a large assortment of Gideon Davis' Improved Patent PLOUGHS of cast and wrought Shares, with and without Coulters; Hill-side, Substratum and Shovel Ploughs; a large stock of Cultivators of superior quality; Harrows; Swingletrees, double and single; Cornshellers and Washing Machines. Also on hand as usual; his Patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters, which have given universal satisfaction, and Brown's Vertical Wool Spinners; Cast-steel Axes; Grubbing Hoes, Picks and Mattocks, which he warrants of superior quality; very superior Oil Stones, saturated with oil—all of which will be sold at reasonable prices for cash or acceptances in this city.

His very extensive sales of the above articles for the last 3 years is an evidence of the general satisfaction he has given to his numerous customers, and he flatters himself that with the increased pains he has taken in selecting his timber and other materials this season, and also to improve as much as possible on the workmanship of his implements, that he will continue to merit the public patronage which has been so liberally bestowed and for which he takes this opportunity to express his grateful thanks.

Orders by mail (post paid) will receive prompt attention.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

N.B. On hand, 9 bushels good MILLET SEED, which will be sold low. Implements ordered by any customers which I do not keep on hand will be carefully selected and furnished to the orders.

March 11. tx

FOR RENT,

FOR the ensuing year or for a term of years, the FARM on Little-Monie, now occupied by Mitchell Phœbus.

For terms apply to

JAMES POLK.

June 3, 1828. kw

From the Eastern Argus.

HICKORY—NO. XXVII.

'He that hath ears to hear, *let him hear.*'

It has been urged upon the people, by way of prejudicing their minds against General Jackson, that he voted in the U. S. House of Representatives against an address by congress to General Washington, on the latter's retiring from the Presidency. But it is well for every man, who cannot but see that he is beset with such arguments from some improper motives in him who uses them, to examine thoroughly the circumstances associated with their rise, before yielding to them unqualified assent. Whoever forms hasty conclusions, especially in politics, is very liable to retract them upon further inquiry, and in this way incur the charge of palpable inconsistency, notwithstanding his fault partakers more of precipitancy or rashness, than of dishonesty or want of integrity. I make the remark as of general application, rather than from any serious apprehension that I entertain of the effect which the vote of Gen. Jackson just alluded to has had upon the minds of even hasty politicians. For the influence must indeed be limited among a thinking people, of the man who would be persuaded against the fitness of General Jackson for the Presidency, on the grounds that the latter voted against a certain address by congress to Gen. Washington, the import of which is not generally known.—Still we all feel attached to the memory of Washington, and no man among us is more so than General Jackson, if a series of expressions made by him to that effect through a long number of years is any criterion by which to judge of his feelings. These I must cite. But we will first dispose of the resuscitated address to Washington, of which a bugbear has been attempted to be made, by his restless, unremitting opposers. To understand it correctly, an allusion to the history of the times that gave birth to it is also requisite.

The address to Washington was gotten up at the close of his second term of service in the Presidency, when he declared his unalterable determination to retire from the office. A party existed at that time, avowedly, in favour of establishing a Presidency *"for life,"* and of so amending the constitution already adopted. They too had the ascendency in the two branches of the legislature, and so elevated their favourite, the elder Adams, to the Presidency, on the retirement of Gen. Washington. Keeping their favourite system of an aristocratic President *"for life"* in view, they endeavoured to prevail on Gen. Washington not to retire from the Presidency, but to serve yet a third term of four years or more. But, as already remarked, he refused absolutely to do so, unwilling to jeopardize the liberties of the people by the establishment of such a precedent. Their next resort was, by way of inculcating their tenets, to get up an address to Washington in the House of Representatives, setting forth the principles upon which they would fain model the administration that was to follow, so far forth as in their power, under the pretence of being those in Washington's own administration. A committee was accordingly appointed in the House of Representatives to prepare this address, thus designed more for political effect, than for any token of gratitude to the illustrious benefactor of his country, whom they could not draw into their purposes. A majority of this committee were of the aristocratic party, of course, and the friends and supporters of the elder Adams' election. And the Address was drawn so completely to suit the condition of their own political projects, as to be in more particulars than one extremely obnoxious to the republican feelings of no inconsiderable portion of the people. But then the republican party of that day was in the minority in the House, although before the elder Adams had passed through the first four years of his Presidency, they gained the ascendency. The address consequently prevailed, yet from the following extract of it the reader may judge very correctly of its general tenor, and of the views it inculcated in regard to a Presidency *for life,* and its corresponding principles of government, to wit:

"While we entertain," (says the address) "a grateful conviction that your wise, firm, and patriotic Administration has been signally conducive to the success *of the present form of our government,* we cannot forbear to express the *deep sensations or regret with which we contemplate your intended retirement from office.*"

This is only a part of the anti-republican address conjured up at that day *for political effect,* under pretence of complimenting Gen. Washington, and against which Jackson voted. Had I room I would lay before the reader the whole of that artful manœuvre, that he might appreciate the full extent of its design. And I would furthermore point to the vote that Jackson gave upon it, *as a bright pledge of his attachment to the republican principle of* "ROTATION IN OFFICE" in those perilous days, which soon after gave rise to the *gag act* and *sedition law* of the elder Adams. What friend to the democratic policy of our governments;—what discipline of the old republican school of Jefferson; what advocate for the elective franchise of the people, would not commend him more and more for it?—It is only by suppressing the history of its parentage;—it is only by keeping out of light the cause that originated it, and the design it was intended to effect, that the enemies of General Jackson can hope to succeed in prejudicing the ignorant, or leading the weak, when recalling to mind his vote upon this affair.

How vile and dishonourable does it not appear, for men professing the most ardent love for our republican institutions, to thus wilfully misrepresent the very virtues that have been spent in their defence and preservation, so as to give them the outward look, not of patriotism, but of hostility to the friends of liberty! The public has been inundated with those foul perversions, and even the brightest victories of which our country can boast degraded, and ridiculed by disgraceful comparisons, all—for—what? to tarnish the high reputation of the individual who has acted so conspicuous a part in the affairs and defence of our nation, and to tear him from the affections of the people, that they may not remove by his elevation to the Presidency men who came into office to the disappointment of the people, and men whose administration of the people's affairs has been but one almost unbroken series of disappointments, ever since they came into office. The time will come—the time is near at hand, when the voice of the people *must be heard.* The disturbed fountains of truth and the natural flow of a nation's gratitude, which has of late had its channels so recklessly broken up, shall soon have restored to them their just and wonted equilibrium, and again figure in the affections of a free people with triple security. The past and present scenes will combine to teach a lesson not soon to be forgotten by a reflecting nation. LEONIDAS.

A Clincher.—Mr. *Warfield,* the member of Congress from Maryland, who gave the vote of that state to Mr. Adams at the Presidential election, has furnished evidence that Mr. Adams obtained his office by bargaining, not only with Mr. Clay, but with *himself!* Soon after the election, he informed Dr. Wm. Zollickoffer, a highly respectable gentleman of that state, and one of Mr. Clay's electors, that, not having determined how he should vote on the question, Mr. Adams sent for him a few days before the election, and asked him *if he could give him his vote?*—Warfield said he had not made up his mind—upon which Mr. Adams asked what were the objections he had to him; and on his stating them, Mr. Adams *explained them away,* and obtained from him a pledge to support him. The kind of explanation given Warfield did not not state but added that *he could get any foreign appointment he wanted—but that it would not do now, lest the people might discover the manner in which things were conducted.*"—from which we may easily infer its character. Dr. Zollickoffer has under his own signature, in the Maryland Citizen, affirmed the truth of the above. If additional proof of the corruption to which Messrs. Adams and Clay owe their present offices were necessary—we have it here.—*Trenton (N. J.) Emporium.*

Condy Raguet, esq. late American chargé d'affaires at the court of Brazil, appeals thro' the Philadelphia Gazette, "to the people of the United States." The appeal is a plain and lucid statement of the very singular course pursued towards him by the American cabinet. The passage on *the 30th April,* in the H. of R. of the resolution offered by Mr. Coulter of Penn. calling upon the president for copies of the correspondence between Mr. Raguet and the Brazillian government and between him and his own government, relative to the alleged blockade by the Brazillian naval force, the imprisonment of our seamen and the confiscation of the property of our citizens, &c. will be recollected. To this call, no answer was made by the president *until the afternoon of the 23d of May,* (Friday) one day before the termination of the legislative labours of the session! Consequently altogether too late to be acted upon, or even printed. Hence this appeal to the people.—*A. Argus.*

"Marius on the Ruins of Carthage,"—*"War, pestilence, and famine."* A good picture might be drawn from this sentiment of the modern *Cataline.* Picture Clay seated on the *ruins of the Capitol*—surrounded by smouldering palaces, dying men, women, and children; and the whole country sickly and pale with desolation; prostrated by *stalking famine*—by *raging war*—by *consuming* pestilence—by *plague*—*fever*—and *disease!* And Clay *grins horribly a ghastly smile*—and cries *"this is my work! I am a patriot!* Hah! hah! hah!"—It is the laugh of the maniac; the horrible laugh of the lost mind—and desolation echoes it—"hah! hah! hah!"—Such is Henry Clay, and his tool, J. Q. Adams.—*Mercury.*

Electoral vote of Maine.—We have not the slightest doubt but General Jackson will receive a portion of the votes of Maine. There is now a feeling pervading that State against Adams and Clay, which nothing can allay. The Adams presses are endeavouring to cover their deplorable condition, but their very efforts show the hopelessness of their cause. The strange doings of Webster and his partisans in the last session of Congress raised a spirit in Maine, which will overwhelm the coalition in that quarter.

From the Baltimore Republican.

CONNECTICUT.

The Electoral vote of this state, was given at the last election of President and Vice President, to *John Quincy Adams for President,* and to ANDREW JACKSON for VICE PRESIDENT. *Jackson* may be considered then, to have been, at the last election, the *second* choice of the people of Connecticut, and at the next, from the "signs of the times" in that state, there is good reason to believe he will be the *first.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In this state, where we have already shown our party to be strong, and where our cause is daily gaining ground, where those who were formerly the warm supporters of the Coalition, even the late *Adams* ELECTORS are following into the ranks of the Republican party, which, in that state, is the *Jackson* party, so far from gaining the votes of any of the *Southern, Middle* or *Western* states will have enough to do to keep their heads above water in the *Eastern* states. The prospect of the *Jackson* party's getting the vote of *New Hampshire* is, even at this moment, better than of the *Adams* party's getting it. There is no doubt that Jackson will get some of the votes of *Maine*—We have the best reason to believe that he'll get at least *three* of them. The Connecticut Mirror, a thorough-going Adams paper, says, that "there *is danger* of Adams' losing *Connecticut.*"—Let the Coalition then, *look at home.*

From the Boston Statesman, we copy the following, on the subject of the recent great *Jackson State Convention at Concord,* New Hampshire:—

Jackson Republican Convention in New Hampshire.

We have not yet received the official account of the proceedings of this Convention; but incidentally learn that delegates appeared from *every town in the state,* and that an excellent spirit and the strongest confidence prevailed. The following nominations were made.

For Electors.

John Harvey of Northwood,
Benning M. Bean of Moultonboro,
William Pickering of Concord,
Jessee Bowers of Dunstable,
Samuel Dinsmoor of Keene,
Jonathan Nye of Claremont,
Stephen P. Webster of Haverhill,
Moses White of Lancaster.

For Representatives in Congress.

John Broadhead of New Market,
Dr. Hammond of Farmington,
Jonathan Harvey of Sutton,
Thomas Chandler of Bedford,
Henry Hubbard of Charlestown,
John W. Weeks of Lancaster.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

THE SUPPLEMENT.

We have a copy of the pamphlet, published by Mr. Clay, by way of Supplement to his Address of December last. The two Officials, of course, attempt to puff it into notice. The *Intelligencer* vouches its proofs to be "conclusive." The *Journal* unhesitatingly pronounces "the whole of the charge against Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay as groundless, and *notoriously disproved* by the *ample testimony* which has been *now* laid before the world." The reader will know how to judge of this conclusive and overwhelming testimony, when he is told that the pamphlet contains some 22 pages—the 1st part, (touching Gen. Jackson's remarks) exhibiting the statements of Messrs. W. Sample, J. Bennett, the Rev. A. Wylie, J. Keerl, C. T. Jones and J. U. Waring—the 2d part relates to the opinions expressed by Mr. Clay, and consists of statements from Messrs. G. Robertson and C. S. Todd, D. Verther, A. W. Woolsey and B. S. Forrest—and Mr. Clay ekes out his pamphlet with statements from Col. Benton, Mr. Plumer, Mr. Robertson of Ohio, D. White, and two old letters of his own to gentlemen in Virginia, which last statements had all been previously published—This is the whole Supplementary evidence, which is deemed so "conclusive." We shall lay it before our readers—and let them judge for themselves.

It has left a very different impression upon our minds. Its silence is most significant. Its omissions are fatal to the cause of Mr. Clay—for, the friends of open and fair dealing, will at once look to the manner in which Mr. Clay met the strong charges that have been brought against him since December last—They will demand, how Mr. C. has rebutted the testimony that has gone forth in the investigations before the Senate of Kentucky, and in the address of the Washington Jackson Committee. They will know how to appreciate his defence, when they are told, that not one word, one solitary whisper, has escaped him in reply to these weighty documents. Not one word of Blair—not one word of his letters to Blair—not one word from Trimble or F. Johnson, about the declarations which they had made of its being ascertained that if Adams was made President, Clay *would be* made Secretary of State—Not a word from Clay about the pamphlets of Kendall on the essays of "Wayne"—not a word in reply to Gen. Floyd or Moore, or Wickliffe or Carneal—(and why, it may be asked, does he now hunt up for proofs of what he may have said in favor of Mr. Adams, when Gen. Floyd comes forward to tell him that he (Mr. Clay) informed him how doubtful he was about the vote he should give, and that he never was as much puzzled in all his life—and when T. Moore declares that Mr. C. recommended it to the Delegation of Kentucky to hold themselves "uncommitted?") Not a word does the Supplement urge in contradiction of these weighty documents—and therefore it is, we consider this last step of Mr. Clay as the most fatal that he has yet taken, and his supplement as far more calculated to injure him by what it does not say, than to serve him by what it does say.

Mr. Clay well knows the cloud of suspicion which has been cast upon him by the silence of Mr. Blair. He knows that the public has called for his letters to Mr. Blair; has called him to unseal the lips of Mr. Blair; and that his silence had given rise to the strongest imputations of his guilt. Is this silence now broken? Does this meagre body of supplementary evidence supply the ominous omission? No—Mr. C. still shrinks from the developement of his own letters—and he compels the world to conclude, that he dares not produce them because they carry with them the proofs of his conviction. It would have been infinitely better for Mr. Clay to have thrown this miserable pamphlet into the flames, than to afford such fearful evidence against himself.—He cannot be insensible to the dilemma in which he stands. His clear understanding cannot be drugged by the loyal panegyrics of the official organs at Washington. Sycophants may seek to amuse his ear—but Henry Clay well knows, that a public man must clear himself of every appearance of suspicion—and that his letters to Mr. Blair ought to be produced.

Interesting Letter from Governor Giles.

ADDRESS TO GEN. WASHINGTON.

Messrs. *Green & Jarvis:*—The oft repeated tale, that General Jackson voted in 1796 against an address to General Washington, and consequently, that he was in sentiment and feeling opposed to him, is met by the circumstances disclosed in the enclosed letters, which I desire you will publish at some convenient time. Not long since I addressed a letter to Mr. Giles, Governor of Virginia, and to Mr. Livingston, a member of Congress from the state of Louisiana; both of them representatives in Congress at the period when this address was proposed for consideration. The replies of those gentlemen satisfactorily show, that the minority vote resulted from no personal objections entertained, but alone from the controlling influences of principle. As his acquaintances know, no man in the country entertains, or has manifested, a stronger regard for the character and services of the father of our country, than has General Jackson. Looking to the similarity of, and parallel in their histories, it could hardly be expected to be otherwise; and yet this vote, so very immaterial, when all the circumstances, as disclosed by Mr. Giles and Mr. Livingston, are looked to, and which was given thirty-one years ago, is seized upon, and circulated widely for political effect, that under cover of that sanctity which merit fedly attaches itself to the name of Washington, prejudices may be produced. These letters, highly interesting, are forwarded to you for publication, that this preferred objection may be correctly understood.

With great respect,
J. H. EATON.

WASHINGTON, 29th May, 1828.

RICHMOND, May 5, 1828.

DEAR SIR:—Your highly esteemed favour of the 1st instant reached me last evening, and I have given the most respectful attention to its contents. After many false, scandalous, malignant, idle, silly, blackguard, ridiculous and preposterous charges heretofore brought against Gen. Jackson by the parasites of the Administration, (excuse this long list of epithets, but the occasion would justify as many more,) I am not at all surprised that the *new one*, of nearly *thirty one years* standing, mentioned in your letter, should be added to the disgusting catalogue. Many of the most terrific of those charges seem to me to be too preposterous even for the use of an old woman in a nursery, and I am sure would be frowned down by universal consent, were it not for the blind infatuation arising from the extremely excited state of feeling existing in the public mind at this moment. Whilst I pretend to no knowledge of the motives of General Jackson, or any others, inducing the two votes he is now called on to defend, I have the most perfect recollection of my own motives for the same votes. The same, and similar charges have often heretofore been brought against myself, for votes upon the same and similar subjects, given about the same time. It would require more time than I have now at command, to give a full and comprehensive view of the subjects of your inquiry; and in addition to that consideration, I am now in the very last stage of a painful and feeble existence. To form a correct judgment upon these subjects, it would be necessary for you, Sir, to give a critical attention to the whole of the answer to the President's speech; from which you have presented me only an extract; and you cannot avoid seeing from its whole contour, abundant justification to every republican member of Congress for voting against it; whilst, under impressions like mine, it would be extremely difficult for ingenuity itself to furnish any one sufficient ground of justification for any one republican member in voting otherwise.

Upon examination, you cannot but observe, Sir, that this answer is a most artful, ingenious, able production for its object. Its author was believed to be the celebrated Fisher Ames; and his great and brilliant genius was never more conspicuously displayed in any literary effort of his whole life, than in drawing this celebrated answer. He had two objects in view. The one, the highest wrought eulogiums upon Gen. Washington, drawn from the richest stores of his fertile mind. The other, to crush his republican political opponents, by the irresistible influence of Gen. Washington's well-earned popularity. The one object was highly laudable; the other, unworthy of him, and of the occasion. The incense to Gen. Washington, upon his retirement from public service, ought to have been pure and unadulterated. It should have consisted solely of the purest love offerings of the heart. It should not have been contaminated by the indulgence of hostile, vindictive passions towards others. Not so thought Mr. Ames, and his party. The occasion was too tempting, the advantage too great, and their own peril too imminent to be given up to a wise, honourable, and liberal course of proceeding. Mr. Ames had the whole weight of Gen. Washington's popularity in his hands, and he determined to make the most of it, upon this delicate and interesting occasion. He determined to use it, not only to Washington's honour, but to the dishonour of all his political opponents, and reckless of mercy towards them, he resolved through its potent influence, to compel these daring political opponents to bear testimony themselves to their own dishonour and political inconsistency. I, for one, indignantly repelled this insulting effort, under the peril of the vengeance of Gen. Washington's whole popularity. I disdained to give evidence against my own honour, and my own political consistency; in direct violation of the best dictates of my own judgment and conscience. Mr. Ames might, without difficulty, have obtained an unanimous and hearty vote in favour of his answer, if his sole object had been the plaudits of Gen. Washington, however highly wrought or extravagant; but this would not content him, nor his party. The humiliation of their political antagonists seemed to be the most acceptable portion of his unhallowed incense. Mr. Ames made the most artful and cutting thrusts at them, which the occasion invited. The most artful and effective of all, will probably be found in the quotation, from which, the clause moved to be stricken out, formed a part. The words the most peculiarly insulting and offensive, in the clause proposed to be stricken out, are these: "*It is our earnest wish*, that your *example* may be the *guide* of your *successors*." Your *example* in what? Certainly in his *Presidential character*, as evidenced *in his practical administration of the government*. Not the example of his military conduct during the Revolutionary war. Not the example of his life, generally. Oh, no; Mr. Ames would not be content, with holding out these examples for imitation; but an *example*, i. e. *that* by which his *successors* in the *Presidential Office* might be *guided*; of course, the whole of his administration. Now the republicans, myself with the rest, had not only opposed, but zealously and strenuously opposed, the most prominent measures of Washington's administration. The establishment of the bank of the United States. The British treaty, the funding system, &c. &c. could any thing have been more, insulting to every honourable republican opponent, of the most prominent measures of Washington's administration, than to be peremptorily called upon to declare to the world, that, *it was his earnest wish*, that Washington's *example in his practical administration of the government, should be the guide for the observance of his successors?* When almost every day's opposition to his measures, incontestibly proved, *he wished no such thing*; or if he did, that his opposition to those same measures, were dishonourable and deceptive? It was not possible for my mind to be *brought* to such a state of humiliation and dishonour; and without fear or apprehension of consequences, supported by an approving conscience, I indignantly repelled the attempted coercion.

It is very far from my desire, or intention, to implicate, in any respect whatever, the motives of those republican members, who voted in favour of this artful, ingenious answer. They doubtless took a different view of its meaning, from that I put upon it; and perhaps it may be said in their justification, that the words selected by Mr. Ames, are general in their character, and, being ingeniously chosen, might admit of some other interpretation. It may be so: but the words certainly do bear, and were intended to bear, the interpretation I then put upon them; and the mere possibility that they could be even tortured to bear that interpretation; would certainly be sufficient for my justification, in repelling them with indignation.

The possibility of their being tortured, to bear some different meaning, affords no mental salvo to me. The charge then is reduced to this; that an insulting attempt, under ingenious disguise, was made to coerce me to bear testimony against my own honour, and my own political consistency, at the hazard of encountering the dread influence of Washington's popularity; and that I had firmness and independence enough to resist that influence, and save my own honour. This is the head and front of the offence, and I presume of General Jackson's. If this be guilt, I rejoice in its commission—and this too, after thirty-one years of cool reflection, under the sanction of an approving conscience; and I now wish to be distinctly understood, that whilst I never did at any time set up the least pretensions to services like Washington's, and was at all times disposed to render him as pure homage for those services, as any citizen of the United States, I did not then, nor did I ever, yield to Washington, nor any other human being, in claims to honourable motives, and purity of intentions. Besides, my conduct at that day was universally known in the district I then had to represent, and universally approved.

My responsibility for all these evil deeds, has been since tested in my elections by the people, by the Executive Council, and by the Legislature. During which time, I never solicited an office; nor did I, until lately, ever lose an election. Since that time a new set of politicians have grown up, under the magical influence of a splendid Government, without any of the feelings inspired by the great republican principles of the revolution, or of the republican feeling of the time of Washington's administration; who are now calling the *old* republicans to a *new* account, upon a very different test of responsibility from that which in those times was deemed the true test of political merit; and who, under this infatuation, inspired by the brilliant delusive prospects of a splendid Government, have already, as I think, substituted the most frightful destructive despotism, for the best and happiest republican system ever devised for the benefit of man; and which, for nearly half a century, proved its great merit, in the blessings it conferred upon American people. It will afford me much pleasure, Sir, if the foregoing explanation should enable you to defend General Jackson against these *new* charges for *old* sins; and you are at liberty to make any use of them you please, for that purpose; but I really fear, that the trouble I have imposed upon you, of reading so long a letter, will cause you to regret the call you have made upon me for the explanation.

Be pleased, Sir, to accept the assurances of my respectful and friendly considerations &c. WM. B. GILES.

The Hon. J. H. Eaton.

From the Baltimore Republican.

Substance of Gen. JACKSON's ADDRESS to his Troops, before New Orleans.

(Designed as an exercise for Youth.)

My brave Countrymen:—

I am fortunate in being associated with you, on this eventful occasion. Our country has called us to arms, in vindication of our rights. We have to defend our altars, and preserve, untarnished, the privileges of freemen. You have made many sacrifices, in separating yourselves from all the endearments of home, and encountering the fatigues and obstacles of a march of many hundred miles.—These have been overcome, and you now stand on the plains of Orleans.

The enemy approaches. He comes flushed with the victories of Europe. On his standard, he displays his many successful battles in Spain, and his triumphs at Waterloo. Yes—I will not depreciate the foe you are to meet. He is a lion in his full strength, rejoicing in the glory he has won. Having vanquished the French Eagles under the greatest Captain of any age, he no doubt believes, his march will now lead him to an easy conquest.

These things are not said to discourage you; but that you may prepare yourselves for the approaching conflict. We must breast the storm in all its fury. Already, in imagination, is the enemy in possession of the fair city of New Orleans, and indulging in all the excesses of a licensed soldiery. Utter desolation is in his train. He is the despoiler of all that is fair and excellent. "Beauty" and "booty" are his watch words. Innocence will afford no protection against his brutality, nor the sacredness of the altar preserve it from violation. All that is calculated to rouse to action and excite, even to madness, the worst passions of a degraded soldiery, has been promised. We must expect to measure arms with a most determined enemy.

He has subdued the Eagles of France; but, thank God, the American Eagle has never cowered before him. Those columns have never before been arrayed, on the soil of freedom, against an army of citizen soldiers.—We are actuated by no sordid hope of gain, nor motive of licentious indulgence. Our countrymen look for the performance of our duty.—They have committed to us the defence of all that is dear to freemen. We defend our homes, our property, our families, our matchless institutions. Some of us were united in the conflicts of the Revolution; the glories of that era are fresh in our remembrance. Time has consecrated our liberties; their enjoyment has rendered them dearer to us than existence. Who would hesitate to hazard his life on the present emergency. Is there a heart that does not swell with indignation at the temerity and insolence of the foe: or, an arm that is not nerved for the combat? Is there one in this army, who does not, now invite the battle? No, not one. I swear this hour, on the altar of my country, that the march of the enemy shall be stayed. He shall be disappointed in his hopes—I will perish on this plain, or arrest his progress. Let us my friends, all pledge our lives to the sacrifice, or drive these legions from our fields. We will teach them how dangerous it is to engage with freemen. If we fall, our memories shall be cherished by our grateful countrymen, so long as that mighty stream mingles with the ocean. Future generations shall visit this spot with admiration, and the event will be celebrated in the annals of our country. But we shall overthrow the proud battalions of our adversary. We shall carry dismay and destruction into his ranks—we shall drive him from our soil. And then, we shall be hailed by our country, as her brave defenders, and citizens worthy of the Republic.

From the Onondaga (N. Y.) Journal.

THE TEST.—If the Adams people speak their honest feelings, when they assert that they shall have a majority of the Electors, in this state, let them propose to change the law, and choose by *general tickets*. We will meet them with pleasure on that ground.—What say you gentlemen.

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD UPSET.

From the Alabama Telegraph and Patriot.

In casually glancing our eye over the second number of the "Tennessean," our attention was arrested by the following statement, which upon inquiry we find so destitute of truth, as to require a passing notice at our hands.

"Some have affected to believe, that General Jackson would be highly offended at the offer of any pecuniary reward, above what the laws of his country allowed. Not so fast. I have myself seen him receive forty or fifty thousand dollars of this kind of pay; and lest I may not be credited, I will state the circumstance, which is susceptible of proof. During the sale of public land at Huntsville, Ala. when a very valuable section of country was under the hammer, near the Big Spring, (Tuscumbia,) General Jackson, bid the government price—when the public crier immediately notified the people that it was the General's bid; and the crier or some other person, I do not remember which, requested that there should be no opposition to him; the consequence was, that the General bid off eight quarter sections at government price, which would otherwise have sold from forty to sixty dollars per acre."

As the lands here spoken of, lie in the neighbourhood of this place, we have thought proper to make some inquiry into the matter, and find, as we expected, that the above statement is far wide of the truth. It is not true that Gen. Jackson bought eight quarter sections of land at the Huntsville sale; nor is it true that the public crier proclaimed his bid to the crowd, accompanied by a request that no one should oppose him, nor that he realized the enormous profit of $50,000 which the "Tennessean" with such unblushing hardihood asserts. The following letter from Col. Winston, of this vicinity, who has resided in the country for many years, who was present at the Huntsville sales, and who afterwards purchased and now lives upon the land then bought by Gen. Jackson, will expose the falsity of these charges, and present the transaction in its proper point of view.

To the Ed. of the Telegraph & Patriot.

Franklin County, May 25.

Sir: I have just read the second number of the "Tennessean," to which you called my attention, and was surprised to find it stated, that General Jackson, at the land sales in Huntsville, bought two sections in the neighbourhood of Tuscumbia, upon which he realized a profit of $50,000. I was present at the sale, and can assure you with the utmost positiveness that the statement in many particulars is untrue. The General bought but one section. When it was put under the hammer he bid the government price; and no one feeling disposed to oppose him, it was knocked off without another bid. I did not hear the crier make any remark which was calculated to prevent the people from bidding. It was an act of kindness entirely voluntary on their part. They recollected the great services he had rendered the country, and were gratified to have it in their power to make him some compensation in this way. The moment it was cried off, the General rose from his seat, bowed to the crowd, and observed, that it was his wish and intention to have bought more land, but as no one had opposed him, he would decline doing so. He afterwards bought of private individuals about 578 acres to render the tract complete.

It was the intention of the General, when he purchased this land to have settled upon it, but afterwards abandoned the idea, he sold it to me for $6,796, payable as follows: one half down, and the balance in three annual payments. At the time he came to the possession of it, it was in the woods, or nearly so. When he sold it to me, there were 150 acres cleared and under a good fence, a good gin house, and a number of negro cabins. If then the original price which it first cost, him, which was $1280, be added to the expenses he was at in making the improvements, which I should estimate at $1200, it will be found that the immense speculation which the "Tennessean" charges him to have made in government lands, at the public sale in Huntsville, dwindles down to a very paltry sum.

Statements of this nature so palpably false, and so susceptible of refutation, are calculated to injure, rather than advance the cause, which the redoubtable knight of the lancet has espoused so warmly.

These are all the lands the General ever bought in north Alabama that I know of, (and I have attended all the land sales,) with the exception of four quarter sections which he purchased in Linderdale county, at the average price of $29 50 per acre; and which he afterwards sold at cost, loosing his labour and improvements.

Those who are acquainted with General Jackson, well know that he was never avaricious of fortune. As a proof of the generosity of his nature I will here state a fact that fell under my observation at the Huntsville land sale which will present his character in a point of view highly honorable to him.—Maj. Russel, one of his old associates in arms, as brave a man as ever drew a sword, who fought through the Creek war with distinguished gallantry, had fixed his eye upon a tract of land in the neighbourhood of Russelville, upon which he had made some improvements, with the expectation of buying it. When it was offered for sale, he was opposed by a bidder, who soon run it up to $85 per acre. Being in moderate circumstances, and unable to give so enormous a price, the General begged him to desist—generously observing to him that they had been old soldiers together; that he should not want a home, to go and divide the tract he had just bought for himself, make choice of halves, and he would make him a title to it. The next day, however, Maj. Russel succeeded in purchasing a half a section upon moderate terms, and did not think proper to accept the generous offer that had been made by the General.

I have now stated, at your request what I know in relation to this transaction. If you think it would advance the cause of truth by giving it publicity you are at liberty to do so.

ANTHONY WINSTON.

Dr. Armstrong, of Shelbyville, Tennessee, whose dastardly conduct in the Creek war drew down upon him the contempt of the whole army, has lately thrown off the mask, and avowed himself the author of the numbers signed "A Tennessean." Emanating from such a source, we are not surprised at the falsehoods which they contain. Hating the General in whose services he was disgraced, he would, no doubt, if he could despoil him of his well earned reputation. That however, there is little fear. An intelligent community appreciating the motives from which he acts, attach but little cre to his malevolent effusions. Here they taken for what they are worth—in dist parts, where he is unknown, they may p for something more. We therefore pub the letter of Colonel Winston, that the b and antidote may go together.

From the Maryland Advocate.

"CONTRAST."

"EBONY."	HICKORY.
"Divided among ourselves, more in passions than interest, with half the nation sold by their prejudice and their ignorance to our enemy, with a feeble and penurious government, with five frigates for a navy, and scarcely five effective regiments for an army, how can it be expected that we should resist the mass of force which that gigantic power has collected to crush us at a blow?" [John Quincy Adams' letter to L. Harris.]	"Our country m and shall be defen We will enjoy ou berty or perish in last ditch." "The only cou on earth where enjoy freedom, w its blessings are extended to the and rich, calls on to protect her the grasping usu tion of Britain; will not call in I know that e man whose beats high at proud title of man, will prom obey her voice, rally round the gles of his cou resolved to rescue from impending ger, or nobly to d her defence." [J son's Address at N Orleans.]

Contrast the language of these two m Weigh it well, and then determine, in wh hands would the liberties of this country safest. We hear General Jackson declar to his fellow citizens and soldiers at New leans, 'Our country must and shall be defe ed, WE WILL ENJOY OUR LIBER OR PERISH IN THE LAST DITC Can the liberties of this country be in d ger in the hands of such a man? We bel not. And although, Mr. Clay would '*hum prostrate himself before God, & implore mercy, to visit our favoured land with W with PESTILENCE, with FAMINE, or scourge, other than military rule*,' we did think that there was another being, bes himself, who, calling himself an Ameri would be so fool hardy, so wicked and a bandoned of principle, as to join in with h in his infamous and audacious prayer. B we have, to our utter astonishment, he the same prayer offered up in our own v lage;—yes, we have heard it from the lips one, clothed with the sacred ermine of Gospel, from one who occupies the chief in the synagogue. He tells us '*he could h bly prostrate himself before Heaven, and imp Almighty God to visit our fair country w* WAR, *with* PESTILENCE, *with* FA INE, *or any other scourge, rather than Gen Jackson should be elected the President of United States.*' Startle not fellow citizen however dreadful and shocking this langu may be, it is that of one of the Administ tion party, in Cumberland—a professed f lower of the Lamb—a Herald of the Cr Well may we tremble for the safety of Republic, when men become thus abando ed and desperate. In conclusion, we wo advise the people of Allegany, to beware a *Wolf* in *Sheep's* clothing.

PRO PATRIA

From the Frederick Citizen.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, Md.

The Adams men in Washington cou are appropriating to their own use the na of every man who is not notoriously for Jac son. This system of *piracy* is too contem ble to be alarming—they may use the na but they cannot change the votes. The fo lowing protest will shew that an indiscri nate impressment has been made.

To the Voters of the third Electoral Distric Washington county.

Fellow Citizens—

We, whose names are hereunto subsc ed, have seen ourselves announced by *Administration* party, at their late meeti in Hagerstown, as members of a committ of Vigilance for this district. We declare we are *opposed* to the re-election of J. Q. A ams to the Presidency of the U. S. and we are in favour of the election to that station, of General A. Jackson, and that intend to use all honourable means to p mote his election, because we think hi patriot and statesman, who "has filled measure of his country's glory."

E. Williams,	James Robinson,
G. Erich,	John Betz,
David Startzman,	Geo. Wherritt,
David Shilling,	Richard Weiss,
Philip Shilling,	Saml. Brackunier

From the Torch Light.

Hagerstown, May 29th, 1828

We the subscribers Certify that we did authorize the Administration Meeting held the 26th inst. to put our names upon the Committee of Vigilance, and we further C tify that we are in favor of Andrew Jacks

John Tisher	John Cook,
John Rowhold	Mitch'l Promett,
Samual Cline	John Spigler
Jacob Byers, Jr.	Isaac Moyer
Michael Frazier	Edward Thomas
George Fox	David Sprilman
Henry Figley	S. Brackunier
Geo. Martény, jr.	David Christ
D. L. Middlekauff	Jacob Wolf
Sam'l Spigler	James Pheasant
Sam'l Kershner	John Horn
George W. Elliott	Jacob Moyers
Jacob Richardson	Henry Moyers
J. L. Middlekauff	Fred'k. Sillhart
Ben. Barr	Samuel Spigler

A SIGN IN MAINE.

From the Bangor Republican, May 13.

At Buckfield the republicans were invi to meet and express their preference tween the presidential candidates, when J Quincy Adams received 56 votes and drew Jackson NINETY-NINE votes. believe there are towns in this county wh Mr. Adams would not, if the election w to-morrow, receive one vote. It is high for those, who have been long sitting "*on fence*," to come off and take their ground

A Sign in Vermont.—The National St dard has come out with the Republican ination of Gen. A. Jackson for President J. C. Calhoun for V. President of the Will the Ebony editors call this re-action?

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1828.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For President.

ANDREW JACKSON.

For Vice President.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

For Elector of President and Vice President of the U. S. for the District composed of Worcester, Somerset, and part of Dorchester counties.

Thomas K. Carroll.

We are authorized to announce

Thomas Bayly,
Anthony B. Bennett,
John C. Wilson, jr., and
John J. Davis, Esq'rs.

as Candidates to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Mr. Editor,

Being from my youth obliged to earn my bread by the "sweat of the brow"—having oft toiled the live-long day in summer's heat at the plough, the harrow, or the hoe—and as my weal or wo is at all times materially affected by the current price of grain, it gave me no comfort to find, by one of your late papers, that corn is quoted at 33 a 34 cents per bushel. And sometimes 'tis even less than this. These low prices are most undoubtedly, in a great degree, occasioned by our loss of the West India trade. And the losing of this can be attributed to nothing other than either the culpable neglect or ignorance of J. Q. Adams and Henry Clay. Their partisans may assign it to which they please—They may call it a vile charge made by one of the "unprincipled opposition." I care not. Facts, 'tis said, are stubborn things; and it is a fact that a poor labourer (though he be denominated one of the '*rabble*,') cannot find it in his heart servilely to countenance those men who through corrupt management and overtures wrested the sovereignty from the people, and now grind the face of the poor to sustain and retain themselves in their extravagance. Yes! extravagance, such as should rouse every honest man in the country to his duty—to aid in hurling those spendthrifts from their high places, and putting in men who have been known to sacrifice their own property for the public good, but never to exact payment for charges which no law on earth allows. My attention was lately arrested by a Report of the Committee of the H. of Rep. "on so much of the public accounts and expenditures as relates to the State Department." In this report I perceive that Geo. S. Watkins, special messenger of the U. S. to the minister at London, for compensation from the 12th of March to the 1st of July, 1825, received the sum of $1,347 68. Now, it clearly appears that Mr. Watkins made a most exorbitant charge. He left Washington for New York to seek a passage to Liverpool—This being the route of *young master* Clay I shall allow Mr. Watkins agreeably to his charges, thus:

From Washington to N. York	$ 20 25
From N. York to Liverpool	150 00
From Liverpool to London	30 00
From London to Liverpool	30 00
From Liverpool to N. York	150 00
From N. York to Washington	20 25
Amount of expenses	400 50
Amount paid G. S. Watkins	1,347 68
Balance,	$947 18

Here are *nine hundred and forty-seven dollars and eighteen cents* (clear of all expenses) *for 112 days' services!* This is prodigiously economical! Truly, the farmers will get in raptures on beholding how this economising administration can give a young sprig of the Metropolis, for a little more than three months' services nearly one thousand dollars. And all this managed so expertly that it remained hushed up nearly two years! Let us now calculate how much corn would be required to make up a sum of money sufficient to pay for this *buck's* trip to London. I said above, corn is quoted at 33 a 34 cents, from which deduct cost for conveying it to market, and you'll not have more than 30 cents per bushel remaining. It would therefore require upwards of *three thousand one hundred and fifty-seven bushels of Corn* to pay said George S. Watkins' outrageous charge of $947 18 for 112 days' services! exclusive of travelling expenses!! This is "with an eye to the strictest economy" at a round rate.

I might add to the above $1,940 for Pleasants' health voyage and pleasure excursion, $1000 for Mority Furst's taking President Adams' likeness, (which was charged to the contingent fund of the U. S. Indain department,) $2,119 25 for King & Ford's painting portraits of Indians, $4,319 88 for Tennison and Brown's bills for boarding Indians in Washington, ($3,279 of this being for boarding the very Indians who instigated the massacre of Fort Mimms,) $215 for blacking boots and shoes of Indians, (who wear moccasins,) and the immense sum of $15,000 paid for *extra* clerk hire, and part of that to Mr. Adams' favourite preacher, Robt. Little, who was brought from Europe to teach us religion,—and numerous other instances of shameful waste of public money "too tedious to mention." But, we have an *economical* administration, and ought not so much as "*peep*" at these extravagances—at least the *cabinet men* tell us so. And what will be said by mechanics, farmers, and others, who pay towards defraying government expenses whenever they purchase a yard of cloth or a pound of coffee? Will they succumb to those who have usurped the power, without an effort to place the reins of government in other hands? The ballot boxes, on the 31st of next October, will give the answer.

OLIVER THISTLE.

June 25, 1828.

From the Kentucky Gazette.

The notorious Doctor James Armstrong, the defamer of General Jackson, who was disgraced for cowardice at New Orleans, and who writes for the Reporter, published in Lexington over the signature of "A Tennessean," has in that paper of May 4th, made a scurrilous attack upon Mr. GWINN, a highly respectable preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Speaking of Mr. Gwinn he says; "Although I occupied a part of the same house with this gentleman, I neither messed with him nor slept in the same room; yet such statements would not be out of character with his reverence, because I have long since that period, convicted this same "Chaplain" of misrepresentation, before the Methodist Tennessee Annual Conference, and the proofs are now in my possession." Now if this cowardly slanderer speaks the truth, how does it happen that this same Chaplain Gwinn has been selected by the society to represent the interests of that church in the General Conference at Pittsburg. The citizens of this town had recently the pleasure of hearing this venerable and truly pious herald of the great truths of the gospel preach to them in the Methodist Church. He wsa then on his way, in company with Bishop McKendree, to Pittsburg, as a delegate from the Methodist Church in Tennessee, to the General Conference. Mr. Gwinn's character, as a pious, exemplary and able divine, as well as an upright and honorable man, are too well known for the slanders of such defamers as Doctor Armstrong to do him an injury."

MECHANICS.

Mr. Pleasants, the Editor of the Richmond Whig, in a letter to Mr. Clay, a copy of which has been published by the Committee on Retrenchment, excused himself for leaving the ship in which he had taken passage with his despatches for South America by saying:—

"The quantity of these individuals (25 passengers) was, in no respect, * * * nor by their respective qualities; they were, for the most part, mechanics emigrating to that country, and the filth of their persons, and obstreperous * * * of their deportment, was by no means corresponding to the republican respectability of their profession.—When the horrors of sea sickness were superadded to the other painful circumstances attending my situation, my sufferings became greater than I can describe. Deprived of every comfort with not ten feet square for exercise, a pestilential air, and most offensive smell, pervading every part of the ship, and even without the most common medicines, I assure you, Sir, that death would have been no unwelcome visiter."

We are left to conjecture what are the words supplied by stars, which Mr. Clay's modesty omitted in the copy. But from this letter of apology furnished by Mr. Clay as an excuse for Mr. Pleasants' leaving the ship and sending the despatches entrusted to *his* charge, by the Captain, Mr. Clay has given us the estimate which he places upon the mechanics of the country. The *smell* of a mechanic was too much for the deranged nerves of Mr. Clay's Editor, and he not only justifies his leaving the ship, but gave him $1,940 of the peoples's money to defray his expenses.

U. S. Telegraph.

Shelby County, Illinois, May 30, 1828.

SIGN OF THE TIMES!

At a battalion muster in the town of Shelbyville, on the 29th instant, the friends of Gen. Andrew Jackson formed themselves in a line, by request, and it appeared that *two hundred and thirty-one* were in favor of his election to the Presidency, and T-E-N for John Q. Adams!!! What saith the Intelligencer to this, Mr. Blackwell having been a witness of the fact? *Illinois Corrector.*

"*Jacksonsburgh, Wayne county, Indiana, June 12, 1828.*

"At a muster of the 1st battalion of the 37th regiment, held in the town of Milton, on the 3d day of May last, it being agreed upon by both parties to try the Presidential question, and a motion being made by the Lieutenant Colonel, an Adamsite, the result was as follows:—109 for Jackson, and 15 for Adams & Clay.

"At a muster of the 2d battalion of the same regiment, held at the house of William Brown, on the 10th day of the same month, the result was as follows:—120 for Jackson, and 12 for the Coalition."

A SIGN IN OHIO.—We could nearly fill our paper with the proceedings of public meetings in Ohio, in favor of Gen. Jackson for the next presidency, and other 'signs,' in this state, clearly and conclusively showing, that our citizens are wide awake to the approaching contest, & will meet the crisis of Mr. Clay's "war, pestilence and famine" like freemen. At a battalion muster in Deerfield, Warren county, on the 7th inst. a vote was taken on the next Presidency, when there appeared 226 for Jackson, and 44 for *Adams*. This is the county in which Jeremiah Morrow resides, the coalition candidate for United States' Senator. *Nat.* (*Ohio*) *Repub.*

Signs in North Carolina.—The following is communicated for the Star by a gentleman in Stokes county: "At the muster lately held by Capt. Wm. Vest, it was proposed to take a vote on the Presidential election, when the votes stood thus: For Jackson 65, for Adams 11. Also at Capt. Henry Null's company, for Jackson 64, for Adams 5. In the village of Bethania there are 31 voters, out of which Jackson will receive for certain 27, or perhaps 28 votes. So we go on the west side of Stokes county."

The Edenton Gazette of the 10th inst. states that "the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Pasquatank, at their session last week, proposed to appoint a Solicitor in the room of J. L. Bailey, Esq. resigned, when the vote stood for E. A. M'Nally 10—C. R. Kinney 4, and W. Beckwith 2. The successful candidate was supported by the friends of General Jackson, and the result is a fair test of the strength of the parties in that county. This is one of the counties set down by the Raleigh Register, in the electoral district "belonging to Isaac N. Lamb," (one of the Administration electors,) as decidedly for Mr. Adams, and if we mistake not the very county in which Mr. L. has his domicil—So we go."

The vote of the Grand Jury of the Superior Court of Sampson county was taken on the 2d ultimo, and was as follows: For Jackson 17, for Adams 1.

The vote of Capt. Walker's company, Warawcreek, Mecklenburg county, on the 5th April, was as follows: For Jackson 90, for Adams *none*.

Also of Capt. Bell's company, near Dillonsville, in the same county, For Jackson 101, for Adams 1.—*N. C. Star.*

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Plain Matters of Facts—undenied and undeniable.—No. I.

ONE AT A TIME.

"*CONSTRUCTIVE JOURNIES.*"

The public mind seems to have become in a great degree bewildered, by the multitude of falsehoods which daily issue from the presses, respecting the approaching presidential election; and many of them are so ingeniously disguised, or so blended with seeming truths, as almost to disqualify plain honest people from judging correctly upon this most vitally interesting subject. To counteract the perplexity and confusion, arising from this state of things, it is thought that a few plain matters of fact might be selected, any one of which would be sufficient to enable every plain, honest citizen to decide for himself, as to the correctness of the vote, his first duty to his country will shortly call upon him to give.

The following, then, is admitted by all, to be "one plain matter of fact"—That John Q. Adams, the present President, did himself present an account against the United States, containing the following items:

1814,	June 30th, Expenses of a journey from St. Petersburgh to Ghent,	$ 886 86
"	Sept.—Expenses to Ghent,	1037 36
"	Dec. 31, do.	1884 65
1815,	January, do.	640 00

"Here we have $3,062 01 for Mr. Adams' expenses at Ghent, for only three months.—What was the nature of the expenses, has never been disclosed.

"This sum allowed for his expenses, back to Petersburg, equal to the sum allowed on his journey from St. Petersburg to Ghent $886 86." "This journey *back to St. Petersburg*, Mr. Adams *never travelled*. He went from Ghent to Paris, and thence to London, where he remained about two years as minister, and then returned to the United States."

So far Mr. Moore—It turns out then that the journey here asserted to have been performed, as the foundation of his charge, was not, *in fact*, performed. It was only "a constructive journey." Mr. Adams' remaining mute, amounts to a plea of "guilty" to this charge. Does it not, then, become the duty of every patriotic citizen, whatever may be the state of his former prejudices, of his present feelings, conscientiously to examine into the nature and character of this admitted charge? First, then: Is it not grounded on a falsehood? That must be admitted by all. Is it not made for the sake of money? That cannot be denied. Will any American Patriot; can any American Patriot, vote for any human being for his President; who not only claims the public money, but actually puts it into his pocket, when the claim itself is admitted to be grounded solely upon a known falsehood? It would seem to be impossible. Let every American citizen put it to himself, in a spirit of candor & patriotism, "Can I, an American citizen, vote for one for my President, who plunders the public Treasury, by the introduction of a falsehood upon the public records?" Does not its peculiar character and tendency, greatly aggravate the offence of this falsehood? It must be admitted by all, to be of no ordinary character. Its tendency is fraught with mischiefs of—the highest order. It corrupts the public morals—It especially corrupts the Treasury officers. It vitiates the public records. It strips the Treasury accounts of all credit, by disgracing them with falsehood. As it deprives them of all character for truth, so it must deprive them of all the attributes of evidence. Records are evidence, because they are presumed always to speak the truth; never to lie. Suppose a proposition made by Wright of Ohio, represented to be a perfect *libertine* in his assertions—that the treasury records should be received as evidence in courts of justice; and the honourable and eloquent Mr. Hamilton of South Carolina, were to object—"The Treasury records contain falsehoods—one of them introduced by the President himself, truth can only be received in evidence." Would W. yield to the objection, or eulogise the falsehood, and give himself as a precedent in justification? The fact of the falsehood cannot be denied, and the vice of lying must be defended, to justify the treasury records. Now, let every patriot think of this dilemma, and impartially ask himself, if Mr. Adams, who has brought this disgrace upon the records of his country, is fit to be its President now, or hereafter? Is a re-election the proper reward for his vices?—vices of the most immoral character and destructive tendencies? Would not his re-election amount to a full approbation of his vicies, pronounced by the American people, with a full knowledge of them? Would it not amount to a declaration, to every future President, that he may sin at pleasure, even to his private, plunder of public money; and his sins will not only be forgiven, but applauded and rewarded by the American people? What must necessarily ensue from such applause, of such vices, but the destruction to public and private morals, and the ruin and downfall of our republican federative government? Is not, then, this "one plain matter of fact," sufficient to direct every vote in the nation? Could Mr. Adams, or any friend of the Administration, have the hardihood to recommend to Congress any law, for giving the Treasury records the character of evidence in courts of justice, after the President had incorporated into them a falsehood? told, too, for his own pecuniary benefit?—If one entry be admitted with a knowledge of its falsehood, may not more than one be admitted, when a more pressing occasion urges the temptation? Have not more than one already been admitted. Have not many been already admitted? Who can tell how many may have been admitted? Who can distinguish the true from the false entries?

The intent undeniable.

The "quo animo," not even disguised.

Now, let every American Patriot solemnly ask himself—Whether the crime of vitiating the Treasury records is here exaggerated, either in the baseness of its character, or in the mischief of its tendencies? If not, can it be necessary to ask, shall it be sanctioned and rewarded by the American people.

QUÆRIST.

Accounts from Kentucky say, Maj. Barry, the Jackson candidate for Governor, will be elected by a majority of at least 5,000 votes.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The tenth presidential term expiring with the 20th congress, on the third of March ensuing, a choice of the electors, and of president and vice president must be made in the passing year. The law of congress (of 1792) provides that the choice of electors of president, &c. must be made within thirty four days, preceding the first Wednesday of December. And the constitution requires of the electors to meet in their respective states on said third Wednesday of December, to vote, by ballot, separately for a president and vice president of the United States, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. This year the first Wednesday of December falls on the third day of the month, consequently the choice of electors must be made on or after the 31st October, and before the first Wednesday of December.

According to the laws now in force (and at present there is no probability of their being changed) the ensuing choice of the electors will be made in the states of the union, in the following manner.

By General Ticket, (18 *States*.)

	Votes		Votes.
New Hampshire,	8	North Carolina,	15
Massachusetts,	15	Georgia,	9
Rhode Island,	4	Ohio,	16
Connecticut,	8	Indiana,	5
Vermont,	7	Mississippi,	3
New Jersey,	8	Illinois,	3
Pennsylvania,	28	Alabama,	5
Virginia,	24	Missouri,	3
Louisiana,	5	Kentucky,	14
By the Legislature, (2 *States*.)			
Delaware,	3	South Carolina,	11
In Districts, (4 *States*.)			
Maine,	9	Maryland,	11
New-York,	36	Tennessee,	11

Total 261—of these 131 are necessary to constitute a choice by the electoral colleges.

BIBLE SOCIETY MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Somerset county, held the 20th of May, in the Episcopal Church in Princess-Anne, to take into consideration the resolution of the Young Men's Bible Society of Baltimore, recommending to each county in the state of Maryland, to supply every destitute family within their respective limits, with the sacred Scriptures, the Rev. *Joseph Covell* was called to the Chair, and Mr. *Robert Patterson* appointed Secretary. It was agreed that we do hereby organize ourselves into a Bible Society for Somerset county—and a Constitution was unanimously adopted.

CONSTITUTION.

OF THE

Bible Society of Somerset County.

Article. 1. This Society shall be called "*The Bible Society of Somerset County.*"

Art. 2. The object of this Society shall be to supply destitute families in Somerset county, with copies of the Sacred Scriptures.

Art. 3. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, six Managers, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum sufficient to transact business—and sixteen Collectors, two in each Electoral District, to be appointed by the managers to solicit new members and donations, and advance the interests of the Society.

Art. 4. The officers & managers shall meet *three times* in a year, at the following times: the third Tuesday in June, October and February.

Art. 5. There shall be an annual meeting, on the first Thursday in June, when a report of the proceedings of the Society, shall be read—officers elected, and other business attended to, that may be interesting to the Society.

After the adoption of the Constitution, the Society proceeded to the election of officers, when the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: President, *Dr. Samuel Ker;* Secretary, *Mr. William Done;* Treasurer, *Mr. John S. Zieber;* and the following gentlemen Managers, viz: Rev. Joseph Covell, Rev. Joshua Moore, Rev. William Quinn, Mr. J. H. Bell, Col. George Handy, Capt. Levin Ballard, of Jarvis.

The following resolutions were also unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we do hereby approve of the efforts of the Young Men's Bible Society of Baltimore, to supply every destitute family in the State of Maryland, with a copy of the Sacred Scriptures, within one year.

Resolved, That we do hereby resolve, in reliance on Divine aid, to supply every destitute family in the county of Somerset, with a copy of the Word of Life, within the limits of the above mentioned time

Resolved, That considering the difficulty of engaging the citizens of the county to undertake the labour of exploring every family; and considering, also, the importance of having this thing accurately done—that we thankfully receive the assistance of agents offered by the Young Men's Bible Society of Baltimore.

Resolved, That the religious of all denominations—the citizens of the county in general—and all those friendly to the Bible, the cause of truth and the advancement of knowledge, be respectfully and earnestly invited to co-operate in this noble and truly benevolent exertion.

Resolved, That as the old Bible Society of Somerset has been virtually extinct, that two persons be appointed from the present organized Society, and authorized to make arrangements with the managers of the old Society, and contract with them for any Bibles and funds they may have remaining on hand.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be rendered to the Rev. William P. Alrich, for his untiring and successful efforts in reviving the Bible cause among us.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Society be published in both the papers of the village.

A communication was received from the Salisbury Bible Society, kindly offering to co-operate, by appropriating 50 dollars to assist in supplying Somerset and Worcester, which communication was approved, and the offer thankfully accepted.

Meeting concluded with prayer by the Rev. John B. Slemons.

Adjourned to the third Tuesday in June, at which time the *Managers* will meet in the Methodist meeting house, in Princess-Anne, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

On the 17th instant, at a meeting of a quorum of the Society, it having been ascertained that the persons nominated for Secretary and Treasurer, declined serving, it was unanimously agreed to appoint *William Done*, Esq. Treasurer, and *George M. Willing*, Esq. Secretary. It is ascertained that they are willing to serve.

Contents of the American Farmer, June 27.

The Agriculture of New England, and improvements suggested for the Southern States, by Thos. Gold, from the unpublished correspondence of G. W. Jeffreys, Esq. of N. C.—Valuable cow in Pennsylvania—On the culture of Orchard Grass—On Hemp and Corn Culture—Extract from the Manual on the Culture and Manufacture of Silk, with remarks and notes—Fruit Trees in late bloom—Culture of Olives in the South; New Family Spinner and Cotton Carder; Education of Females; on Domestic Management—Items from the London Annals of Sporting; Curious Fox Chase, Extraordinary Feat, Pedestrianism—Cure for Distemper and Hydrophobia—Pedigrees of Thorough Bred Horses continued—Debt and Credit—Want of a Point, a nice Point—Loading Hay in Chili—Vitiated Atmosphere from Vegetation—Expansive force of Steam; Insect Labours—The Ape—List of Premiums for the Annual Show and Fair of the Maryland Agricultural Society in October next—Pump worked by a Dog—Prices Current.

Baltimore Prices Current.

June 27, 1828.

FLOUR—white wheat family, $5 a 6.00; superfine Howard-st. 4.75 a 4.87½; city mills 4.50; Susquehanna, 4.37½ a 4.50; WHEAT, best red .85 a .90, best white .95 a 1.00—CORN, .34 a .35; OATS .20 a .22

☞The Orphans' Court of Somerset County will sit on Tuesday next.

☞A Camp Meeting for Annamessex Circuit will be held on Deal's Island, JULY 17th.

☞The Ladies' Bible Society of Somerset County will meet on Monday the 7th of July, at 10 o'clock A. M. in the Methodist Church in Princess-Anne.

CELEBRATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The fifty-second Anniversary of American Independence will be celebrated at B. C. Springs, by a number of gentlemen from different parts of the Electoral District. An Oration will be delivered on the occasion, at 11 o'clock A. M. by WESLEY SLOAN, Esq. after which the company will be addressed by Messrs. DENNIS and CARROLL, the candidates for Elector of President of the U. S.

June 10, 1828.

CONSTABLE's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by George M. Willing, a justice of the peace, and to me directed, one, James Dorman use of Jery. Mezzick use of Hooper & Jenkins against Louda Riggin and James Powell, and one George Wright against Louda Riggin, I have seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Louda, one negro Girl named Sarah, which said negro girl I shall sell on the 22nd of July next, to the highest bidder for ready cash, at the Court-House door, in Princess-Anne, between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above claims.

SAMUEL McBRYDE,
June 24—j1 Constable.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

NOTICE.

THE Managers of the *American Colonization Society* give notice, that they are ready to receive applications for the conveyance of free people of color to the colony of Liberia.

In all cases, the age, sex, and professions of the applicants must be mentioned.

Applicants from the State of Maryland must be prepared to offer the affidavit of some free white person, to their having actually resided within the State of Maryland for "twelve months" previous to the period of emigration.

Applications may be made in Baltimore, to Hon. Judge Brice, Charles Howard Esq. of John E., John H. B. Latrobe Esq., or Charles C. Harper Esq., Agents of the Society. July 1

PROPOSALS

For publishing in Hagerstown, Md. a Weekly Newspaper, under the title of

The Hagerstown Mail.

The Mail will convey "news from all nations"—particularly those most interesting to our own country, and will be conducted so as to give early and correct information of public affairs generally; of political occurrences in the different states; of the rise and fall of American produce in our principal cities, and the prices in foreign markets.

The political principles of this paper will be as purely Republican as those contained in the Declaration of Independence, and the Rights of the People shall be at all times zealously, firmly and fearlessly supported, whoever may be in power. The Establishment is intended to be a permanent one, and as such every endeavor will be used to render it a first rate country paper deserving public patronage.

With regard to the Presidential question which now agitates the whole Union, the *Mail* will decidedly and openly advocate the election of ANDREW JACKSON. And when it is considered that there is only one press in Baltimore, and only one between Baltimore and Cumberland that espouses his cause, it will readily be allowed that in so large an extent of country there is room for at least another—more particularly as all the other presses in this rich, and populous country, where he has so many disinterested friends, are against him; the times too emphatically demand the establishment of such a press, for at no period of our political history have such *unfair* and *unjustifiable* means been resorted to, in order to destroy the character of a public man, as have been within the last year to injure the well-earned fame of the Hero of New Orleans, and merely because he is a candidate before the people for a high and important office—although he was brought out by the people themselves; but the *Mail* will never leave him until he arrives at Washington, and receives from the hands of the people, the honors justly due to one whose whole life in peace and in war has been devoted to his Country's Liberty, Welfare and Happiness.

Terms of Subscription.

For a single paper Three Dollars a year: But this may be discharged by Two Dollars paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty cents in Six Months—Any person obtaining Ten subscribers and becoming responsible for the money shall have a paper *gratis*.

Hagers-town, May 13—July 1

THE PARTERRE.

VARIETY instils into the mind a relish for the useful and the sweet.

Communicated for the Readers of the Village Herald.

VERSES

In commemoration of the Nativity of our LORD JESUS CHRIST.

Ubi amatur, non laboratur;
Et si laboretur, labor mutatur.
THAT IS,
"Where love is, there is no labour, and if there be labour, the labour is loved."—*Augustine.*

O for a song of sacred mirth,
To celebrate the Saviour's birth!
Who at his heavenly Father's call,
Brought life and liberty to all.

Glory to God, the LORD *Most High*,
Who frame'd the earth, and starry sky:
Whose wisdom form'd the gracious plan,
To renovate degenerate man;
And *Jesus* sent our race to bless,
Richly adorn'd with truth and grace;
To burst the barriers of the grave,
Omnipotent to heal and save.

Let *Homer* from Parnassus' mount,
His Grecian heroes' acts recount,
Exhibit fierce Achilles' rage,
Style him the champion of the age.

Let *Virgil* in majestic verse,
Renowned Æneas deeds rehearse.

Let *Horace* tune the pagan lyre,
Enrapturd with poetic fire,
And hail Augustus Cæsar's name,
With others of distinguish'd fame.

My task he, to my latest breath,
To sing the Man of *Nazareth*,
Who still the path of virtue trod,
Gentle, humane, *approv'd of God.*

Anniversary of the Nativity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

"And it came to pass in those days, that there went out a decree from Cæsar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed. And Joseph went up from Galilee, out of the city of Nazareth into Judeah, unto the city of David, which is called Bethlehem, to be taxed, with Mary his espoused wife, and she brought forth her first born son, and wrapped them in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger, because there was no room for them in the inn. And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the fields, keeping watch over their flock by night. And lo! the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the Glory of the Lord shone round them, and they were afraid. And the angel said unto them, *Fear not: for behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people.* For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a SAVIOUR, which is CHRIST the LORD. And this shall be a sign unto you; ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes lying in a manger. And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host, praising God, and saying, *Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men!*"

Such is the history which the inspired Evangelist has given us of the birth of the Son of God, and consequent rejoicing of the heavenly host. While reading the sublime language of the angel, we are imperceptibly raised above these sublunary scenes; and with an eye of faith viewing in the mighty space of eternity, the thousands of souls freed from sin and Satan, our elevated thoughts break forth, with ecstatic joy, in the song of *"Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will towards men!"* If such was the rejoicing of angels—if the shepherds with a haste went to Bethlehem, to see this thing which the Lord made known to them—if wise men of the East came to worship the infant King of the Jews—cold, indeed, must our hearts be, if we refuse to remember that day, on which the incarnate God visited this lower world.

A SINGULAR STORY.

From Madame de Montier's Letters.

When I was in the country last year, says madame du Montier, I chanced to fall in company with a good friar, sixty years of age, who told me the following story:

About forty years ago, he was sent for to a highwayman, to prepare him for death. They shut him up in a small chapel with the malefactor, and while he was making every effort to excite him to repentance, he perceived that the man was absorbed in thoughts and hardly attended to his discourse. My dear friend, said he, do you reflect that in a few hours you must appear before a more awful tribunal than that which has lately condemned you? What can divert your attention from what is of such infinite importance? True, father, returned the malefactor: but I cannot divest myself of the idea that it is in your power to save my life. How can I possibly effect that? said the friar, and even supposing I could, should I venture to do it, and thereby give you an opportunity, perhaps, to commit many more crimes? If that be all that prevents you, replied the malefactor, you may rely on my word; I have behold my fate too near, again to expose myself to what I have felt.

The friar acted as you and I should have done:—he yielded to the impulse of compassion; and it only remained to contrive the means of the man's escape. The chapel in which they were was lighted by one small window near the top, 15 feet from the ground. You have only, said the criminal to the friar, to set your chair on the altar, which we can remove to the foot of the wall, and if you will get upon it, I can reach the window by the help of your shoulders. The friar consented to this manœuvre, and having reached the altar, which was portable, seated himself quietly in his chair. About three hours after, the executioner, who began to grow impatient, knocked, at the door, and asked the friar what was become of the criminal. He must have been an angel, replied he coolly; for, by the faith of the priest, he went through the window. The executioner, who found himself a loser by this account, inquired if he were laughing at him, and ran to inform the judges. They repaired to the chapel where this good man was sitting, who, pointing to the window, assured them upon his conscience, that the malefactor flew out at it; and that supposing him an angel, he was going to recommend himself to his protection, that, moreover, if he were a criminal, which he could not suspect after what he had seen, he was not obliged to be his guardian. The magistrates could not preserve their gravity at this good man's *sang froid*, and, after wishing a pleasant journey to the culprit, went away.

Twenty years afterwards, this friar, travelled over the Ardennes, lost his way, when just at the day was closing, a kind of peasant accosted him, and after examining him very attentively, asked him whither he was going, and told him the road he was travelling was a very dangerous one. If you will follow me, he added, I will conduct you to a tarm at no great distance, where you may pass the night in safety. The friar was much embarrassed; the curiosity visible in the man's countenance excited his suspicion; but considering that if he had a bad design towards him it was impossible to escape, he followed him with trembling steps. His fear was not of long duration: he soon perceived the farm which the peasant had mentioned; and as they entered, the man, who was the proprietor of it, told his wife to kill a capon, with some of the finest chickens in the poultry yard, and to welcome his guest with the best cheer. While supper was preparing the countryman re-entered, followed by eight children, whom he thus addressed:—My children pour forth your grateful thanks to this good friar. Had it not been for him you would not have been here, nor I either; he saved my life. The friar instantly recollected the features of the speaker, and recognised the thief whose escape he had favoured. The whole family loaded him with carresses and kindness; and, when he was alone with the man, he inquired how he came to be so well provided for. I kept my word with you, said the thief; and, resolving to lead a good life in future, I begged my way hither, which is my native country, and engaged in the service of the master of this farm. Gaining his favour by my fidelity and attachment to his interest, he gave me his only daughter in marriage. God has blessed my endeavours. I have amassed a little wealth; and I beg that you will dispose of me and all that belongs to me. I shall now die content, since I have been able to see and testify my gratitude towards my deliverer.—The friar told him he was well repaid for the service he had rendered him by the use to which he devoted the life he had preserved. He would not accept of any thing as a recompense; but could not refuse to stay some days with the countryman, who treated him like a prince. This good man then obliged him to make use at least of one of his horses to finish his journey, and never quitted him till he had traversed the dangerous roads that abound in those parts.

Pleasure is to woman, what the sun is to the flower—if moderately enjoyed, it beautifies, it refreshes, and it improves; if immoderately, it withers and destroys. But the duties of domestic life, exercised as they must be in retirement, and calling forth all the sensibilities of the female, are perhaps as necessary to the full development of her charms, as the shade and the showers are to the rose, confirming its beauty, and increasing its fragrance.

From the Boston Recorder & Telegraph.

DOMESTIC WRETCHEDNESS.

In conversation with a neighbour of mine a few days since he remarked, "A great deal has been written, and much has been done, of late, to stop the progress of intemperance in our country, and it is all good.—But there is one important consideration connected with this subject, which I do not remember to have seen noticed, that is *domestic unhappiness*. And this is a cause, which I have reason to believe more than any other produces this most degrading vice. I well recollect when Mr. S. who was a particular friend of mine in early life, first entered in this way, and I marked the progress of this dreadful disease upon him, until I saw him laid in the grave. If the influence of a virtuous woman is great in society, how much greater is that of one of an opposite character, who has so powerful an ally in every unregenerate heart. My mind is even now fill'd with horror, when I think of the influence which an artful, wicked woman has in her family, especially over her husband.

"The beginning of intemperance in Mr. S. had not even the slightest semblance of any guilt, to an uninterested observer. For at the age of thirty-five, no man's character stood fairer in the eyes of the world than his; therefore all were slow to believe him a fallen man, and those who knew his kind and friendly disposition, were the very last to believe him so. His look of thoughtfulness, his absence of mind, and sometimes the silent tear, denoted, what his tongue could never utter, that she, whom he had chosen to assist and comfort him in the journey of life was totally unlike what a wife should be. Beneath an exterior of uncommon loveliness, was concealed a heart, where foul and bitter suggestions were engendered, and upon her unfortunate husband, they fell with a deadly weight.

"O, the dreadful moment of peril, when a man's confidence is destroyed, when he cannot take shelter in the covenant of God's promises. Perhaps a woman, at the head of a family, may not unaptly be compared to the heart in the human system, on which depends every thing of comfort or life, but which in a state of disease, disorganizes every other part. Here it was that my friend suffered, agonized and fell. Where he expected and deserved order, quietness, plenty and cheerful good nature, he, for a long time in uncomplaining misery, met only the reverse. At length in the darkness of night—but God saw him—he yielded to temptation; he deviated but a little, yet the second time the remonstrances of conscience were less formidable; till, at last, fear of discovery was his chief trouble. But this barrier was soon removed, and nothing was then left to hinder his fatal progress. Reputation, health, and all that can make life desirable without religion, were gone. It was easily then for my poor friend to think he was willing to die. He did die—and in a state of hopless gaiety.

"It seems to be evident, without a doubt, that the character and conduct of his wife, was the occasion, and the only occasion of his aberrations. He had no fondness for ardent spirit, but an habitual indifference to it, until that false reasoning of millions took possession of his mind, *"I cannot bear my trouble, therefore I will destroy myself:"*

"O, if women only knew, (but they do know,) if they would consider consequences, and exert the same power to make every thing regular and pleasant, kind and cheerful, in their own houses, as they did to render themselves so precious to marriage, how many husbands might be saved from the fatal snares of intemperance!"

Errors of the Press.—When it is known that from fifty to a hundred thousand types are picked up singly and put in their proper places for each day's paper, it will appear not extraordinary that occasionally one or two of them will get into the wrong place, or that in making up a body containing many small parts errors should sometimes occur. It is a matter of surprise that so few do slip press especially, as as correct as it is.

Improving the Breed of Cattle.

Our attention has been drawn to this subject, by a gentleman to whose liberality, zeal and intelligence, this state is much indebted. The importance of improving the breed of cattle and domestic animals, is made abundantly manifest from the fact, that lean stock cattle to the value of 800,000 dollars, are yearly brought from the interior of New York, and sold in this state, at an average advance of one third more price. The cattle from New York are not better bred than ours. They feed easier and grow larger; and as before stated, are considered worth one third more.

Every body knows there is little or no difference in the trouble and expense of raising one colt more than another, yet one of a particular make and breed, at a given age, will be worth ten times as much as the other. One horse will travel with double the speed, and perform twice the labour of another, and with [illegible] ease to himself. So with horn[illegible] cow will give four tim[illegible] much milk as another, and not [illegible]cent more to keep her. Also wi[illegible] Put two pigs of different breed[illegible] the same pen, with the same [illegible] at a given time, one pig will [illegible] and twice the weight of the oth[illegible] this shows the immense importa[illegible] to farmers to procure the best [illegible]ock. To promote this beneficial purpose, is the aim of the Agricultural Societies, and the design of their exhibitions and cattle shows. [*Pennsylvania Gazette.*]

FODDER.—Nearly double the fodder is every year, and by almost every farmer, expended than would be sufficient, was it properly and economically prepared and fed.

It is ascertained that hay goes much farther by being cut and chaff before it is foddered out. Many scientific and observing men have ascertained by actual measurement that a saving of nearly half and some say more is effected by this means.

The tops of Indian corn, cut as rye straw, mixed with potatoes or meal, is recommended as superior to rye straw, used in the same manner, for fodder.—The cornstalk contains a great quantity of farinae substance, and is very nutritious. Cut and scalded with a little bran, they are very good food for milch cows. In the common way, the blades are eaten, and the stalks wasted; but by adopting the plan recommended, the whole is saved.

MR. CAMPBELL THE TRAVELLER.

At the table of a friend, I had the pleasure of meeting one day with Mr. Campbell, a London Missionary to the South of Africa, who had published an interesting book of travels into the interior of that unexplored continent. Mr. Campbell is an intelligent looking Scotchman, abundantly communicative and entertaining on the subject of his travels. He penetrated as far as Lattakoo, 1300 miles from the Cape, a point to which no European had ever attained before him. His anecdotes of the singular people he visited were highly amusing, and illustrative of human nature in some of its wave varieties.

Of the sagacity of oxen finding water in the desert, he related an instance which came under his own observation. They were obliged to cross one of those sandy wastes, in which it was usual for numbers of cattle to perish by thirst. By making as few and as short stops as possible, he escaped with the loss of only four out of twenty-four; but twenty or thirty which composed his caravan. Besides these, are a large drove of sheep and goats followed the party, on which the Hottentots were to subsist. Just at break of day, when all were ready to faint with thirst, the oxen made a sudden halt, and snuffed the air of both sides, as if uncertain which way to proceed: while the sheep or goats, taught by instinct or observation to trust to the superior sagacity of the oxen, patiently waited their decision. After a minute or two, they all struck off on a gallop towards a little bushy hill at some distance, but when the party arrived, they found there no gratification, that the pools had just been emptied. The oxen took a new direction, followed by the whole squadron, and quickly came to another pool, into which they plunged, followed by the sheep, goats, Hottentots, and the good missionary himself.

In a skirmish with some Bushmen, a Hottentot of the party was wounded in the neck by a poisoned arrow. The man submitted to have a large piece of flesh cut out, in the hope of arresting the poison, but all to no purpose. No alteration appeared in him the first night; the next morning Mr. C. consulted an old Hottentot on the probable issue. The sage pointed to the sun; and tracing his finger along his course to the west, as soon as it came to the horizon, he put his hand to his mouth as if plucking something out of it—thus intimating that at sunset the spirit of the wounded man would depart. About noon, his feet began to swell; and the inflammation rapidly extended over his whole body, so that scarcely the shape of man was left; and the moment the sun sunk behind the hills he expired.

One day three of the party went out to look for some of their strayed cattle. One of them having gone a little distance from his companions, suddenly came in front of three lions couched among the bushes. It was too late to retreat; he gave a hasty glance after his companions, but on looking again at the savage beasts, they had advanced some steps nearer. He had sufficient presence of mind to adopt the usual practice of the Hottentots, when they find themselves in such an unpleasant neighbourhood—that of standing still, and looking them steadily in the face, while he waved his musket in the air as a signal to the rest of the party. They came up, but it was only to share in his trepidation. They maintained their ground, however, looking steadily at their enemies, who, growing tired of this species of ogling, at length slowly withdrew. It is a singular fact, that few ravenous beasts can long endure the steady gaze of [illegible] will attack him while he stand[illegible] and an attentive observer of [illegible] motions. Does not such an [illegible]ent strikingly illustrate the remarkable pledge given to Noah: "The *fear* of you, and the *dread* of you, shall be upon every beast of the earth; into your hands are they delivered."

An animal was killed by the party, which Mr. C. thought must be the Unicorn of the Scriptures. It was a large powerful animal, with a strong pointed horn, grown directly out of his forehead. The skull, with this remarkable appendage, is deposited in the museum of the Lond. Missionary Society.—*Ep. Watch.*

We are indebted to an esteem friend in Ireland, for the following Lament, sung by one of their native bards at a country fair, to the memory of a man named Sullivan, who forfeited his life by engaging in the attempt to free his country from bondage—called from its unsuccessful termination, "the Rebellion of 1798." The style is similar to the laments sung at funerals, and was taken as it was rehearsed from the lips of the speaker.—*Philadelphia Souvenir.*

Cold and silent is thy repose—damp falls the dew of heaven—yet the sun shall bring joy, and the mist of night shall pass away before his beams; but thy breast shall not again vibrate with the pulse of life at the return of morning, nor shall thou wander more on thy native mountains—amid the scenes of thy childhood, where first were awakened thy friendships, where first thou smiled in the playfulness of infancy.

Cold and silent is thy repose!

Thou wert dearer to me than the rays of the declining sun—and when I turn my eyes on him, with the soft blush upon thy cheek—like him at midday, thou shone in the dignity of manhood; but early was thy fate clouded with misfortune, and thou sank beneath it—nor shall thou arise again like him—no, thou shalt return no more!

Cold and silent is thy repose!

Thou wert to me as the nerve of my throbbing heart—for thy sake only was this world dear—thou wert brave—thou wert generous—thou wert just—thou wert loved by all—but why look on thy virtues? Why recall these scenes to memory which are to be no more beheld? He whose they were, has passed away—he has gone for ever—to return no more.

Cold and silent is thy repose!

From the N. Y. Morning Courrier.

THOUGHTS.—To contemplate the events of life too closely, leads insensibly to a belief in fatality. Prudence frequently loses the game which rashness wins; judgement breaks down on the road, and folly attains the goal; the structure of talent is prostrated, while stupidity builds a palace. These things are strange; and the mind is strongly disposed to throw the blame from itself, and consider destiny as its enemy. This idea solaces the pride, while it enfeebles the energies. Restless attempts to vainly attempts to solve the mystery that depravity should be permitted to look up in the face of day, that hypocrisy should be the companion of success, and that honour and honesty, and virtue should not govern earth as well as inherit heaven. But human existence itself is an unfathomable mystery: then why seek to understand the existence of evil, moral and physical? Why should the body be subject to its thousand torments, and the mind to its thousand pangs? Why is passion powerful, and reason weak? If good be mightier than evil, why is not evil annihilated? Can philosophy tell? Not till she receives her lesson from 'the great teacher, death.'

I REMEMBER, I REMEMBER.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

I remember, I remember
The house where I was born,
The little window where the sun
Came peeping in at morn;
He never came a wink too soon,
Nor brought too long a day,
But now I often wish that night
Had borne my breath away.

I remember, I remember
The roses, red and white,
The violets, and the lily-cups,
Those flowers made of light!
The lilacs where the robin built
And where my brother set
The laburnum on his birth day,
The tree is living yet!

I remember, I remember
Where I was used to swing,
And tho't the air must rush as fresh
To swallows on the wing;
My spirit flew in feathers then,
That is so heavy now,
And summer pools could hardly cool
The fever on my brow!

I remember, I remember
The fir trees dark and high:
I used to think their slender tops
Were close against the sky:
It was childish ignorance,
But now 'tis little joy
To know I'm farther off from heav'n
Than when I was a boy.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

VOL. I. TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1828.

Terms of Publication.

THE VILLAGE HERALD is published weekly at $2 50, per annum, or at $2 if sent by mail, and subject to postage, in either case to be paid half-yearly in advance. No subscription taken for a shorter period than six months; none discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off, and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for each continuance: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Advertisements, if handed in by Monday night at 10 o'clock, shall appear in the paper next morning.

☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

Corrected agreeably to the latest Baltimore papers.

Bank of the U. S.	1 Branches	par
MARYLAND.		
Baltimore Banks		par
Annapolis		par
Easton		par
Frederick		par
Frederick County Bank		par
Rank Westminster		par
Hager's Town		par
Planters' Bk. P. G. Co		par
Elkton		1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
Bank of Columbia		20
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown		par
Union Bank Georgetown		par
Bank of Washington		par
Bank of the metropolis		par
Patriotic Bank		par
Bank of Alexandria		par
Farmers' Bank of Alexandria		par
Bank of Potomack		par
Mechanics Bank of Alexandria		par
Bank of Virginia & Branches		par
Farmers Bank of Virginia and Branches		par
Bank of the Valley at Winchester		par
Do at Charlestown		par
Do at Leesburg		par
Do at Romney		1
Lynchburg Branches		1
Western Bank of Virginia at Wheeling		34
DELAWARE		
Bank of Delaware		1
Farmers' Bank		par
Wilmington & Brandywine		par
Commercial Bank of Smyrna		par
Branch Bank of Milford		par
PENNSYLVANIA		
Philadelphia City Banks		par
York Bank		par
Carlisle Bank		par
Chambersburg Bank		par
Gettysburg Bank		par
Lancaster Bank		par
Harrisburg Bank		par
Chester County Bank		1
Germantown Bank		1
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster		par
NEW-YORK		
City Banks		par
Albany Banks		1
NORTH-CAROLINA		
Newbern Bank		5
Cape Fear Bank		5
State Bank and Branches		5
SOUTH-CAROLINA		
Charleston Banks		2
GEORGIA		
Bank of Savannah		21
Bank of Augusta		25
Bank of Darien		30
NEW JERSEY		
New Brunswick Bank		15
Trenton Banking Company		14
Newark Bank		14
State Bank at Camden		14
Do Elizabethtown		14
Do Trenton	no sale	
Do Morristown		14
Do New Brunswick		14
Salem Banking Company		14
People's Bank at Patterson		14

50 and upwards

LITERARY PREMIUMS.

The editor of the Amulet, and Ladies' Literary Cabinet, desirous of drawing forth the talents of the Ladies, offers

For the best *original Tale*, not exceeding two columns of the Amulet, *Twenty Dollars.*

For the best *Poem*, not exceeding fifty lines *Ten Dollars.*

The premiums will be awarded by competent female judges, and the envelope containing the names of the unsuccessful competitors, will not be opened. All communications must be sent in, post paid, by the first of February next, addressed to the Editor of the Amulet, Philadelphia.

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
Dec. 11, 1827.

§§§§§§§§ ON application of Joseph §§§§§§§§ Barkley, adm. d.b.n. of Mary §§§§§§§§ Millisay, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that he give the notice required by law, for the creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week, for three weeks, in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mary Millisay—late of Somerset county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of June, 1828,—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of December, 1827.

JOSEPH BARKLEY, Adm'r.
of M. Millisay, dec'd.

Dec. 18 4t

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
Dec. 11th, 1827.

§§§§§§§§ ON application of Daniel §§§§§§§§ Benson, Adm'r. of Adrian §§§§§§§§ Marshall, late of Somerset county, dec'd, it is ordered by the Court, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Adrian Marshall—late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 24th of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th of Dec., 1827.

DANIEL BENSON, Adm'r of A. Marshall, dec'd.

Dec. 18 4t

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

§§§§§§§§ ON application of William §§§§§§§§ Costen, Administrator of §§§§§§§§ Betsey Ann Taylor, late of Somerset county, dec'd., it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Betsey Anne Taylor late of Somerset county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of December, 1827.

WILLIAM COSTEN, Adm'r. of B. A. Taylor, dec'd.

Dec. 18 4t

WANTED,

FOR the ensuing year, a GIRL, about 12 or 13 years of age, for whom a liberal price will be given. For further information enquire at this office.

Dec. 18.

Consumptions, Coughs, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

Certificate.
10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that our first attention should be employed in avoiding the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born to consumption, the purest medicine of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully to be attended to.

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the exertion of an asthmatic, consequently the shortness of breath and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for, and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hyperbarical, nervous and hysterical diseases.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of the proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON S. SUDLER,
Princess-Anne, Md.

Nov. 29, 1827.

District of Maryland, to wit:

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this 23d day of October, in the 51st year of the Independence of the U. S. of America, William Hollins, of the said district, hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"Rail roads in the United States of America: as a united and organized against a sole system, on the part of the State of Maryland, to the Baltimore & Ohio rail road company, addressed to the officers and representatives of the people in the several States of the Union, and to the General Government—By a Citizen of Baltimore."

In conformity with the act of Congress, of the U. S. entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned" and also to the Act, entitled "An Act, supplementary to the Act, entitled An Act, for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof, to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.

PHILIP MOORE,
Clerk of the District of Md.

A few copies of the above work are on sale at this office.

Magistrates' Blanks

Neatly printed at the Herald Office.

T. L. DISHAROON,

HATTER,

SNOW-HILL, MD.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends in Somerset county, who have heretofore favoured him with their customs, and informs them and the gentlemen generally of this and the adjoining counties, that he has on hand, and intends keeping in his shop at Snow-Hill, a general assortment of

Water Proof Hats,

Made of the very best materials, the Philadelphia and New York marks afford, and in the most fashionable style, tip'd off with genuine fur. Although he has it not in his power to vie with those manufactories of Oil establishment, he is proud to acknowledge it a *new one*. In all new concerns, it is admitted that something more than fashionable may be expected. Novelty has become the order of the day—an unfashionable hat on the head of any man is an *odd* sight—a very *ugly* one. The subscriber, well aware of the fact, notwithstanding he has not been long *stepping* has made it his study to discover the knack of making *Hats in the Bon Ton style*. He confidently asserts that those who favour him with their customs shall have their favours supplied, on as cheap terms as can be obtained on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, or any other shore in the United States.

A reasonable deduction will be made on Hats bought, by merchants, to sell again.

Sept. 25, 1827. 3m

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

IN CHANCERY IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT.

Joshua Wright and Priscilla Dunn vs. Isaac R. Jones, Divisee of John Jones of Jonathan.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset County Court, in this case, the subscriber will offer at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, on the premises, on the 9th of January next, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. part of a tract of land called *Shadwell's Chance*, or *Shadwell's Disposed*, situated in the county aforesaid, on the south east side of Nanticoke river, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, with the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging. The terms of sale will be a credit of twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by a bond or bonds given to the Trustee, with good security, upon the payment of which and ratification of the sale, the Trustee is directed by the said decree to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs, a deed for the aforesaid property, conveying the title of the complainants and defendant in the premises.

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of John Jones of James, late of the aforesaid county deceased, that they must bring in their claims against the said John with the vouchers thereof, and lodge the same with the Clerk of Somerset county court, within six months from the day of sale.

THOMAS JONES, (of John,)
Dec. 18—3t Trustee.

From a New-England paper.

NEATNESS.

N. England has many points of advantage; but in respect to neatness and order about her villages & farms, she contrasts badly with other countries. Englishmen, who visit us, are disgusted with the appearance of our villages, for, in their own land, they are accustomed to see them adorned by the hand of system and taste.

Let us look to this point then. Neatness and order are enjoined not only by economy but by comfort. Every slovenly farmer resigns one of the choicest pleasures within his reach, that of seeing his house and home surrounded by the marks of neatness, industry, and taste. He brings up his family amidst confusion, and presents to his children an example of negligence the most unpardonable. Can he wonder if they follow this example? They will go further. In their very partialities they will have a vicious preference for what just taste, good sense, and sound economy condemn. They will regard with less regard with less respect the decencies of life, and be more likely to abandon the paths of virtue and morality. There is as much meaning in the old adage, and the observance of which let me urge as a remedy for every degree of evil I advert to—"Have a place for every thing, and keep every thing in its place." In the language of a venerated man, now gone to a better world:

Let order o'er your time preside,
And method all your business guide:
One thing at once be still begun,
Contrived, resolv'd, pursu'd and done;
Nor till to morrow's light delay,
What might to well be done to day:
Neat be your barns; your houses neat:
Your doors be clean; your court yards swept:
Neat be your barns; 'tis long confess'd,
The neatest farmers are the best.

[Rev. C. A. Goodrich.]

FAMILY RECEIPTS.

Potatoes.—Frozen potatoes will yield far more flour for starch than fresh ones. That flour, with as much wheat flour, some butter, sugar, yest, and currants, will make excellent tea bread, which will keep a month.

Beef.—The Tartars put lean beef under a heavy press, until no liquor runs from it; then chop and pound it, add sugar, unground pepper, clarified butter, and crumbs of bread, and work all together; roll it into cakes, and when thoroughly dried it is excellent. The Russians add bits of bacon, and tie it up in bladders or pots. It needs no cooking, and is thought to be superior to common potted beef or Bologna sausages.

To take off spots from cloth of any colour—Take half a pound of crude honey, the yolk of a new-laid egg, and the bulk of a nut of sal ammoniac, mix them together and apply the mixture. Soon afterwards, wash the place with clean water, and the spot will disappear.

To increase the force of gunpowder—Add three ounces of pulverized quicklime to one pound of gunpowder: shake it together till the white colour of the lime disappears; and its force will be increased one-third.

Cows.—Keep no more cows than you can keep well. One cow well fed will give as much milk as two treated indifferently, and produce more butter. Sweet potatoes, carrots, pumpkins, and ground oats, are unquestionably the best article of food for milch cattle. These cause the milk and butter to assume a fine flavour and a rich colour, and at the same time the quantity and quality are greatly increased.

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATE

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JAN. 1, 1828.

☞ The Office of the Village Herald is removed to the late residence of Dr. King, nearly opposite Messrs. Johnston & Suddler's store.

We herewith present our patrons the compliment of the season, and render our unfeigned thanks for the encouragement received *at their hands.*

CONGRESS.—Doubtless our readers would be glad to hear what is being done in Washington. The following extract of a letter to an editor in Baltimore may serve to give them a little idea of the proceedings of our representatives:

"Congress has sat *nearly an hour each day*, during which time many petitions have been presented, and many resolutions offered for *no other purpose*, than to shew the names of the members, who offered them, in print."

That this statement is made in perfect verity we cannot believe, yet we fear there is too much truth in it.

The report of the lead mines, gives a very satisfactory view of the importance of this property to the U. States; the expected annual supply is equal to 10,000,000 pounds. A tythe of which as rent received by the government, will be more than sufficient for the army and the navy.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

In the continuation of our remarks upon the great interest of *domestic industry,* we present an extract from the editorial department of the Constitutional Whig, published at Richmond. This we esteem the more valuable as the State of Virginia has hitherto persisted in inveterate hostility to this interest. After invoking the reader's attention to the mutual dependence of Agriculture and Manufactures, and adverting to established facts, which may be more safely relied upon, than "all the visionary theories, of all the hair-splitters and Constitution expounders, put together;" they proceed as follows:

"Upon the subject of manufactures, a great revolution is advancing in Virginia. Never within our limited experience, have we known the public mind rush so instantaneously, from one extreme to another—from the most blind and bigoted and furious opposition to the tariff and manufactures, to the general persuasion of their indispensable necessity to restore the waning fortunes of the State, and the wish to see Virginia at once engaged in them. It is rare to meet an intelligent mind that has not exchanged its prejudices against manufactures, for convictions of their utility and expediency. These convictions have been forced upon the public by the sternest of teachers—adversity; by the contemplation of general poverty and decay. The public mind is freed from the prejudices so long felt, so industriously fomented by certain politicians. All that was ever necessary to liberate it of its bigotry, has been accomplished—*to bring it to the point of enquiry.* So plain, simple and conclusive is the reasoning which proves the expediency of Virginia's engaging in manufactures—her future prosperity is so obviously dependent upon her withdrawing a portion of her labour and capital from the overdone and unproductive (unproductive because overdone) pursuit of agriculture—that to bring the public mind to *think* on these subjects, was one and the same thing as to convince it that manufacturing was good policy. We consider the struggle between prejudice and reason as already over—the contest was as brief as the antagonists were unequal.—Virginia is about to become a largely manufacturing state, and what is a necessary consequence, Virginia will in a few years be an advocate in the tariff. The politicians whose antiquated and disastrous prejudices have so long controlled her destinies, and throw this fairest most heaven favoured portion of the American Confederacy so far in the rear of the spirit of the age, and of States her children in point of years, and her inferiors in every natural advantage, must either walk off, or be driven off the stage.

The revolution in opinion is already producing good fruit. It will be seen from the resolutions of the people of Fredericsburg, that that spirited and patriotic town is determined to bring herself immediately within the advantages of manufactures. We shall look to see her down hill march arrested, and her gloomy and deserted streets brightened in a few years, by busy faces and the cheerful hum of business. Petersburg was the first (as she always is in patriotic action) to stem the current of prejudice, essay the establishment of manufactures. Richmond we are advised, is agitating the same experiment, and a meeting of her citizens is expected to be called speedily, to take the subject under consideration. This spirit has penetrated to the country, as will be seen from the following proceedings in Fauquier."

From the Warrenton Va. Gazette.
November 7th, 1827.

Agreeably to previous notice, a respectable number of Citizens of New Baltimore and its vicinity assembled at the House of Mr James Hampton, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a cotton, wool and flax manufactory in said town.

The meeting being called to order, Eppa Hunton was appointed Chairman, and Philip A. Klipstine Sec. when the Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, the following resolutions were adopted.

1st. Resolved, that it is expedient to establish a manufactory of cotton, wool and flax in the town of New Baltimore, and that the members of this meeting will lend their aid in every possible manner to further that object.

2nd. Resolved, that it is expedient and proper that a Manufacturing Company should be incorporated for that purpose; that the members of this meeting will heartily join in a petition to the General Assembly of Virginia, for an act of incorporation, and that Eppa Hunton, John Ogilvie, and Philip A. Klipstine be a committee, to draw up said petition, and superintend the same.

3d. Resolved, that the President of this meeting be requested to call a meeting of the citizens of New Baltimore and the neighbourhood, as soon as it shall be ascertained that a law incorporating the Company has passed.

The meeting then adjourned.
EPPA HUNTON, Pres't.
Philip A. Klipstine, Sec'y.

FROM NILES' REGISTER.

THE WOOLLENS BILL.

Gov. Burton, in his message to the legislature, in reference to the opposition to the woollens bill in South Carolina, recommends that "North Carolina should not be silent;" and gov. Troup in his farewell message to the Legislature of Georgia, suggests a remonstrance against the protecting principle generally, and a correspondence with other states, as if with a view to bring about a non-consumption agreement.

Unless we are greatly mistaken, indeed,—and we have zealously endeavored to ascertain truth from *practical* operations, the opposition to the woollens bill cannot be founded upon correct principles. It has been conclusively shewn in this work, that every protected article of home manufacture has decreased in price, through the domestic competition—nay, even that negro cloths and cotton-bagging have not at all been affected by the duties levied upon them by the tariff of 1824. We have steadily maintained, that the chief effect of the woollens bill, proposed at the last session, would have been to secure the actual payment of the duties imposed, and not increase the amount of them; and firmly believe that this is the plain and honest truth of the whole matter. In addition to what we have said on this subject, we have the pleasure to offer the following statement from a valuable pamphlet just published at Charleston, S. C. being an appeal to the *judgement* of the people of that state.

Cost of importing plains, (negro-cloths,) under the tariff of 1824, and the bill reported at the last session of congress—

Under the present tariff law of 1824.

100yds. Welch plains,				
31 inchs. wide, cost	16*d.*	*L*6	13	4
do. 32 do. do.	18*d.*	7	10	0
do. 33 do. do.	20*d.*	8	6	8
		*L*22	10	0
Charges including commission for purchase, say 5 per cent.		1	2	6
		*L*23	12	6
			$105	00
Duty 33 1-3 per cent. on $119 being the value laid out at the custom house, with the addition of 10 per cent.			38	57
Cost			$143	67

Tariff proposed at the last session of congress.

Same goods imported under the square yard duty, cost.	$105	00
Duty 33 1-3 per cent. on 250 square yards valued at 44 cents per yard.	39	19
	$144	16

I would merely remark, that in the opinion of our importers of British woollens; the average price 18*d* is the most saleable, and pays the best profit.

[The difference in the cost of *three hundred* yards of negro-cloths, the duties being honestly paid in both cases, is in the sum of *forty-nine cents*—or less than the sixth part of one cent per yard; being, on a suit of clothes for a negro, requiring six yards, one cent—or if 12 yards be required for each slave per annum, in the amount of two cents a year—and for fifty slaves one dollar.

As to cotton cloths—a non-consumption agreement would amount to less than this little! The people will not pay 15 cents for a yard of *British* goods made out of *East India* cotton, instead of 10 cents for a yard of *American* goods made out of *American* cotton, and of better quality!

Since the preceding was written, we have received a copy of the message of the governor of S. Carolina to the legislature of that state, just commenced its session. We deplore the seeming injustice that extensively prevails as to the protecting principle. Gov. Taylor speaks in very severe terms of the "Harrisburg convention" and says "all this overwhelming body of influence, these newly created allied powers, their bills and claims in their hands, proceed to *petition congress.* As well might we call Cromwell's army, with their fixed bayonets, a band of humble petitioners to the parliament of England, and say that the order of their leader was nothing more than an humble petition to the members of that body, *that they would graciously condescend to offer themselves to be kicked out of the parliament house.*" Conventions have often been held in many of the states to accomplish local purposes—and conventions are held in many, and on both sides, to effect the election of a president of the United States—but have *they* deserved such reprehension, or ever before received it? And, if gov. Taylor will refer to the 19th vol. of this work, page 257, he will find that just such a convention as that held at Harrisburg in July last was held at Philadelphia in Nov. 1820, of which William Bayard, of New York, was president, and that the proceedings of both were precisely of the same character, with these exceptions.—

1. That of the "merchants and others," was held strictly; if not privately—that of the farmers and manufacturers, "and others," openly and in broad day-light.

2. That the merchants and others petitioned *against* the protection of domestic industry, and that the farmers and manufacturers petitioned *in favor* of it.

And how many petitions have been preferred by *self created* bodies called "chambers of commerce?" Is aught lawful to the *merchant,* and treasonable in the *farmer?* It seems that there *is* a privileged class—if so it is time that all should fully understand it, that, cultivators of their own soil, with their own hands, may not be denounced for acts which importers and venders of British calicoes and cloths may do with impunity—that conventions may be held for any other purpose than that of devising and recommending measures whereby the labourers in the earth may have cause to rejoice in the fatness of their fields—and of these, *practical farmers,* was a majority of the Harrisburg convention composed.]

From the New York [illegible].

NAVARIN.

The port of Navarin, where the combined forces of France, England and Russia, have so lately crushed the naval power of Turkey, is one of the best harbours of the Morea on the south west. The harbour is formed by the island of Sphacteria, (ancient Sphagia) and three islets, which leave three passages. The most frequented passage is on the north, between Sphacteria and the Main, and is commanded by the cannon of old Navarin, situated at the southern extremity of the port. The entrance is about a cable's length broad between high rockey shores, having depth for the largest ships. The south entrance, through which the allied fleet entered, is about 2600 toises broad—equal to 24 English miles. The island of Sphacteria, and the fortress of Navarin, completely commanded this entrance.

The harbour itself, is in the form of a horse shoe, and the Turkish line of battle corresponded to the contour of the harbour.

Navarin has heretofore been the scene of important occurrences; and the present achievement is but the avengment of former misfortunes. In March, 1825, Navarino was invested by Ibrahim Pacha with 14000 soldiers. The geographical position of this place has rendered its defence of the utmost importance. In addition to the safety of the harbour as a wintering place, its possession by the Turks would open a key to the whole western coast of the Morea. Great efforts were consequently made for the preservation of this important post. Fortifications had been formerly erected by the Venitians during their possession of the Morea in the 16th century, and new works, corresponding to the importance of the place were now added. A corps of 2000 soldiers under the command of Hadgi Christo, and Joannes Madronichales, son to Petro Bey, garrisoned the fortress. Provisions were laid in for a long siege, and every thing indicated on the part of the Greeks, a determination to defend this important position to the last extremity. The army of Ibrahim was encamped east of Navarino, where they had entrenched themselves, and erected a small battery. In the meantime, Conduriotti and Mavrocordato appeared in the Grecian camp with a re-inforcement; while large bodies of Roumeliots, under Gravella, Karatoso Karaiscaki, and Constantine Bozzaris occupied positions in the rear of the Egyptian army, cutting off the communications with the Pacha's forces at Modon. The fortifications were under the superintendance of Major Collegno, a Piedmontese officer, whose liberal principles having caused his exile from his native country, had urged him to the relief of the Grecian patriots, in their struggle for liberty.

On the 19th of April 1825, the forces of Ibrahim commenced the attack in three divisions. The left extremity of the Greek line was commanded by Hadgi Christo, Hadgi Stephano, and Constantine Bozzaris, the right by Giavella and Karatasso, while the Moreots, under the command of Skariza, a Hydriot, occupied the centre.—This part of the line, previous to the action, was re-inforced by a body of troops under Constantine Bozzaris. The two extremities of the Grecian line sustained the assault of their opponents with determined spirit; but the Moreots fled on the first onset, Bozzaris and his select companions exposed to the overwhelming force of the enemy. Himself and twenty-seven of his brave followers alone, escaped with life. The principal effect of this defeat was the renewal of the internal feuds and dissentions that has so long checked the prosperity of the Grecian cause. Difficulties had heretofore existed between the Roumeliots and Moreots; the latter charging on the government a partiality for the former, and the ill feelings engendered by this opinion had been rather increased by the violent conduct of the Roumeliots, on their march through the Morea, towards the peasantry. The disgraceful conduct of the Moreots in the late action, to which Bozzaris justly ascribed his defeat, incensed the Roumeliots to such a degree, that, on the arrival of the news of the investment of Missolonghi, they struck their tents, and marched to the defence of their own homes. The defence was henceforward conducted by the Moreots, who undertook the cause in earnest.

It soon became apparent, that Sphacteria was the next object of the Pacha. Hasty preparations were made for its defence. A battery of three guns, commanded by Stavro Sohini, a valliant young Hydriot, and Anagnostara, with two hundred soldiers, covered the landing. During this period the Greek fleet of twenty-nine sail, under Miaulis, had been constantly engaged in watching the Egyptian squadron. Several attempts had been made with their fire ships, but without success; and the Egyptian squadron, with the loss of one frigate, succeeded in reaching Modon, and on the 8th May, took their station off Sphacteria, with forty-six ships. The only vessel of the Greek fleet at this time in the harbour of Navarino, was the brig Mars, commanded by the brave Hydriot Psamado. Seven vessels were sent in by Miaulis, the day of the arrival of the Egyptians. Early on Sunday morning the 8th of May, the Egyptian fleet was observed moving upon Sphacteria. The Greek squadron, reduced by the detachment to twenty-two ships, lay becalmed at a considerable distance, towards Zante. At noon, the whole Turkish fleet was ranged along the shore, keeping up a heavy fire to cover the landing of their troops.—A party of sailors under Psamado, had been landed from the vessels in the harbour, making the whole force on the island, about five hundred, of which Mavrocordato himself, assisted by Count Santa Rosa, another Piedmontese patriot, had the chief command.—The boats of the enemy could now be seen by this devoted band of patriots, filing with Arabs, and troops, disciplined in the European fashion. These troops, in all from two to three thousand, landed at the lower battery, and surrounded the garrison, destroyed them to a man. Their commanders fell among the last, refusing to yield. The other points of defence on the island were successively carried; and of the whole five hundred defenders, not quite one hundred and fifty escaped.

The ships in the harbour immediately stood out to sea, with the exception of the Mars, who awaited her captain.—Boats were sent on shore for this purpose, and Mavrocordato and some others taken on board; but on again reaching the shore, they were crowded with fugitives and sunk.—Psamado himself, wounded and bleeding, with a handful of followers, now approached, and waved his cap for assistance that could no longer be afforded. The Egyptians soon followed in pursuit, and he fell under a shower of bullets. Dimetri Sartori, commander of the fortress of Old Navarin, was the only surviving Greek now remaining on Sphacteria, and plunged into the sea, he swam to the Mars and communicated to the crew the fate of their captain. This determined band in a small brig of 18 guns, now prepared to force its way through the Egyptian squadron, and by a battery commanding the passage, which was now also in the hands of the enemy. One of their officers, addressing them, declared they should not fall alive into the hands of the foe, as, in case of necessity, he would set fire to the powder magazine, and nobly revenge the death of their commander by a common destruction. The crew answered by three loud cheers. For six hours (it being almost a dead calm) this little brig fought her way resolutely through the Turkish fleet, for three successive hours being in their midst, and having exchanged broadsides with several frigates, besides corvettes and brigs of which no one was her inferior in force, and eventually escaping with a loss of only two men killed and eight wounded. The capture of Sphacteria was followed by the immediate reduction of Old Navarino, which surrendered on the morning of the 10th. Navarino itself soon followed, and the Turks had now possession of an entrance to the whole western part of the Morea. How they have improved that advantage let the present distressed state of the Morea answer.

This, it was the first scene of Ibrahim's triumph, it also proved the scene of his destruction. The God of Battles has at length poured forth his vengeance on the savage Egyptian, and we wait to hear of his entire expulsion from the land of classic fame.

We know that in this dreadful contest the blood of man will flow like water; but we are not therefore disposed to check our joy, at the prospect of a termination of Turkish despotism in Europe.

We lament the destruction that we are aware must involve thousands of our fellow beings: but our lamentations are swallowed up in the proud thought of liberty to Greece. It is a holy cause. The cry of Allah il Allah, has too long sounded from the minarets of Constantinople, the death-word to freedom and learning. The religion of Mahomet, like the simoom of the desert, has withered wherever it has passed. The Saracen has always been marked by its ravages, blighting and destroying in its progress the fair influence of freedom, religion and humanity. The short reigns of a few Caliphs, by adding a splendour to their triumphs, has but served to increase their vanity, and to furnish additional power to succeeding Sultans, to wither and destroy.

Among the Turks, implicit devotion to the religion of the Prophet—unlimited submission to a despotic master, and the most unqualified contempt for the manners and opinions of other nations, are the principal traits of character. The hour of retribution is at hand—"the neighing of the Russian horses may already be heard, impatient for battle," and the power that has so long seated itself like an incubus on the heart of Europe, will we trust, be removed to its effeminate and congenial dominions of the east. The haughty Moslem, with inglorious Austria at his back, will find the vast inferiority of bigotry and prejudice when opposed by science and religion.

Intemperance.—I would not ever, in anticipation, do my country injustice. I glory in my citizenship. With the exception of the *one* hateful vice, which is spreading its ravages far and wide, we may proudly challenge a comparison with the dominions of the earth. The present, however, is not a time for the silken phrases of self commendation. The gross and besetting sin, the parent of so many others, *is* a national plot; and if it shows the darker on our scutcheon, that it pollutes so fair a surface, it becomes more imperiously the duty of every patriotic citizen to assist in removing it. Let not our glory and disgrace go hand in hand. When we exultingly proclaim to the decrepit communities of the old world how far we have also outstripped them in liberty, let them not be able to tell us that we have a vice, which is liberty's most deadly foe. If that be true, which we have been told let it teach us humility and excite us to amendment—that though but two hundred years a people, but fifty years a nation, we have already, in this particular, attained a wicked pre-eminence over kingdoms that had seen centuries come and depart, long before the white sail of Columbus caught the inspiring winds of our western sky.
Sprague's Address.

It appears, by an authentic estimate made recently in London, that no fewer than 15,000 boys, between the ages of eight and fifteen, live by theft, in that capital.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

MAJOR ANDRE.

I have often thought that sympathy for this officer was carried too far, even in our own country. The British writers with their characteristic effrontery, hesitate not, to say that his fate was the only soil in *Washington's* fair fame, and Miss Seward, in her Monody, with all the vengeance of disappointment, in relation to his execution, exclaims

"O Washington, I thought thee great and good,
Nor knew thy Nero thirst for guiltless blood!"

But this kind of talk is just nothing, and if ever any man ought to have been hung, M. Andre was the man.—These remarks have been suggested by reading in the last No. of The American Q. Review, a review of the "Flying Lieut." De Roos, an extract from which I should be pleased to see inserted in your very interesting paper.
RURICOLA.
Ed. of The V. Herald.

"The sight of West Point suggests the following reflections:

"It is impossible for a traveller to "pass these parts, unmoved by melan-"choly reflections on Andre's fate, & "Washington's cruelty. History will "reluctantly record the *murder* of a "brave man, and the only stain upon "the character of a hero."
De Roos' Travels.

The fate of Major Andre maturely excites the commiseration of his countrymen: but nothing but the most miserable, short-sighted prejudice, or the most determined hostility, we should suppose, could induce even an *Englishman* to call the execution of this officer a "murder." He was an officer of the British army, taken in the character, and under the *disguise* of a citizen; he was discovered in violation of the laws of war, engaged in a secret plot, the success of which might have been fatal to the cause of our country: he was tried by a court-martial of general officers, condemned on his *own testimony,* and suffered the death he merited. Is there any thing of the character of murder or cruelty in all this? There has been much deception practised for the purpose of cheating even the American into a sympathy for this officer: and such indeed was the mildness of the revolutionary feelings of hostility on our part, which not even insult and injury could render otherwise than mild, that we have continued to yield to Major Andre our forgiveness for the injury he coolly meditated against us, and our pity for his fate. We have acknowledged him as an unfortunate hero, when in reality, he was no better than a *dastardly spy,* meditating and maturing under a false character, a fatal injury; and by our acquiescence in this delusive sympathy, we made him in fact the hero of a transaction, in which he ought only to have figured as a criminal. He has been called amiable, though he meditated a plot, that would have cost this country oceans of blood; hailed as magnanimous because he avowed his name & rank, when it could, by no possibility be any longer concealed; and died like a brave man, when he knew the eyes of the world were upon him.—These persevering attempts to throw a stain upon the character of the purest hero, that adorns the page of history, by elevating a spy into a martyr, are among the many indications of that disingenuous and canting spirit of hostility, which disfigures the pages, of so many, not to say all of the British writers when treating of this country. Let not however the people of the U. States be deceived. The execution of Andre was no murder: it was the just punishment of a base attempt to ruin by stratagem, a country which the British could not conquer; and the real heroes of the piece are the honest, incorruptible, & lowly men who captured this fortunate spy,—fortunate in having gained even the pity of his enemies, for a crime which has covered every other man with disgrace."—*Amer. Q. Rev. No. 4, pp.* 415-16.

ADMIRAL CODRINGTON.

This officer was Captain of the Orion, in the memorable battle of Trafalgar. An English paper says:—"Had he waited another day before he destroyed the Turkish fleet, it would have been the anniversary of the glorious victory in which he had a share on the 21st Oct. 1805, when the country was deprived of its lamented naval hero, lord Nelson, & the maritime force of France and Spain annihilated by the British fleet under his command.

In Salem, Mass. Abraham Hill was recently fined $2 and costs for unmercifully beating a horse.

☞ *Read This!*

The Baltimore Patriot of Thursday last contains the subsequent article. It speaks for itself—Will the friends of domestic industry give ear?

Hartford, Conn. Dec. 17.

SILK.—In Norton & Russel's State Register, it is stated that "in the town of Mansfield, in Tolland county, is annually raised upwards of three thousand pounds of silk, which, in its raw state, is estimated to be worth at a fair valuation, from 12 to 15,000 dollars, and when manufactured into skeins and prepared for market, is worth from 18 to 20,000 dollars. The labour is chiefly performed by females and young persons.

The growing and manufacturing of silk is becoming more extensive in this country, and the attention of many public spirited men has recently been turned to it. That it may be made profitable, and a source of great income cannot be doubted when we look at the single instance of the town of Mansfield. That town has less than three thousand inhabitants, and comprises an area of only about 46 square miles; its soil is less productive than that of many other towns, yet the industrious inhabitants in addition to their other employments from which the culture of silk does not detract, contrive to bring in a yearly revenue of about $20,000. What an inducement is here held up to the industrious and enterprising, and if imitated, how long should we be dependent on the old world for silk.

[It is believed that there is no portion of the world better adapted to the culture of Silk than the Eastern Shore of Maryland and the adjoining counties of Delaware & Virginia; and what renders this fact still more interesting, a large portion of the land will scarcely produce a good crop of any thing else. The soil & the climate are peculiarly favourable to the growth of the white mulberry, which, indeed, is to be met with almost every where on the peninsula, and nothing seems to be wanting but the attention of the agriculturists to make Silk a staple product of the Eastern Shore. There are many districts of the peninsula which do not afford timber for fencing: would it not be a good plan to plant *mulberry hedges?* They would answer two [illegible] purposes; one, fencing fields and farms; the other furnishing food for Silk-worms, the product of which would, when attentively husbanded, afford a better income than that of many of the fields which they enclose.—Let ornamental trees of parterres and avenues, those we mean which are merely so, also give place to the Mulberry. We have no doubt, that should these hints be adopted, the income of the Eastern Shore farmers would be at least doubled, without any addition to their trouble or expenses.]

The last drove.—A drove of *Five Hundred Turkeys* passed through this village yesterday, on their way to the New York market. They were collected in some of the western adjacent towns, by four men from this place. Thus you see, that this army of Turkeys will have to gobble over 200 miles of ground, on the hoofs, before they arrive at the table of destination.
Cherry Valley Gaz.

A wag on board the Steamboat Constitution, which runs from Frenchtown to Baltimore on the Chesapeake Bay, observed that it must be a strong *Constitution* that could stand it so high as to be over the bay twice in 24 hours.

Maryland Marble.—From a friend, we have received what, he says, is an inferior specimen of superior marble from Bledsoe's or Bleskar's quarry, in Washington county, twelve miles from Fredericktown and five miles from Harper's Ferry.—and he further and very properly suggests, that if a statue of Washington is to be erected upon the monument dedicated to him by the people of Baltimore, should not the material be of the produce of the state. The Academy of Fine Arts of Philadelphia, have pronounced this marble superior to that of the statue of the king of Rome. The specimen may be seen on our desk.
Am. Farmer.

Destiny.—Hunt has recorded in the "Periodical of Pisa," one of those little tales, so common in the East, inculcating the great oriental dogma of fatility. Solomon was walking in his garden with one of his attendants, when they observed a strange and fearful figure approaching them, "Solomon," said the attendant, "who is that mysterious being, his appearance fills me with dread—send me, I pray thee, to the remotest mountain of India." The figure approached, said "Solomon, how came that man here? my errand was to seize him on the forthest mountain of India!" "Angel of Death!" replied Solomon, "*thou will find him there!*"
N. Y. Morn. Courier.

A good and pious minister had an excellent and elegant horse, on which he had placed no small share of his affections, and he was proud to show and pamper him: but very suddenly and unexpectedly to his family he sold the horse, and when they, astonished at the measure, inquired the cause, he made answer, that he *could not* keep the horse, because he got into the pulpit with him.

The intrusion is not a singular one, but the conscientious determination of the good man was highly creditable to his heart and judgement.
Ellsworth Courier.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on the 27th ult. by the Rev. W. Quinn, Mr. *Robert H. Cordtown,* to Miss *Mary E. Horsey,* all of this county.

OBITUARY.

DIED - On Thursday week, Mr *John McLeany,* of Harpers Ferry in the 26th year of his age. He had been married but eight months, and was the *fifth* husband of Mrs. Mary Jackson, who is yet under the age of 29.

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the papers of Thursday last.

FLOUR, best family,		$5 60
Susquehanna,		4 62
WHEAT, best white, per bu		1 00
red	do	90
CORN,		40

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Henry Lankford against Eleet C. Chelton. I have seized and taken in execution the following tracts or parcels of land, to wit: Part of a tract of land commonly called Eskridge's, also part of another tract of land commonly called Robinson's, or by whatever name or names the aforesaid lands may be known or called, all which will more fully appear by reference to a deed from John Irving to said E. C. Chelton, bearing date the 16th December, 1825—containing in the whole two hundred and fifty-two acres, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell at the Court House door, on Tuesday the 22nd day of January, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ.
JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Jan. 1, 1828. ts

WANTS TO HIRE

FOR the ensuing year, a negro Woman that has some knowledge of cookery. An elderly one would be preferred.
J. P. MARSHALL.
Dec. 31, 1827. 3t

Valuable Property at Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM situated on the north side of Wicomico Creek, Somerset county, Md. late the residence of Benjamin Dashiell, deceased, and known by the name of *Dashiell's Lot.* Vessels of the largest size can come up to this farm. Also, another tract of land lying on said creek. The whole comprising about 725 Acres. He has sown 90 bushels of wheat on the above lands which will be sold with the property.

He also wishes to sell a tract of land now the residence of Mr Levin Ballard, senior, known by the name of *Moore & Cassel,* situated on Monokin river, between the farms of Col. Wm. Jones and Dr. J. King.—This tract contains about 130 acres—and, besides other improvements, there is an excellent brick house erected on the premises.

As no person will purchase without viewing the property, a further description is deemed unnecessary—and for other particulars please apply to
L. W. BALLARD.
Dec. 18, 1827. 4t

LAND FOR SALE,
IN POTATO NECK.
344 ACRES.

The westerly half of the farm late the property of Francis H. Waters, esq. (dec'd.)—About 100 acres are under improvement, a good part of which produces luxuriantly. The residue is heavily timbered with oak and pine, &c., and conveniently situated to market. The farm is washed on one side by the Annamessex river, and on the other it lies contiguous to the Menokin.

On the premises upon the Annamessex side is a delightful building spot, of high ground, in full view of the river, intercepted only by a small grove of lofty pines, and near it a delightful well of water, said to be surpassed by none in the county. Further particulars are deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will doubtless view the premises for themselves. Half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five or more years—interest to be paid annually.

For further particulars enquire of Dr. Ballard, near the premises, or to Mr. Lazarus Maddux, Potato Neck, or to the Rev. Dr. Waters, Washington Academy, or a line addressed to the subscriber, Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, N. York, will meet with attention.
FREEBORN GARRETTSON.
December 18, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of Thos. Brown against Tubman Brown, terretenant of William Fleming, dec'd. I have seized and taken in execution a tract or part of two tracts of land, the one called *Rider* and the other *My Gain,* which was formerly the property of said William Fleming, dec'd. and on which the said Tubman Brown now resides, containing 70 acres, more or less, which I will sell at the Court House door on the 8th of January next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above writ.
JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Dec. 18,—25

PHILADELPHIA ALBUM AND *Ladies' Literary Gazette.*

"ALBUMS," says an agreeable writer, "are things, in which are gathered many sweets from the flowers of genius and taste in the garden of literature. They also serve as pleasant mementos of those friends who are absent, and tend to instruct, as well as to please—to enlighten, as well as to amuse."

The Album, to which the publishers respectfully invite attention, has during the brief space of its publication, met with such flattering and universal esteem as to warrant the printing, each week, of near *six thousand* copies.

The work is enriched with original articles on a variety of interesting and valuable subjects, Fine Arts; Sciences; Botanical, Historical, Biographical and Moral Essays, Sketches, &c.; Reviews of new books; Fashionable and Literary Intelligence; Manners, Conversation, Dress and Beauty; the cultivation of Plants and Flowers; Amusing and Moral Tales, together with choice articles in every department of polite and useful literature.

It is handsomely printed [on] 8 pages every Wednesday, on fine white paper, royal size, quarto form, making an elegant annual volume of upwards of *four hundred* pages, embellished with appropriate engravings.

The publishers are determined to spare neither pains nor expence in their ambitious exertions to make their work an acquisition to literature. To sustain its character, they have made at great expense arrangements with some of the best writers in this country, and are at the same time enabled, from European Journals which they receive, to make the choicest selections from the richest sources of foreign literature.

To give the parents or brothers—the friends or guardians of their fair readers an assurance of that strict sense of purity, chasteness and general propriety which should eminently characterize a work of this kind, constituting a bouquet of the "flowers of literature," which must form to the cultivated and accomplished mind, a "*token of esteem,*" the most valuable and pleasing—a "*forget me not,*" of the most appropriate, endearing, and lasting nature, the publishers have associated with its former conductors in their editorial duties a lady of distinguished literary reputation and talent, whose watchful attention and acknowledged abilities they are confident will aid materially to the character of the work.

Price, $2 50 per annum, payable in advance. Address the Publishers of the Philadelphia Album and Ladies' Literary Gazette, 45 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

BLANK BILLS OF SALE,
Printed on fine Paper.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
Dec. 11th, 1827.

[SEAL] ON application of Gertrude Kellum, admin'trix. of John Kellum, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess Anne.
True copy, Test.
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Kellum, late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 24th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of Dec. 1827.
GERTRUDE KELLUM, Adm'x. of J. Kellum, dec'd.
Dec. 18 3w

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court.
Dec. 11th, 1827.

[SEAL] ON application of James Smith, Executor of William Tilghman, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Wm. Tilghman, late of Somerset county, deceased,—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of December, 1827.
JAMES SMITH, Ex'r. of W. Tilghman, dec'd.
Dec. 18 3w

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
Dec. 11th, 1827.

[SEAL] ON application of Mary Porter, Extrix. of Richard B. Porter, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.
True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard B. Porter, late of said county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of Dec., 1827.
MARY PORTER, Adm'x. of R. B. Porter, dec'd.
Dec. 18 3w

FOR RENT.

A House and Lot at Forktown, well calculated for tavern keeping, now occupied by the subscriber, to whom apply for information respecting terms and other particulars.
ISAAC MORRIS.

N. B. The subscriber wishes to inform the public that he has an assortment of young peach trees, from 1500 to 2000, of the best quality. Persons wanting any can apply to
I. MORRIS.
Oct. 16, 1827.

Wanted, Immediately.

An Apprentice to the Printing Business, about 15 years of age. Apply at the office of the Village Herald.
Dec. 18.

THE PARTERRE.

VARIETY instils into the mind a relish for the useful and the sweet.

THE NEW YEAR.

A NEW YEAR! and pray *what* is new,
With him, or her, or me, or you?
Dear reader, let 's consider:
Would it be *new* if Vice were still
Riding on *Fortune's* splendid wheel,
With Virtue trudging at her heel,
And Conscience up for highest bidder

Pray, *what* is new? Are any less
Extravagant in food or dress?
Are *Old Year's* habits mended?
Rears Pride less high her towering crest?
Is Malice banish'd from each breast?
And is the reign of Avarice ended?

Has Idleness been driven hence?
Has Folly yielded to good Sense?
Has vile Intemperance departed?
Has Vanity now ceas'd to tickle?
Are Prudes less prime, or Flirts less fickle,
Or Coquettes more true hearted?

Does the Mechanic cease to fret
O'er the long unsettled Debt,
Due from the rich Delinquent?
Can Printers yet escape from care,
And hope for punctual payment where
Their labour and their ink went?
Does time, with swift and steady pace,
A less unprofitable race
Pursue, this year, that all may trace
In years that have preceded?
And when he points to that great sea,
A shoreless vast Eternity,
Where we are bound as well as he,
Is the dread signal heeded?

If not alas! what is there *new*,
That 's worth a thought to me or you,
Or cause for gratulation?
'Tis but the dull old story o'er
The *moment* 's new, and nothing more;
Time has but changed his station.

That happy moment that should find
A heart renewed, a purer mind,
Improving time and talents here—
Should such a time reach me or you,
That were a moment, rich as new—
That were, indeed, a blest *New Year.*

GEN. GEO. WASHINGTON.

The name of Washington is dear to every American. Distinguished, not only for bravery and intelligence, but for the purest virtues which can adorn the human heart, he has been venerated in the memory of distant nations, and immortalized by the blessings he shed upon his country. He resembles the orb of day, imparting his twilight long after he is set, and invisibly dispensing his light and cheering warmth to the world. Cautious, and prudent, he was never surprised by the most disheartening failures; nor alarmed into compliance by the most undaunted threats. His eye could penetrate the darkest design; and his powers of invention enabled him to escape the most formidable stratagems. The very means employed by the enemy to incommode him, were frequently in his own hands, the instrument of their ruin. As an illustration of his eagle-eyed caution, I will briefly narrate his escape from a singular plot, which I learned from the lips of a venerable man several years deceased.

When the American army was stationed at West Point, during the revolutionary war, the British head quarters were not many miles distant on the Hudson; and each were waiting, like the figures on chess board, for some favourable movement, to disconcert and thwart the operations of the other. Scouting parties would engage in frequent skirmishes; and wagons of provisions, ammuniton and clothing, would fall into the power of those superior in number and address. On one of these occasions, a quantity of English uniform was seized by an American detachment; and several notable advantages obtained by the latter, inspired the enemy with a desire to retaliate. About this time, while at West Point, General Washington had an intimate acquaintance, not far resident from the army, in whose family he enjoyed the kindest hospitality, as well as relief from many of those sterner engagements which harrassed his weary mind. As every circumstance was food to either army, a visit like this not many miles from their camp, could not long escape the cognizance of the English, and to possess a prisoner like General Washington, would, tend, in their opinion, to shorten the period of the war. But the undertaking was difficult: there were always advanced guards to cover the American Commander, and there was no mode of discovering his visits, except by winning over some one of the family. The friend whom the General visited was once thought to have espoused the interests of the British; but he had taken a decided stand in favour of America, and tho' a brave man, he professed the strictest neutrality alleging as his reason, his years, and dependent family.

During the intimacy of the General, it was rumoured in the American Army, that his friend had been seen often returning from the British camp. Washington seemed to disregard the account; for he never ceased to visit the family, and apparently mingled as cordially with the host, as if no suspicion had crossed his mind. At length, one day as the General was taking his leave, his friend earnestly requested him to dine with him the following afternoon, emphatically naming the hour of two, as the moment of expecting him. He reminded him of the uncommon delight which his intimacy conferred—begged him to lay aside every other formality, and regard his house as his home; as the guard that always accompanied him seemed to indicate that he was not visiting a friend. "By no means, dear sir!" exclaimed the worthy patriot; "there is no man I esteem more than yourself: and in proof of the confidence which, I repose in you, I will visit you alone to morrow, and I pledge my sacred word of honour, that not a soldier shall accompany me." "Pardon me General," cried the host; "but why so serious on so trifling a subject. I am only jesting with you." "I am aware of it," said the hero, smiling; "but what of that? I have long considered the planting of these out posts unnecessary, inasmuch as they may excite the suspicion of the enemy; and although it be a trifle, that trifle shall not sport with the friendship you indulge for me." "But then—the hour, General"—"Oh, yes, two o'clock you said," "Precisely!" returned the other.

At one o'clock on the following day, the General mounted his favourite horse, and proceeded alone, upon a byeroad which conducted him to the hospitable mansion. It was about half an hour before the time, and the bustling host received him with open arms, in addition to the greetings of the delighted family. "How punctual, kind sir!" exclaimed the warm hearted friend. "Punctuality," replied Washington, "is an angel virtue, embracing minor as well as important concerns. He that is unpunctual with a friend, may doubt his integrity." The host started but recovering himself, he added,—"then yours is a proof that we enjoy your fullest confidence." Washington proposed a promenade upon the piazza, previous to the dinner. It overlooked a rough country several miles in extent; fields of grain, here and there sweeping beneath the sides of bleak hills producing nothing but rocks and grass—shallow runnels of water flowing along the hollows of the uneven waste—then hidden by woodlands intercepting a prospect of the country beyond—spotted now and then with silver glimpses of the Hudson, stealing thro' the sloping grounds below, and chequered on both sides by the dim, purple Highlands, frowning sometimes into hoary batilements, and tapering again into gentle vallies, hardly illuminated by the sun. "This is fine, bold scenery!" exclaimed the General, apparently absorbed in the beauty of the prospect. "Yes sir," replied his friend, looking wishfully around; as if expecting some one's approach; but catching the piercing glance of Washington, his eyes were fastened convulsed on the floor. "I must rally you my friend, observed the general; "do you perceive yonder point, that boldly rises from the water, and suddenly is lost behind the hill which obstinately checks the view?" "I do," replied the absent listener, engaged apparently in something else than the subject of inquiry. "There," continued the hero, "my enemy lies encamped; and were it not for a slight mist, I could almost fancy that I perceive his cavalry moving; but hark, that cannon! Do you not think it proceeds from the head-quarters of the enemy?"

While pointing to his friend the profile of the country, the face of the latter was often turned the opposite way, seeming engrosed in another object immediately behind the house.—He was not mistaken it was a troop seemingly, of British horses, that were descending a distant hill winding thro' a labyrinth of numerous projections and trees, until they were seen galloping through the valley below—and then again they were hidden by a field of forest that swelled along the bosom of the landscape, "Would it not be strange, observed the General, apparently unconcious of the movements behind him, "that after all my toils, America should forfeit her liberty?" "Heaven forbid!" said his friend, becoming less reserved, and entering more warmly into the feelings of the other. "But," resumed Washington, "I have heard of treachery in the heart of one's own camp; and, doubtless, you know that it is possible "to be wounded even in the house of one's friend." "Sir," demanded the downcast host, unable to meet the searching glance of his companion, "who can possibly intend so daring a crime?" "I only meant," replied the other, "that treachery was the most hideous of crimes: for Judas-like, it will even sell its Lord for money!" "Very true, dear sir," responded the anxious host, as he gazed upon a troop of British horses, winding round the hill, and riding with post haste towards the hospitable mansion. "Is it two o'clock yet?" demanded Washington; "for I have an engagement this afternoon at the army, and I regret that my visit must therefore, be shorter than intended." "It lacks a full quarter yet!" said his friend, seeming doubtful of his watch, from the arrival of the horsemen. "But, bless me sir! what cavalry are those that are so rapidly approaching the house?" "Oh, they may possibly be a party of British light horse," returned his companion, coolly, "which mean no harm; and, if I mistake not, they have been sent for the purpose of protecting me."—As he said this, the Captain of the troop was seen dismounting from his horse; and his example was followed by the rest of the party. "General!" returned the other, walking to him very familiarly, and tapping him on the shoulder, "General, you are my prisoner!" I believe not," said Washington, looking calmly at the men who were approaching the steps; 'but, friend,' slapping him in return on the arm, "I know that you are mine! Here, officers, carry this treacherous hypocrite to the camp, & I will make him an example to the enemies of America."

The British general had secretly offered an immense sum to this man, to make an appointment with the hero, at two o'clock, at which time he was to send a troop of horse, to secure him in their possession. Suspecting his intentions, Washington had directed his own troop to habit themselves as English cavalry; and arrive half an hour precisely before the time he was expected.

They pursued their way to the camp triumphant at the sagacity of their Commander, who had so astonishingly defeated the machinations of the British General. But the humanity of Washington prevailed over the sense of justice. Overcome by the tears and prayers of the family, he pardoned his treacherous friend, on condition of his leaving the country for ever; which he accordingly did: and his name was ever after sunk in oblivion.

RAFFLE FOR A WIFE.

The foreman of a wealthy woollen-draper, in a certain town of Germany, had long been in love with a young person, who received his addresses with the greatest indifference; neither was she more partial to two of his rivals, who like the former, were desirous of obtaining her hand.

The father of the young girl wished that she would accept of either of those three suiters, and accordingly said to her one day, "as I am very willing to abide by your own choice, tell me candidly to which of your three lovers you have given the preference?"

"To neither," replied she; "I feel the same regard for each of them; but as love is still a stranger to my heart, I leave it entirely to your better judgement, to decide which of them is to be my husband.

The father, delighted with so uncommon an act of resignation, determined to wait until the assiduous attention of one of the three should meet its due reward; but in vain did they attempt to gain the affections of the fair one—their efforts proved equally abortive. They respectively would apply to the father, in hopes of obtaining, from parental authority, a wife whom the power of love could not subdue.

The father, tired of this state of uncertainty, formed a sudden resolution. He invited the three candidates to come and sup with him one day, who felt equal surprise and apprehensions at so meeting together, as their host had separately informed each of them that the marriage of his daughter should be settled that evening. After they had been eating hartily, whilst the bottle was going round, the father addressed his guests in the following words:

"Gentleman, I am well acquainted with your intentions, which I approve of. I would wish to make you all three happy, but that is not in my power. I have only one daughter, and she can have but one husband: she esteems every one of you to such a degree, that she is at a loss to make a choice, although I have repeatedly pressed her so to do. She having trusted to my impartial prudence, and I being apprehensive of acting with greater injustice, am determined to leave it to chance alone to decide which of you shall carry the prize. That is the only method I can think of to have nothing to reproach myself with, and to extricate myself from my present dilemma. Now listen to my plan: my daughter will be rich when I am dead, but so long as I live I never will part with a single guilder. You are all in good circumstances; you all three feel an equal love for her, therefore it rests with your rivalry to portion her. You can without any inconvenience to yourselves, by subscribing a similar sum, making a little fortune for your beloved; and if your affection be sincere, you will submit to the law which I am going to dictate. Let each of you deliver into my hands two thousand ducats, to constitute the marriage portion of my girl, and become the property of the husband which Dame Fortune will allot her."

The proposed terms were agreed upon. He who refused, would have evinced no great affection, and, in consequence, been excluded from the treaty. The next day the money was brought to the father, who presented to the three rivals a couple of dice from his backgammon board, declaring, that he who threw the highest point would be his daughter's husband. Williams (the woollen draper's assistant) having thrown sixes, was declared the winner, and jumped for joy, whilst the other two, with woful countenance, left him master of the field of action. Nay, his intended bride then candidly confessed, that chance had decided in conformity to her wishes.

So great and unexpected happiness Williams hastened to go and impart to his employer, who himself was a single man. To him he recounted every particular of the extraordinary circumstance; neither did he conceal that the two thousand ducats which he had deposited, and was going to replace, had been taken out of the chest that was left to his charge.

The master congratulated his cashier on his good fortune, adding, that, upon such an occasion, he would feel happy to entertain the happy couple without any further delay. "So that if you will let the young lady know," said he, "and she is agreed to the invitation, I shall expect you at dinner time." The young maiden readily accepted the proposal, and made her appearance at the appointed hour in her best array, which gave additional lustre to her natural graces; so much so, that the wollen draper fell in love with her at first sight.

On the day following, after weighing maturely the circumstances to which his dependent was indebted for having obtained the possession of his mistress, he determined to take her for himself. Williams being summoned in his presence, he addressed him thus:

"To chance alone you are to ascribe the happiness of marrying the girl I saw yesterday; your partiality for her, therefore, cannot be so strong but you can easily give her up. If my friendship to you be deserving of some return, you must renounce your pretensions in my favour. I love the young woman to distraction. However, I do not wish your condescension should cost you your fortune. I shall make you a present of the money deposited as her wedding portion; and far from claiming that part of it which belongs to me, I will double it. See, consider duly, and decide at once; for I am resolved to go this very minute and speak to the girl's father."

The chance husband, whose heart had been beforehand with the oracle of fate, hesitated not. He refused every offer, prefering the possession of his beloved object to the acquisition of riches. In vain did the tradesman attempt to persuade him. Finding at last that all his endeavours were useless—"Know you," said he, "that before it is long, I may obtain by force, and by the interference of the laws, that which I have humbled myself so far as to solicit. Yea, in spite of you, I shall obtain the hand of your mistress, which my bounty would have made yours."

Williams made light of those threats, and retired without feeling the least inquietude The woollen draper boasted of his riches, to both the father and daughter, but to no purpose: they had given their word, and nothing in the world, could induce them to break their promise.

The cashier was soon informed of that step having been taken, and congratulating himself on his triumph, only thought of securing his prize, when he was summoned before a court of justice, to relinquish his intended bride, which he had obtained only with a stock of which he was alone the depository, and the produce of which, pursuant to the law of the land, belonging to the right owner.

Both parties appeared before the judge. "The law is precise," alleged the plantiff, "it adjudges to merchants all the profits made by individuals in their pay. My cashier has used my money to purchase his wife, since he had not two thousand ducats of his own to deposite, in imitation of his competitors, that he might be allowed to take his chance; therefore, what he has acquired, must belong to me. The original stock was mine—the produce or interest, namely, the wife, agreeably to the spirit of the law, must be mine also: I claim her from your justice, neither can you dispense granting my demand."

So singular an application of a commercial law could not but provoke the laughter of the judges, notwithstanding wonted gravity. The defendant, in reply, observed, "That no law whatever had, hitherto, ranked a wife amongst articles of merchandise, like spices and stuffs, although the sex might be reflected upon by some as not entirely free from the sweet bitterness of the former, or the lightness and variety of the latter. In barbarous countries alone," concluded he, with a triumphant air, "it may be allowed to trade in women."

The eloquence of the plantiff proved of no avail; he was nonsuited, and the defendant maintained in all his rights

La Belle Assemblee.

SOPHISMS WELL ANSWERED.

A Society of Churchmen, who had, for the last century, been engaged among other benevolent designs, in conveying the knowledge of Christianity to the heathen, convened a meeting near my aunt's mansion house, to consider the means of extending to about sixty millions of poor idolatrous Hindoos, the knowledge of Christianity.—Now, whatever religion and sound wisdom might urge upon so plain a point, mere Prudence could not but be alarmed at an attempt, however quiet, to disturb the creed of sixty millions of people. Accordingly, having entered the assembly, I, to the admiration of my aunt, made the following oration:

'I rise, Sir, to oppose the motion which has been submitted to this assembly, on the following grounds:—

'In the first place, the Hindoos are savages, and Christianity is not designed for savages.

'In the second place, the religion of the Hindoos is a very good religion—why then should we try to change it?

'In the third place, their religion has made them excellent slaves for centuries—why, then, teach them a religion which is fit only for freemen?

'In the fifth place, who would think of beginning to convert foreign nations till we have converted every one of our own people?

'When the time comes for the general conversion of the world, some sign will be sent from Heaven to tell us of it.

'Such, Sir, are my reasons for resisting the measure; and whoever promotes it, and opposes me, is an enthusiast, and an enemy to his country and his species.'

Having made my speech, I will own that I expected the very smallest return, the loud acclamations of the astonished assembly. But a most profound silence ensued; till a clergyman, who, as I then thought, looked old enough to know better, arose, and thus addressed the assembly:

'Instead, Sir, of relying directly to the reasonings of the speaker who has preceeded me, I will simply put another case, and request his decision upon it. Suppose, instead of the present assembly, a thousand Peruvians convened on the Banks of the Amazon, to take into consideration a supplication from the nations of Europe, to supply them with that bark of Peru, which is the only known antidote to a very large class of our diseases. And conceive, if you will, the preceding speaker, who, I am sure, would be happy to undertake the embassage, to be the advocate for these fevers and anguish nations to the only possessors of this antidote. Imagine him, to rise amidst the tawny multitude, and, with much feeling and emphasis, to state, that at last 60 millions of people depended upon their determination for health and life. At once I am persuaded, the cry of that multitude would interrupt the pleadings of the orator, and one and all would exclaim, 'Give them bark! give them bark! let not a European perish, whom it is possible for a Peruvian to save.' This far all would be well. But conceive, instead of the assembly being permitted to act upon this benevolent decision, some Peruvian, of an age in which the prevalency of policy or mere prudence over justice and benevolence is more intelligible and pardonable, to rise, and thus address his countrymen:

'Peruvians, you are far too precipitate. Consider, I beseech you, the character and circumstances of the persons for whom this privilege is demanded.

'In the first place, they are civilized nations—they read and write; they sleep in beds, and ride in coaches; they wear coats and trowsers—who then will say that bark is intended for such persons as these?

'In the second place, their fevers and agues may have many excellencies with which we are unacquainted—why then attempt to cure them?

'In the third place, these fevers and agues assist exceedingly to thin their armies—why then strengthen them merely to destroy ourselves?

'Fourthly, these fevers and agues are so deep seated and violent, that it is impossible to cure them—why then attempt it?

'In the fifth place, who would think of curing foreign nations, till we have cured all the sick in Peru?

'Sixthly, when the time comes for the general cure of fever and ague, I have no doubt that the Great Spirit will give us some sign from the mountains.

Such Peruvians, are my reasons for opposing the wish of the speaker; and whoever promotes it, or opposes me, is a mad-man, and an enemy both to the Incas and the Great Spirit.

'Now, then,' continued the old clergyman, 'supposing the Peruvian orator thus to reason, I should be glad to know by what answer that young gentleman would repel his arguments.'

He then, to my infinite horror, sat down, and left the eyes of the assembly fixed upon me, as if waiting for my reply; but not having any precisely ready, I thought it best to be taken suddenly ill, and to leave the room.

Sancho the Proverbalist.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

VOL. I. TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1828. NO. 43.

Terms of Publication.

THE VILLAGE HERALD is published weekly at $2 50, per annum, or at $2 if sent by mail and subject to postage, in either case to be paid half-yearly in advance. No subscription taken for a shorter period than six months; none discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for each continuance: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Advertisements, if handed in by Monday night at 10 o'clock, shall appear in the paper next morning.

☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the Legislature of South Carolina, on the 13th ult. a discussion of some length took place in regard to the impeachment of Judge James, charged with habitual intemperance It was contended that under the constitution of the state, no officer could be impeached for any offence not actually committed while *in office:* that drunkenness was not indictable, because there was no such thing as *official drunkenness.* The habitual intemperance of the accused was admitted, but it was denied that it had affected his administration of justice.

On the other hand it was contended that the testimony conclusively proved that the accused had been *drunk upon the Bench;* also that his mind was impaired by *habitual* intemperance.

The question being taken by yeas and nays, there appeared for impeachment 99, against it 12. A committee was accordingly appointed to prepare articles of impeachment, and to conduct the prosecution before the Senate.

Cleopatra's Needle.—A proposition has been made in England, by Capt. Allan, to build a ship in frame in that country, and transport it to Egypt.—When there, the needle is to be brou't to the beach by rail-ways, and then the vessel is to be built round it, and the whole transported together. This pillar is about 70 feet high, and is supposed to weigh 400 tons. It was presented several years ago, to his present British Majesty. Such a monument, it is added, would give great interest to such a place as Abercrombie square, London.

The accounts from Spain represent the Catalonian insurrection as quelled, but not without great effusion of blood, and attempts, even now, on the part of the insurgents, to recruit themselves. A delay has taken place in the arrival of Don Miguel from Vienna.—The St. Petersburg Journal intimates the pendency of negotiations between Russia and Persia, under the mediation of England. On the whole, there does not seem much likelihood at this moment, notwithstanding the late bloody hostilities at Navarino, of any general disturbances of the peace of Europe.

SILK WORMS.—The *white* silk worms hatch twice a year—the *yellow* but once. The latter spins much the largest ball, and is accounted the most valuable and least troublesome.

The price of eggs are sixpence the thousand.

Each Miller deposites about 400 eggs.

It is calculated that the worms produced from the eggs of 200 Millers, or *winged* worms, will make ten lbs. of silk.

One hundred and fifty pounds of leaves, it is estimated, are eaten by 3000 worms, to spin one pound of silk.

It takes about one bushel of the yellow cocoons, or balls, to make 1½ lbs. of silk.

One ball of silk, of the yellow kind, when spun, will measure 1750 feet.

The eggs of the silk worm are of two colors; a lightish slate, and a yellow. The latter are held in poor esteem; they seldom contain the vital principle.

A mulatto man, who was being reconducted into slavery, in North Carolina, a few days since, leaped from the stern of the boat in which he was, and avoiding all means for saving himself, was drowned. Slavery has not many charms it would seem.

March of the Mind.—A bill has passed the House of Assembly of South Carolina, by a vote of 71 to 42, to prohibit the instruction of persons of colour in reading and writing.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE,

Corrected agreeably to the latest Baltimore papers.

Bank of the U. S. and Branches	par	
MARYLAND.		
Baltimore Banks	par	
Annapolis	par	
Easton	par	
Frederick	par	
Frederick County Bank	par	$2 and upwards
Bank Westminster	par	
Hager's Town	par	
Planters' Bk. P. G. Co	par	
Elkton	1	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
Bank of Columbia	20	
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown	par	
Union Bank Georgetown	par	
Bank of Washington	par	
Bank of the metropolis	par	
Patriotic Bank	par	
Bank of Alexandria	par	
Farmers' Bank of Alexandria	par	
Bank of Potomack	par	
Mechanics Bank of Alexandria	par	
VIRGINIA.		
Bank of Virginia & Branches	par	
Farmers Bank of Virginia and Branches	par	
Bank of the Valley at Winchester	par	
Do at Charlestown	par	
Do at Leesburg	par	
Do at Romney	½	
Lynchburg Branches	½	
Western Bank of Virginia at Wheeling	3½	
DELAWARE		
Bank of Delaware	½	
Farmers' Bank	½	
Wilmington & Brandywine	½	
Commercial Bank of Smyrna	½	
Branch Bank of Milford	4	
PENNSYLVANIA		
Philadelphia City Banks	par	
York Bank	par	
Carlisle Bank	par	
Chambersburg Bank	par	
Gettysburg Bank	par	
Lancaster Bank	½	
Harrisburg Bank	½	
Chester County Bank	½	
Germantown Bank	½	
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster	½	
NEW-YORK		
City Banks	par	
Albany Banks	1	
NORTH-CAROLINA		
Newbern Bank	5	
Cape Fear Bank	5	
State Bank and Branches	5	
SOUTH-CAROLINA		
Charleston Banks	2	
GEORGIA		
Bank of Savannah	2½	
Bank of Augusta	2½	
Bank of Darien	30	
NEW JERSEY		
New Brunswick Bank	1½	
Trenton Banking Company	1½	
Newark Bank	1½	
State Bank at Camden	1½	
Do Elizabethtown	1½	
Do Trenton	no sale	
Do Morristown	1½	
Do New Brunswick	1½	
Salem Banking Company	3	
People's Bank at Patterson	1½	

LITERARY PREMIUMS.

The editor of the Amulet, and Ladies' Literary Cabinet, desirous of drawing forth the talents of the Ladies, offers

For the best *original Tale,* not exceeding two columns of the Amulet, *Twenty Dollars.*

For the best *Poem,* not exceeding fifty lines *Ten Dollars.*

The premiums will be awarded by competent female judges, and the envelope containing the names of the unsuccessful competitors, will not be opened. All communications must be sent in, post paid, by the first of February next, addressed to the Editor of the Amulet, Philadelphia.

JOB PRINTING,
SUCH AS
Handbills, Cards, Blanks,
PAMPHLETS, &c.
Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms,
At the Office of the Village Herald.

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
Dec. 11, 1827.

§§SEAL.§§ ON application of Joseph Barkley, adm. d.b.n. of Mary Milliway, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that he give the notice required by law, for the creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week, for three weeks, in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mary Milliway—late of Somerset county, deceased. all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of June, 1828,—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of December, 1827.

JOSEPH BARKLEY, Adm'r. of M. Milliway, dec'd.
Dec. 18 3d

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
Dec. 11th, 1827.

§§SEAL.§§ ON application of Daniel Benson, Adm'tor. of Adrian Marshall, late of Somerset county, dec'd. it is ordered by the Court, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Adrian Marshall—late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 24th of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th of Dec., 1827.

DANIEL BENSON, Adm'r of A. Marshall, dec d.
Dec. 18 3d

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
Dec. 11th, 1827.

§§SEAL.§§ ON application of William Costen, Administrator of Betsey Ann Taylor, late of Somerset county, dec'd., it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Betsey Anne Taylor late of Somerset county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of December, 1827.

WILLIAM COSTEN, Adm'r. of B. A. Taylor, dec'd.
Dec. 18 3d

Consumptions, Coughs, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

Certificate.
10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an anodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondriacal, nervous and hysterical diseases.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of the proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER.
Princess-Anne, Md.
Nov. 20, 1827.

District of Maryland, to wit:

[L. S.] BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this 23d day of October, in the 51st year of the Independence of the U. S. of America, William Hollins, of the said district, hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"Rail roads in the United States of America: or, a protest and argument against a subscription, on the part of the State of Maryland, to the Baltimore & Ohio rail road company, addressed to the officers and representatives of the people in the several States of the Union, and to the General Government—By a Citizen of Baltimore."

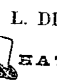
In conformity with the act of Congress, of the U. S. entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned;" and also to the Act, entitled "An Act, supplementary to the Act, entitled An Act, for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof, to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.

PHILIP MOORE.
Clerk of the District of Md.

A few copies of the above work are for sale at this office.

BLANK WARRANTS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

T. L. DISHAROON,


HATTER,

SNOW-HILL, MD.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends in Somerset county, who have heretofore favoured him with their custom, and informs them and the gentlemen generally of this and the adjoining counties, that he has on hand, and intends keeping in his shop at Snow-Hill, a general assortment of

Water Proof Hats,

Made of the very best materials, the Philadelphia and New York markets afford, and in the most fashionable style, tip'd off with genuine fur. Although he has it not in his power to style his manufactory an "Old establishment," he is proud to acknowledge it a *new* one. In all new concerns, it is admitted that something *new*—something fashionable may be expected. Novelty *has become* the order of the day—an unfashionable hat on the head of any man is an *odd* sight—a very *ugly* one. The subscriber, well aware of the fact, notwithstanding he has not been long *napping* has made it his study to discover the knack of making *Hats* in the *Bon Ton style.* He confidently asserts that those who favour him with their custom shall have their favours supplied, on as cheap terms as can be obtained on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, or any other shore in the United States.

A reasonable deduction will be made on Hats bought, by merchants, to sell again.

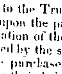
Sept. 25, 1827. 3d

TRUSTEE's SALE.

IN CHANCERY IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT.

Joshua Wright and Priscilla Dunn
vs.
Isaac R. Jones, Dirisee of John Jones of James.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset County Court, in this case, the subscriber will offer at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, on the premises, on the 9th of January next, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. part of a tract of land called *Shadwell's Chance,* or *Shadwell's Suppose,* situated in the county aforesaid, on the south east side of Nanticoke river, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or



less, with the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging. The terms of sale will be a credit of twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by a bond or bonds given to the Trustee, with good security; upon the payment of which and ratification of the sale, the Trustee is directed by the said decree to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs, a deed for the aforesaid property, conveying the title of the complainants and defendant in the premises.

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of John Jones of James, late of the aforesaid county deceased, that they must bring in their claims against the said John with the vouchers thereof, and lodge the same with the Clerk of Somerset county court, within six months from the day of sale.

THOMAS JONES, (of John,)
Dec. 18—ts Trustee.

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
Dec. 11th, 1827.

§§SEAL.§§ ON application of James Smith, Executor of William Tilghman, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Wm. Tilghman, late of Somerset county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of December, 1827.

JAMES SMITH, Ex r. of W. Tilghman, dec'd.
Dec. 18 3d

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATE.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JAN. 8. 1828.

☞The Orphans Court of Somerset County will sit on Tuesday next.

☞Through the non-arrival of the mail due yesterday we are deprived the pleasure of presenting any account of the organization, &c. of our State Legislature, which we expected. We can assign no other cause for this unwelcome failure, than a change of carriers, in consequence of the Contractor's reducing the salaries of those who heretofore faithfully served for a paltry stipend. We doubt whether the Post M. General will countenance such procedure to the disappointment and injury of hundreds.

CUBA.—The New York Daily Advertiser has received information by the scientific publication lately commenced in Havana, the Anales de Ciencias, that the sugar and coffee which form the bulk of the exports from Cuba, are nearly all produced on the triangular tract of land between the Bay of Honda, the Batano and Matanzas, which forms only a ninth part of the island. Here are collected five sevenths of the population and more than six sevenths of the wealth of Cuba. The editor has exhibited some very remarkable statements relating to that region: and, if the data are as correct as we believe, political economists will find it an appropriate field for their investigations and reflections.

The tract of country above indicated presents an area of 300 square leagues, and maintains 300,000 inhabitants. The principal articles of exportation, by the ports of Havana and Matanzas, amounted in 1826 at a low valuation, to $9,629,366, which gives $3,209,789 to every 100,000 persons. In France, the total amount of agricultural products, consumed and exported, according to the most precise estimates, gives $935,741,777 to 30 millions of persons—that is $3,119,139 to 100,000 persons, which is less by $90,650 than the proportion for the same number of inhabitants in the part of Cuba above indicated, afforded by a part only of the exports. In the words of Senor Sagra, the editor, "In the island of Cuba, a given number of individuals produce more by the cultivation of the sugar, coffee, spirits, wax, honey, and tobacco exported, than an equal number of the inhabitants of France in the articles in their agricultural list, viz. bread stuffs, wine, flax, hemp, oil, tobacco, fruits, legums, oxen, sheep, hogs, fish, birds, wool, butter, lard, eggs, silks, timber, &c. &c."

In allusion to the petition of Mrs. Decatur, which has again been presented to congress, the New York American remarks—"This widow, of as true a chevallier as ever wore a sword, asks only for what usages, we believe, law awarded in other cases, compensation for the destruction of enemy's property—for the recapture of the American frigate Philadelpia, then a prize in the possession and under the guns of Tripoli. The prayer is just, and if the petition is just, let it not be made in vain; because he to whom the debt, the sacred debt, is due, cannot be heard in its support.—It is asked by one whom, next to honor and country, he most cherished, while living."

The following is an extract from a petition presented to the House of Representatives by John Blake, a Revolutionary officer, who entered the service in April, 1775; who was in the battles of Long Island, Harlaem Heights East Chester, White Plains, Trenton Saratoga, Stillwater, Stoney Point, besides a score of skirmishes.

"When in the Jerseys, I captured several small detachments of refugees, which so irritated their commander, Col. Delanea, that he offered a reward of sixty guineas to any person who might bring me to him, dead or alive. General Washington, then at Crumpond, in the State of New York, wrote me a letter to repair to his quarters. When I arrived, he says, "Friend Blake I have a pleasant tour of duty for you, which is to take a detachment of men, and Col. Delanea, and his guard prisoners.—I have heard he has offered a bounty for you, therefore I give you this opportunity to retaliate." Accordingly, the following night, I repaired to his quarters; but before I arrived I took two of the men who gave me the *countersign*, by which means I was enabled to take the sentinels without alarming the guard. I found the doors bolted and went to the window, where I saw several officers playing at cards, one of whom inquired *What was trumps?* I immediately answered, *Black Jack of the fifth Regiment*, at the same time ordering the window broken. The guard of 36 men and 6 officers were made prisoners, but the Colonel was absent and escaped."

THE NAVY OF THE U. S.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy gives an account of the active and useful services of all the ships in commission, which have been distributed, with economy, to protect a large and extensive trade, in the Pacific Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, including all the West India Islands, the Coasts of Africa, the Northern Fisheries and the Mediterranean.

The rights of this country are to be asserted and promptly vindicated in all parts of the world, against inexperienced commentators on the Laws of Nations in the new Governments of South America, the more practised and adroit diplomacy of the old World, and the pirates, marauders, and oppressors, under different names and pretences, that seriously molest this Government, and disturb its laborious and enterprising citizens in the fisheries, the West Indies, the Pacific, and the Mediterranean. The delicate and judicious management of so great a concern, seems to require some seasonable aid from the Government, so as to insure the continued respectability of our Navy, and a universal regard for a flag which has earned its way to a notice that cannot be relinquished. We are admitted to hold a rank with the first maritime Powers—not from the size or number of our ships merely, or the calibre of their cannon, but from the conduct of our officers and the bravery of our seamen. It is time that we took our station in that post of honour that the world holds vacant for us, by supplying a higher grade of officers than we now have, with higher duties, and a more extensive responsibility, and a greater control over those who are subordinate.

The English, French, Russians, Dutch, Spaniards Danes, and almost every Power in Europe, have adopted a system in the gradation of Naval Rank, which has many conveniences, and which it seems little else than affectation in us to depart from. It is not true that a nation is sufficiently and respectably represented by the size of a fighting ship, or the weight of her metal, or even the bravery and discipline of her crew. There must be a personal representative of a rank to correspond with these powerful supporters. Were we engaged in one common cause with any Power in Europe, and to act in conjunction on the water, our sailors would do the fighting, and their Admiral would gain the glory.

The officers in our Navy have already deserved something at the hand of Government. Dinners, and songs, and pictures, and wax work, are well in their place, and still better is a sword or a vote of thanks—but it is due to the present standing of the government, to which the Navy has contributed, that its meritorious officers should not only be respected at home, but placed in their proper station abroad, where their services are rendered, where their profession calls them, and where only they are known as seamen and soldiers."—*Connecticut Mirror.*

IMPORTANT FROM BRAZIL.

A letter from Rio de Janeiro under date of 27th October, communicates the following commercial important information:—

"*The Cortes have passed a Law, which has received the Imperial sanction, placing the duties on imports from all nations at 15 per cent, without regard to treaties.*"

Under the regulations heretofore existing, the commerce of the United States has experienced great disadvantages in the ports of Brazil—American merchandize being subject to a duty of twenty-four per cent, and British, French and Prussian (by treaty) to a duty of only fifteen per cent, making a difference in favor of those nations, of *nine per cent.* This difference, of itself, has proved a handsome profit, and has had the effect to exclude in fact, American Cotton goods from the markets of Brazil. The measure just adopted by the Brazilian government, of opening the markets of that country to us on equal terms with other nations, will enable our cotton manufactures to come into fair competition with those of our great commercial rival, and in such a contest we have no fears for the result.

From the Dumfries Courier.

THE PACHA OF EGYPT.

We conversed yesterday with a very intelligent naval gentleman, who has visited Alexandria in his professional capacity, and is personally acquainted with the Pacha of Egypt. That great and enterprising chief is apparently about 60 years of age, and his presence, which befits his situation, is at once dignified and prepossessing. He is much easier of access than the majority of those who serve under him, and is fond of conversing with intelligent Franks. He understands the French and Italian languages, but requires and receives the aid of an interpreter, when brought in contact with English gentlemen who are unacquainted with these tongues. He was born an Arab, and inured in his youth to manual labor, but merit such as his could not long be concealed, and his bravery in the field is, if possible, eclipsed by the tact he evinces in civil affairs. In developing the resources of a country naturally rich, but morally poor, he resembles Peter the Great himself, and we can easily believe that the Porte is jealous of his rapidly increasing wealth and power. By the cultivation of cotton alone, he annually realizes large sums, and what is not a little curious, he acts in a great measure as his own broker. Wages are miserably low in Egypt, and the peasantry, who have one unvaried meal, consisting of water and bread, willingly labor for two pence-halfpenny per day. Like the vast concerns of the East India Company, the monopoly in cotton is a very lucrative one; and the time is not remote when he will turn it to much better account than at present. Already, various kinds of manufactures have been introduced, and in Alexandria and Cairo the weavers shuttle is plied as busily, if not as skilfully as it is in Glasgow, Paisley, or Manchester. As encouragement is given to scientific men, numbers of French engineers and others have flocked, and are flocking to Lower Egypt; and before the lapse of many years, the ancient splendor of Alexandria will be more or less revived, and its harbor made the emporium of every kind of traffic. The Pacha, thought one of the tributaries of the Porte, has become sensible of his own power; and an opinion has long prevailed in the East, that he will take an early opportunity of throwing off the yoke. His step-son Ibrahim, although he has fought desperately against the Greeks, cherishes the same views; and with two such formidable warriors and statesmen to lead the armies and direct the councils of a rising nation, the Ottoman sceptre must eventually be broken in all that line of country, where, according to Dr. Johnson, the "father of waters begins his course, and scatters over the world the harvest of Egypt." The naval force of Egypt consisted two years ago, of 21 frigates, 50 large brigs and schooners, and a great number of small vessels of war. They are chiefly manned by Arabs. French officers of all descriptions freely offered their services to the Pacha, and he now exports the greater part of his cotton to France. Excepting when he makes business or pleasure excursions, he resides alternately at Alexandria and Cairo; and his Harems follow him as closely as his shadow. There are two of these, and they contain nearly 600 wives and concubines; but Ibrahim's mother, by a former marriage, if such a phrase be at all applicable to Asiatic manners, is still the reigning and influential sultana.

HOW TO PAY FOR A FARM.

A man in the town of D——, some twenty years ago went to a merchant in Portsmouth, N. H. who was also president of a bank, and stated that he lived on a farm, the home of his fathers, which had descended to him by right of inheritance; that this, his only property, worth two thousand dollars, was mortgaged for one thousand, to a merciless creditor, and that the time of redemption would be out in a week. He closed by asking for a loan to the amount of his debt, for which he offered to remortgage his farm;

Mer.—I have no money to spare; and if I could relieve you now, a similar difficulty would probably arise in a year or two.

Far.—No; I would make every exertion; I think I could clear it.

Mer.—Well, if you will obey my directions, I can put you in a way to get the money; but it will require the greatest prudence and resolution. If you can get a good endorser on a note, you shall have money from the bank, you can mortgage your farm to the endorser, for his security. You must pay in 100 dollars every sixty days. Can you do it?

Far.—I can get Mr. —— for endorser, and I can raise the hundred dollars for every payment but the first.

Mer.—Then borrow a hundred dollars more than you want, and let it lie in the bank: you will lose only one dollar interest. But mind, in order to get along, you must spend nothing, buy nothing;—make a box to hold all the money you get, as a sacred deposite.

He departed. The note was discounted, and the payments punctually made. In something more than two years he came again into the store of the merchant, and exclaimed, "*I am a free man*—I don't owe any man ten dollars—but look at me." He was embrowned with labour, and his clothes, from head to foot, were a tissue of darns and patches. "My wife looks worse than I do." So you have cleared your farm, said the merchant. "Yes, answered he, "and now *I know how to get another.*"

Thus, good advice, well improved, rescued a family from poverty, and put them in possession of competency, which we believe they yet live to enjoy. Thus may any one retrieve a falling fortune, if he will. And by urging the same amount of self denial, and making as great exertions, in the way to heaven, we may secure "an inheritance, incorruptible, undefiled, that fadeth not away."

IRON.—In the vicinity of Portsmouth, Ohio, there are nine blast furnaces, and six forges. The Ohio iron is said to be of the best quality, and the ore is "exaustless." Each furnace employs about 50 men, besides five or six strong teams, and will make from 5 to 700 tons of metal a year. What a valuable market do these works make for the neighboring farmers!

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By an arrival at New-York London papers to the 19th of November, inclusive, were received; among the most interesting of which is the annexed article from the Stock Exchange.

"There are advices from Zante and Corfu, in the neighbourhood of Navarino, to the 27th of October, but they contain no additional facts of much interest, in regard to the great naval battle. A part of the allied squadron is to go to the Dardanelles, which it is supposed has for its object the adoption of menacing positions, for the purpose of protecting the Christian residents at Constantinople; and it was hoped that it would effect this desirable object before the arrival of Ibrahim's Tartars, conveying the news of the complete destruction of the Turkish fleet. That news, however, as it appears by a letter, reached Constantinople on the 27th of October—the same day of the date of the letters from Zante and Corfu, from which we have derived the foregoing. The letter is as follows:—

"Confusion and dismay reign in all quarters of this city. A succession of disasters has caused a display of rage and fear bordering on mania. It would appear by a despatch forwarded by the English Admiral to our Ambassador here, that the whole of the Turco Egyptian fleet had been destroyed in the bay of Navarino, on the 20th inst. and that the batteries of that port had been rendered useless. What is more, the Egyptian troops are in a state of mutiny and starvation, wandering over the country, and being cut up in detail. This tragical news, combined with the recent destructive fires, seems to have paralyzed, in toto, the efforts of the Turks in their war department. All is at a stand still. Troops and shipping under orders have been countermanded, and an extraordinary Divan ordered to assemble forthwith Connected with these events, the Reis Effendi has been disgraced, and is in confinement—a prelude, of course, to decapitation. Our suburb is as yet perfectly tranquil, and it is to be hoped, will remain so. Communications with the Foreign Ambassadors have been extremely frequent since the receipt of this news, and messengers innumerable are passing and repassing after the usual hours of diplomatic business. It is the opinion of the best informed English here, that all *must* and will be settled to the entire satisfaction of the Allied Powers, *and immediately.*"

The rumour that the Ambassadors of the Christian powers had fled from Constantinople, is classed by the Gazette of France, among the "lies of the day."

Admiral Codrington, at the last date, was actively employed in repairing his damaged vessel at Malta and Zante. A London paper adds:—It appears to be the intention of government not to allow those ships which have sustained injury to come home, but that the whole of them may be refitted at Malta; a shipment of the requisite masts, spars, and other naval stores, being about to take place from the government depots for the purpose." Meantime the English part of the squadron is to be re-inforced with all convenient expedition—but to what extent does not appear. An express had arrived at Sheerness Dock Yard, from the Admiralty, with orders to fit out the Gloucester, 74 guns, for sea, immediately, to go, it is reported, against the Turks.

The total loss of men, suffered by the Turks, in the engagement, exceeded five thousand.

The Morning Chronicle says:—We have seen a gentleman who was at Navarino at the time of the engagement. He assures us that the Russians suffered much more severely than either the English or French, from their having been more exposed to the heavy fire of the Batteries. Their ships were dreadfully mauled by the large shot which struck them; but the accounts of the actual loss will be received from St. Petersburg.

There has been another fire at Constantinople but it destroyed only a few houses. A Turkish squadron of ten sail had set out for Mitylene and Chios. Two hundred regular troops are just arrived from Estria, and will immediately march for Romelia.

An article from Constantinople of October 15, says, three councils were held at the Porte to determine the answer to be given to the despatches, in which Ibrahim Pacha announced the provisional suspension of hostilities, to which he had agreed on the 26th of September, with the English and French, Admirals. It is affirmed that the Sultan has sent an answer to Ibrahim that he is to execute the first orders of the Porte, and to put to sea; but to avoid, however, coming to a rupture with the European squadrons. This is probably correct; and the several attempts of the Turco-Egyptian fleet to get to sea from Navarino, before the battle, were movements in accordance therewith.

All the efforts of the European diplomatists to make the Porte understand its situation have been useless. Even the sincere language of the neutral Powers have made no impression on the Divan; and the Reis Effendi is said to have replied very recently to the representations of a distinguished diplomatic character on the danger which the Porte incurred by persisting in its present system. "Leave us to provide for our own security and be sure that we know how to settle our affairs much better than is supposed."

THE CANADAS.—Speaking of the prompt and judicious measures that have been taken from the removal of the discontents which have been generated in Upper Canada by the alien law of that province, the Globe says, "similar steps will, we hope, be taken to remove the discontent in Lower Canada where the rancour which prevails appears to be much more serious than in the upper province."

It is rumoured that the British Government have it in contemplation to despatch a squadron of steamboats to the Archipelago, for the more effectual protection of commerce against the pirates.

SPAIN.—The last intelligence from Spain, boasts loudly of the magnificent reception of the valiant king and his poetical consort* at Valencia. It also asserts, that all the insurgent bands in Catalonia had laid down their arms, or had fled out of the kingdom. Jep del Estang is mentioned as the only chief who still maintained himself, with a handful of men in the mountains of Cerdagne, where he was closely pursued. It appears however from the attack lately made on Count d'Espagne, as he was returning to Tarragona, that if the rebels have ceased to show themselves in the parts bordering upon France, it is because they have returned to the heart of the province, and from ambushes at the very gates of its principal fortresses. It appears, however, that the Catalonian insurrection has not been put down without effusion of blood. No less than 400 of the Royal troops were desperately wounded in the affair of Castellon Ampurias alone, besides a great number killed. Gen. Manso is actively employed in scouring the country, but in many of the districts of upper Catalonia, the rebels are already beginning to recruit again. They have received orders from their leaders, it appears, to remain quietly, in their houses until a fresh campaign is commenced.

*The queen made some metre, on the occasion of setting out with her husband to quell the rebellion.—(*Ed. Com.*

RUSSIA.—The St. Petersburg Journal states that on the 26th September (8th Oct.) last, a shower of aerolites fell near Belostok between nine and ten in the morning. The inhabitants were alarmed by an extraordinary noise, which proceeded from a large black cloud that hung over their heads, and which continued for three (some say six) minutes, resembling a running fire of musketry. This noise which was heard by several persons at distances of more than 14 wersts, was succeeded immediately by a shower of stones, which only four were picked up; the largest weighing four pounds, the smaller three quarters of a pound. The Constadt steam passage-boat had been obliged to return by the floating ice on the bar—the the quantity of which, however, was not very considerable.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Mr. Editor—

If you can engrave pictures without plates, you will oblige me by publishing a series of them, in your paper.—A picture of the Peninsula, I have never seen drawn, and no imaginable reason can I assign for the neglect:—The scenery is faultless, for the best of reasons—God made it, and it is, of its kind, "very good."—Its glebe is not so rich as western loam, its timber less luxuriant than woods yet unattempted by the axe, and its waters less sweet; but its manners are more cultivated—its education more refined—its Gospel as sweet in its music to the ear, its political institutions more powerful—more studied, and till of late, more royal in their aspect.—We have a sparse population and not the most active and enterprising one—a motley one, in complexion—white, yellow, and black—a high spirited, but too irascible a race—a hospitable, but too luxurious generation.—We have plenty to eat and to spare, and alas! plenty to drink.—Our waters abound with the finest fish, finn'd and shell—Our orchards yield plenty of fruit—Our fields furnish, with good cultivation, sufficiency for man and beast, and our marshes yield provender for the cattle, spontaneously.

Our health is on an average equal to any other section of the country known to me, and our lives, if not curtailed by indulgence in luxury and sloth, as long.

But alas! our vices are more numerous and more fascinating than theirs—and recreation is pursued by many as a business.

One fox-hunter is mentioned in the Old Testament, and he learned the art probably among the Philistines, who were not the best of people we have ever read of; but we can shew scores of men who are for ridding the land of such pests, as foxes, without making that use of them that they subserved anciently.

The Persians dedicated horses to the sun, because, possibly, their speed was emblematic of his course—but whether they raced them for recreation or not, is left untold. How many devotees of the sun have we!—who, without Persian piety, use the noble animal for pastime at the risk of the rider's life—wasting time, and character and money—and sometimes violating the Sabbath.

The Romish Church traded in every thing, that you can name—and among other things, they sold "slaves" and bought "men's souls."—We have left off buying men's souls out of purgatory, but we sell slaves still. Genuine children of the Church of Rome, tho' born of the men of the Reformation. How much we need a second Reformation! If any thing can apologize for the practice, it is poverty. The laws seize them as the most merchantable property,—tho' furniture, beds and bedding remain, unsold.—Necessity knows no law, is an old, and ought now to be, an obsolete adage.—The laws of God are paramount, and no necessity can warrant their infraction. They are all of the kindest and most benevolent tendency, and I never knew of one, in my Bible, that reads, "thou shalt sell men and women"—or "thou mayest sell them." They are in fact the farmers of the land—and when they go away, what is to be done without them. Yet, I congratulate the owners, in getting rid of them, though not in such a way as that.

You might see them, as they go weeping along in carts and wagons—cooped up like poultry, or penned like pigs, or driven like felons!—Oh! how honorable to humanity—how glorious in the land of freemen!—Such scenes are the foil of liberty—they set it off to fearful advantage.

My soul! come not into their secret! mine honor! be not united to their assembly!

Waste and desolate is the land of bondage—blooming and beautiful the land of glorious freedom. Sister States of the North, envy ye, for our sakes, our ease—our refinement—our luxury—our finery and fashion! We long to share in your distinction—We wish to rear a hardy yeomanry inured to toil, and not ashamed of it—We would copy your more rustic manners, to imbibe your more dauntless spirit of enterprise, and shake off the effeminacy of our habits, to keep pace in your march of improvement.—Yours is a golden age—Ours an iron one. I am, sir, yours.

R. T.——

THE RUSSIAN CHRISTIANS IN CHINA.

The establishment at Pekin, of a Christian Chapel, with its several students of Christian Theology, under the protection of, and guaranteed by a treaty between China and Russia, since 1728, is still continued. Some of our cotemporaries are wondering at the nullity of the effect of this treaty of Christians, if considered as Missionaries among these Pagans.

But it is not surprising to us, that this small party of Bible believers, in the midst of this great nation, should use such remarkable caution in the exercise of their privileges, as to have made their existence even doubted more than once. The fact must be in the recollection of the reader of the history of the Catholic Church, under the reign of Louis XIV. of that nation.

The Missionaries, at one time, in the first year of the eighteenth century, had such an open field left for them to sow the seeds of Christianity in the Chinese Empire, as to have promised in a short time, the entire conversion of its millions of people. But such was the fatal effect of a feud which broke out among the missionaries themselves, regarding the orthodox of true Catholicism, that, after thousands had been converted, including the son and heir of the throne, the Emperor issued a proclamation banishing them, and all other priests, from his Empire, forever.

The disputes had arisen, in the end, to such a height, that it cost the lives of many, and of one of the Emperor's sons. It may be remembered, the Monarch said to the two parties,—"Now, we have all one belief; but you two have spread tenets, each declaring the other's belief wrong—I forbid them both, because I cannot decide on either.—*Nat. Adv.*

Steam Engines in England.—M. Dubin, in speaking of the immense mechanical force set in action by the steam engines of England, gives the following illustration of its amount:—The great pyramid of Egypt required for its construction the labor of above 100,000 men (Diodorus Siculus says 350,000 for 20 years. But if it were required again to raise the stones from the quarries, and place them at their present height, the action of the steam-engines of England, which are managed at most by 36,000 men, would be sufficient to produce the effect in 18 hours. And M. Dubin says, that if it were required to know what time they would take to cut the stones and move them from the quarries to the pyramid, a very few days would be sufficient. The calculation of Dubin is as follows:—The volume of the great pyramid is 4,000,000 cubic metres; its weight 10,400,000 tons, or 10,400,000,000 kilogrammes. The centre of gravity of the pyramid is elevated 40 metres from the base, and 11 metres as the mean depth of the quarries, the total height of the elevation is 60 metres, which multiplied by 10,400,000 tons, gives 624,000,000 tons raised one metre. Then the total steam engines in England represent the power of 320,000 horses. Those engines moved for 24 hours, would raise 862,100,000 tons one metre high, and, consequently, 647,100,000 tons in 11 hours! which exceeds the produce of labor spent in raising the materials of the great pyramid.

Among the peculiarities of our speech is that, when speaking of the metropolis of the Union, of calling it Washington *City*. We no longer say London town, or Paris city. Whether this addition be more necessary in the case of Washington, whose claim to it might otherwise be forgotten, we do not know. As the eyes in which this appears from our metropolis, we shall perhaps grow less punctilious in thus giving it its style and title.—*Inter.*

The *island* of "Rhode Island," 14 miles long and less than three wide, has more then 30,000 sheep upon it. There are about 200,000 in Berkshire county, Mass. Many in the western parts of Virginia: one gentleman in Ohio county has more then 3,000; he sold his crop of wool to Mr. Rapp, at Economy, for 2,400 dollars. There are in the state of New York about four millions of sheep, between two and three millions in Pennsylvania, a million in Vermont, &c.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Princess-Anne, Md. on the 1st day of January, 1828.

B—Harriott Brown, John P. Brereton.

C—Levin Cottman, Mrs. Hetty A.W. Crawswell

D—Littleton P. Dennis, Stephen Drura.

F—David Ford

G—Mrs Mary Gannt, Mrs Sarah Gibson

H—William Hovington, George Hall

J—John H. Jones, Levin D. Jones, Thomas Jones, Dr. Thomas D. Jones, Charles Jones, Doct. M. Jones, Mrs Elizabeth Jones, J. T. L. R. Joynes

K—Robert I. H. King, 2: Lambert Kerr

L—Charles L. Laurence

M—Col Saml. Maddux, Mrs Sarah Miles, Samuel S Miles

N—Algernon S S Newton

P—Mrs M Powell, James Powell, Littleton Pollitt

R—Miss Mary Riggin

S—James D Smith, Mrs Elizabeth Sasser

W—Captain Robert Waters, George Waters, Capt William H Waters, William Wilson

SAM'L. BROWN, *Post Master.*

Jan 8 3s

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on the first inst. by the Rev. Mr. David Dailey, Mr. *Louden Campbell*, of the city of Alexandria, to Mrs. *Hetty Gibbons*, of this county.

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the papers by Thursday's mail

FLOUR, best family,		$5 00
Susquehanna,		4 62
WHEAT, best white, per bu.		1 00
red	do	90
CORN,		40

BILL IN EQUITY

IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1827.

Thomas W. Handy

v.

Isaac Henry, William Fassitt and Dorothy his wife—George G. Henry, and Charles R. Henry.

IN this cause it appears to the Court that Isaac Henry and George G. Henry do not reside in the state of Maryland and within the reach of the process of this Court, and the Sheriff having returned to the subpœna issued in this cause "*non est*"—It is therefore this 28th day of November, 1827, by this Court ordered that the complainant give notice by publication of a copy of this order in some newspaper, printed in the town of Princess-Anne, once a week for four successive weeks, four months before the third Monday of May next, to the said absent defendants, that they be and appear on or before the third Monday of May next, in this Court, to shew cause why a decree should not be passed as prayed by the bill, and that in case the said defendants shall not appear within the term above limited—the said bill will as to the said defendants be taken *pro confesso*.

The bill in this cause states that Hugh Henry was in his life time indebted to the complainant and hath departed this life, the said debt remaining unpaid—that administration of his personal estate has been had, and the same is exhausted and insufficient to pay his debts—that he hath left real estate in Somerset County which has descended to the defendants in the cause.

The object of the said bill is, to obtain a sale of the said real estate for the payment of the debts of said Hugh

ARA SPENCE.

True copy. Test,

GEO. HANDY, Clk.

Jan. 8. 4m

BILL IN EQUITY

IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1827.

Thomas Robertson

v

Nathaniel Dixon and Nancy his wife, and Amelia Jenkins.

IN this cause it appears to the Court that Amelia Jenkins doth not reside in the State of Maryland and within the reach of the process of this Court, and the Sheriff having returned to the subpœna issued in this cause "*non est.*"

It is therefore on this 28th day of November, 1827, by this Court ordered that the complainant—by inserting a copy of this order in some newspaper printed in the town of Princess-Anne once a week for four successive weeks—give notice to the said absent defendant that she be and appear on the third Monday of May next, in this Court in person by a solicitor to shew cause why a decree should not be passed as prayed for by the bill, and that in case the said defendant shall not appear within the term above limited—the said bill will as to the said defendant be taken *pro confesso*—and the first insertion of such copy shall be made at least four months before the said third Monday of May next, in the said paper.

The bill in this case states that Thomas Jenkins was in his life time indebted to the complainant for the purchase money of certain real estate sold by the complainant to the said Thomas—that the said Thomas hath departed this life without paying the said debt, and without leaving any personal estate to pay his debts that he left the defendant Nancy and Amelia his heirs at law—and the defendant Nancy hath intermarried with the defendant Nathaniel. The object of the bill is to obtain a sale of the said real estate for the payment of the said purchase money.

ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE

True copy. Test,

GEO. HANDY, Clk.

Jan. 8, 1827. 4t

Wanted, Immediately,

An Apprentice to the Printing Business, about 15 years of age. Apply at the office of the Village Herald.

Dec. 18. 3t

Valuable Property at Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM situated on the north side of Wicomico Creek, Somerset county, Md. late the residence of Benjamin Dashiell, deceased, and known by the name of *Dashiell's Lot.* Vessels of the largest size can come up to this farm. Also, another tract of land lying on said creek. The whole comprising about 725 Acres. He has sown 90 bushels of wheat on the above lands which will be sold with the property.

He also wishes to sell a tract of land now the residence of Mr. Levin Ballard, senior, known by the name of *Moore & Casset*, situated on Monokin river, between the farms of Col. Wm. Jones and Dr. J. King.—This tract contains about 130 acres—and, besides other improvements, there is an excellent brick house erected on the premises.

As no person will purchase without viewing the property a further description is deemed unnecessary—and for other particulars please apply to

L. W. BALLARD.

Dec. 18, 1827. 4d

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Henry Lankford against Fleet C. Chelton, I have seized and taken in execution the following tracts or parcels of land, to wit: Part of a tract of land commonly called Erskriges, also part of another tract of land commonly called Robbins's, or by whatever name or names the aforesaid lands may be known or called, all which will more fully appear by reference to a deed from John Irving to said F. C. Chelton, bearing date the 18th December, 1823—containing in the whole two hundred and fifty-two acres, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell at the Court House door, on Tuesday the 22nd day of January, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Jan. 1, 1828. 1s

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
Dec. 11th, 1827.

ON application of Gertrude Kellum, administrix of John Kellum, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess Anne.

True copy, Test,

JAMES FOLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county

In compliance with the above Order.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Kellum, late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 24th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of Dec. 1827.

GERTRUDE KELLUM, Adm'x. of J. Kellum, dec'd.

Dec. 18

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
Dec. 11th, 1827.

ON application of Mary Porter, Extrix of Richard B. Porter, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy, Test,

JAMES FOLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard B. Porter, late of said county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of Dec., 1827.

MARY PORTER, Adm'x. of R. B. Porter, dec'd.

Dec. 18

LAND FOR SALE,

IN POTATO NECK.

344 ACRES,

The westerly half of the farm late the property of Francis H. Waters, esq. (dec'd.)—About 100 acres are under improvement, a good part of which produces luxuriantly. The residue is heavily timbered with oak and pine, &c., and conveniently situated to market. The farm is washed on one side by the Annamessex river, and on the other it lies contiguous to the Monokin.

On the premises upon the Annamessex side is a delightful building spot, of high ground, in full view of the river, intercepted only by a small grove of lofty pines, and near it a delightful well of water, said to be surpassed by none in the county. Further particulars are deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will doubtless view the premises for themselves. Half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five or more years—interest to be paid annually.

For further particulars enquire of Dr Ballard, near the premises, or to Mr. Lazarus Maddux, Potato Neck, or to the Rev. Dr. Waters, Washington Academy, or a line addressed to the subscriber, Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, N. York, will meet with attention.

FREEBORN GARRETTSON.

December 18, 1827. tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of Thos. Brown against Tubman Crown, terretenant of William Fleming, dec'd. I have seized and taken in execution a tract or part of two tracts of land, the one called *Ridge* and the other *My Own*, which was formerly the property of said William Fleming, dec'd. and on which the said Tubman Brown now resides, containing 70 acres, more or less, which I will sell at the Court House door on the 8th of January next, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Dec. 18.—2s

PHILADELPHIA ALBUM AND *Ladies' Literary Gazette.*

"ALBUMS," says an agreeable writer, "are things, in which are gathered many sweets from the flowers of genius and taste in the garden of literature. They also serve as pleasant mementos of those friends who are absent, and tend to instruct as well as to please—to enlighten, as well as to amuse."

The Album, to which the publishers respectfully invite attention, has during the brief space of its publication, met with such flattering and universal esteem as to warrant the printing, each week, of near *six thousand* copies.

The work is enriched with original articles on a variety of interesting and valuable subjects. Fine Arts; Sciences; Botanical, Historical, Biographical and Moral Essays, Sketches, &c.; Reviews of new books; Fashionable and Literary Intelligence; Manners, Conversation, Dress, and Beauty; the cultivation of Plants and Flowers; Amusing and Moral Tales, together with choice articles in every department of polite and useful literature.

It is handsomely printed (8 pages every Wednesday) on fine white paper, royal size, quarto form, making an elegant annual volume of upwards of *four hundred* pages, embellished with appropriate engravings.

The publishers are determined to spare neither pains nor expense in their ambitious exertions to make their work an acquisition to literature. To sustain its character, they have made (at great expense) arrangements with some of the first writers in this country, and are at the same time enabled, from European Journals which they receive, to make the choicest selections from the richest sources of foreign literature.

To give the parents or brothers—the friends or guardians of their fair readers an assurance of that strict sense of purity, chasteness and general propriety which should eminently characterize a work of this kind, constituting a bouquet of the "flowers of literature," which must form to the cultivated and accomplished mind, a "*token of esteem*," the most valuable and pleasing—a "*forget me not*," of the most appropriate, endearing, and lasting nature, the publishers have associated with its former conductors in their editorial duties a body of distinguished literary reputation and talent, whose watchful attention and acknowledged abilities they are confident will add materially to the character of the work.

Price, $2 50 per annum, payable in advance. Address the Publishers of the Philadelphia Album, and Ladies' Literary Gazette, 45 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

BLANK BILLS OF SALE,

Printed on fine Paper,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE PARTERRE.

VARIETY instils into the mind a relish for the useful and the sweet.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

THE WORLD TO COME.

When in the deep brown shade of
 even,
High rolls in air the thunder drum,
And clouds obscure the face of Heaven,
I think upon the world to come.

Strange! mysterious! Heav'nly Pow'r!
Who shall say thy glorious works
 are done,
Whilst storms convulsive o'er us
 low'r
And bring to mind, a world to come!

Wretch who trembl'st on the brink,
Stop! oh, stop e'er thou 'rt undone—
From thy guilt and folly shrink,
Repent—there is a world to come!

Repentance is a joyful sound;
Salvation is refus'd to none—
Oh! how my fainting spirits bound
When thinking of the world to
 come!
MIRA.

STANZAS.

Suggested by the sight of some late Autumn flowers.

Those few pale autumn flowers,
How beautiful they are!
Than all that went before,
Than all the summer's store,
How lovelier far!

And why?—They are the last!
The last! the last! the last!
Oh! by that little word,
How many thoughts are stirr'd,
The sister of the past!

Pale flowers! pale perishing flowers!
Ye're types of precious things;
Types of those bitter moments,
That flit like life's enjoyments,
On rapid, rapid wings.

Last hours with parting dear ones,
(That time the fastest spends)
Last tears in silent shed,
Last words half uttered,
Last looks of dying friends.

Who but would fain compress
A life into a day,
The last day spent with one
Who, o'er the morrow's sun,
Must leave us, and for aye?

Oh, precious, precious moments!
Pale flowers! ye're types of those;
The saddest! sweetest! dearest!
Because, like those, the nearest
To an eternal close.

Pale flowers! pale perishing flowers!
I woo your gentle breath—
I leave the summer rose
For younger, blither brows.
Tell me of change and death.

A MIRROR FOR THE PETIT MAITRES.

A skipping, dancing, worthless tribe,
 you are,
Fit only for yourselves: you herd together;
And when the circling glass warms
 your vain hearts,
You talk of beauties that you never
 saw.
And fancy raptures that you never
 felt.

In all collections of essays, I invariably find some paper addressed to the women, that is either offered as a lecture of advice, or levelled at them with all the severity of satire; while the men, the lords of the creation! are suffered to grovel on in vice, or to sneak through the world as ignorant and worthless characters.—Why are the eyes of these authors shut against the follies of their own sex? Why will the learned mind labour to seduce woman again to taste of the Tree of Knowledge, to make her see the nakedness of those around her?—how many youth may blush, at the awful neglect of their understandings! blush, when they recollect the high, the sublime nature of the soul. Good Heaven! can a modern fine gentleman suppose himself in the same class of beings with an Essex, or a Sydney, the ornaments of the sixteenth century? To mention the sacred names of a Newton, or a Locke, would be to draw a comparison between the feeble glimmer of a glowworm and the effulgence of the sun.

The first emotion of the human heart is a strong desire of happiness; and, in minds of any worth, an ambition to be eminent in something form two biases, which emphatically mark the grandeur and immortality of the soul; and, if properly directed, would raise man to the highest perfection that his frail nature is capable of.—The ambition of a manly soul ought to soar to intellectual attainments—a perfect gentleman must not be ignorant on any subject. To be uninformed of the histories of Greece and Rome, setting aside that of our own country, is absolutely shameful: yet two thirds of our *Jeus d' Esprit* would rub their vacant foreheads, if you happened to ask them any questions about either of the Gracchi; but hint in their ears the names of Alcibiades or Phocion, and perhaps they will think you are talking of some old clothesmen! I have heard mistakes made by fashionable young men, that a schoolboy of ten years old would blush to be caught in. I will take the liberty of giving two or three examples.

Some ladies, in company with one gentleman; were expressing their approbation of the graceful manner in which Helen leaves her loom to go to Paris, after his flight from Menelaus: "Ah ladies!" says he, "it is fine in Pope; but I have read it in the original Latin, and there it is beautiful!"—"In Latin, Sir!" said a female friend of mine, who was present: "I beg your pardon; but Homer was a Greek poet."—No, no, madam!" he hastily replied; "you mean Horace, I assure you, Homer was a Roman, for I have read him!"

One evening, I was with some other ladies, in a room with three young men. How the subject came into their heads I know not, because I was not listening to their conversation; but my attention was arrested, by one of them saying rather loudly—"Mark Antony was made king of one of the Assyrian provinces."—"Perhaps so: but I am sure," replied a second, "he was Cæsar's son."—"You both mistake," interrupted the third; "he was one of the villians who helped Brutus to kill Cæsar!" I was astonished and speechless with surprise, gazed at the three "gay, charming fellows!" who, in my opinion, better deserved the appellation of the blockhead triumvirate.

Are these illiterate, shameless ignorant animals, of that noble species, Man!—that supereminent creature, whose form was shaped to gaze on the heavens, and the faculties of whose soul were expanded by his creator that he might count the stars! And how does he now employ his time? Not even in walking the plain track of literature—not in comparing the histories of republics, kingdoms and empires; and while he reads, conversing with wise lawgivers and holy patriarchs!—not in searching through the labyrinths of the human mind with Locke; nor in reading the stars, and making the vast tour of the universe, in company with the divine Newton! No, these are not his pursuits; he reads no books, save now and then a flimsy play, that has nothing but its novelty to commend it—and perhaps, the history of some popular divorce. Besides the theatre, that inestimable fountain from whence he derives all his classical knowledge, a slight acquaintance with the geography of France, just sufficient to enable him to understand the news of the day, as all the learning he aspires after. Talk of the stars to him, and he will say he never looks at any, but those in a woman's face. Talk of the soul, friendship, mind, &c. and he will interrupt you, by saying, that is a jargon he does not understand. There is one science, I believe, the whole of his sex are perfectly conversant in—that of eating and drinking: on the subject of which they could outtalk Apicius himself. And I will do them the justice to say, that even the most stupid of them could reduce it to a system, in a very elaborate treatise on tarts and custards.

Many of our youth are so monstrously barren, that I can positively affirm, that there are not eight out of ten who can spell an epistle of one page in length without the immediate aid of a dictionary. As to their accomplishment in the most delightful of all studies, the works of the poets, I can say little or nothing to their advantage. The swift though tender ray of Apollo's halo cannot penetrate their opake brows. Ignorance, if not vitious hardiment, has shielded their brazen foreheads; and to their dull ear, the "concord of sweet sound" is charmless.

I know that there are some, who have skimmed the face of literature; and being swoln with the little preeminences they have over their companions, they are wild to show their superiority over common sense. Flinging reason behind them, they set up for men of extraordinary genius; and like the Persian glassman, in his foolish vision, they kick about their earthly happiness, and hopes of future felicity, with a real lunantic fury.

Yet there are others of our young men, who are an honour to their country—who join, with all the charms of a beautiful form, the more attracting, the more fascinating graces, of a rich cultivated understanding, and a poetical and delicate taste; whose society will always be sought after with eagerness; and when absent, the remembrance of their virtues and accomplishments will pay a lambent flame around our hearts, and no time can erase their lovely ideas from our memories. How different are the sensations which agitate the bosom of a female, in the company of a thoughtless coxcomb! She lets the poor little butterfly flutter round her, and buz its empty nothings in her ear; and when it takes its flight, thinks no more of it than of those insects which sparkle in the summer's blaze.

I am well aware, that if this ever meets the eye of those to whom I address it, they will set me down as a disappointed—ugly—old maid; but I deny the charge—I am not old for I have not yet lived twenty two years; I think I am not ugly, provided I may believe the daily rhapsodies of at least half a dozen of these popinjays; and I know I am rich. So I make out that I am neither the disappointed, the ugly, nor the old.

SETTLEMENT OF WEST AMERICA.

That part of the territory of the United States which borders on the Pacific ocean, and extends from lat. 42 deg. to lat. 54 deg. N. is represented by all; who have visited it, to be superior in climate and soil, to any other country on the Globe; and to be full of advantages to any free and civilized people, that may settle it. The occupancy of it has engaged the deliberations of Congress for many years.—There can be no reason why they should not be as ready to pass, as the people are to approve, of any law, which shall authorize its immediate possession and colonization. It must be pleasing to every American, who is a friend to his country to know, that a company of enterprising young men, are about to memoralize the general government for permission and aid to effect this object. The fisheries and fur trade and other advantages of commerce on that coast worth to this country a million of dollars per annum, ought not to be lost for the want of the appropriation by government of half a million for their security and advancement. A naval station, a port of entry, and a safe and convenient harbour in which vessels may recruit, obtain stores and make repairs, are nothing more than the protection and facilities which the invaluable trade demands. That it is *invaluable* the concurrent testimony of our merchants goes to prove—they say "there are made no voyages on the same capital employed, more profitably than those to the N. W. Coast." This trade secured and fostered by the establishment of a colony flourishing under the auspices of government would yield a hundred fold. If it is not protected in this manner, it will inevitably fall into the hands of Great Britain. Perhaps, there is no time more favourable for Congress to act upon this subject than the present. To have taken an exclusive possession of the Territory in question before A. D. 1828, would have been premature, and a contravention of a treaty made in 1818, between Great Britain and this country, in which it is stipulated, "that any country that may be claimed by either party on the North West Coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbours, bays and creeks, and the navigation of all the rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signatures of the two powers." The time has nearly arrived when in their respective legislative assemblies, and when ours will be free, and just in the full exercise of the right of possession.

The immediate occupancy of this country, may wrest it forever from the iron grasp of England, who at this time claims a small trading settlement there, and who thinks the country so desirable, that she has used every diplomatic art, and has even violated her good faith to acquire it. Let therefore, this country be settled, and that too, by adventurers carrying with them the holy and inexhaustable fire of patriotism. If emigrating from a free Republic, they will be likely to possess a superiority in virtue, and energetic character.

It is not impossible, it is even probable, that in less than two centuries, this delightful district of creation, will, by the consent of all nations, become a separate and independent people; hence it is desirable that the colonists should be bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, that they should be educated in our language, accustomed to our laws, and supporters of the same scientific and religious institutions; thus carrying with them the elements of this republic, with which to construct their own; their children will breathe with their first breath a love for their country, and will be taught lessons of patriotism and heroic virtue. The God of nature has not so beautifully diversified this extensive country, and watered it with one of the largest rivers in America, and blessed it with a thousand natural conveniences for civilized man, to remain forever the uncultivated tract, and a haunt for savages and wild beasts. Shall the thrifty oak that has withstood the storms of a century unheeded, fall? Shall the noble horse waste his strength in idol prance? Shall the earth lose its fatness? and an exuberant vegetation, drop its fruit only for the riot and banquet of worms?—Surely this country, the most distinguished in the plentitude of nature, is for enlightened and social man to improve. Already has he viewed it from Pisgah's top and has tasted the clusters of grapes, and ere long he will enter in to possess. At a period not far remote it will teem with a population free and happy in government, great and glorious in character. What beneficial results may arise to the world from the settlement of that country is known only to him who holds the destinies of man; they may be the final work of the consummation of universal peace and knowledge.

THE TOBACCO PLANT.

Tobacco being one of the principal staple commodities of a considerable portion of the United States, its history may not be uninteresting to many of our readers. Almost all descriptions of persons are attached to it in some way or other. The savage and the barbarous, as well as the civilized man, becomes the votary, and, to a certain degree, the slave of it; and there is something so fascinating in the relish of this soothing narcotic that not only men, but even women and children are prone to partake of it in some of the forms of chewing, snuffing, or smoking. The custom of useing tobacco is derived from the aborigines of America, and is one of the novelties resulting from the discovery of this country. It is a plant peculiar to this country, and its taste and smell are at first disagreeable and nauseous to every one who partakes of it, and yet strange as it may appear, men become so infatuated with it as to forego food, and other necessaries, for the possession of this favourite luxury, which is sought after and enjoyed with a kind of passion. So strong is the desire for it that travellers inform us, that among the Highlands of Scotland the peasants can more easily be procured as guides in the mountains, by a present of snuff, that by a compensation in money—Professor Hooker relates in his tour through Iceland that on one occasion he presented a small box of snuff to a female of that island for the civilities he received under her roof during a short stay and that the present was considered so extraordinary and so valuable, as to throw her into raptures, and she immediately clung around his neck and lavished upon him kisses without number.

The stimulating and narcotic virtue of the plant resides in its leaves, which, when it is ripe, are dried in the shade and packed up for sale.—The manufacture or preparation of it is diversified in a great variety of ways, as it is intended for chewing, snuffing, or smoking; all too well known to require explaining. As far as we can ascertain, the original and only method of useing tobacco by the natives of this country, when first discovered, was smoking.

It is said to have been imported into Europe from America, about the middle of the 16th century (1550) by Hermandez de Toledo, who sent it to Spain and Portugal. At that time the ambassador of Francis 2d resided at the court of Lisbon, and in 1560 he carried tobacco into France, where it was presented to Catharine de Medicis as a plant from the New World possessing extraordinary virtues—the Ambassador's name was *Nicot* and in honour of him the plant was named *Nicotiana*, which as a genuine name has been retained by Botanists to this day. According to the elaborate and faithful annals of Abiel Holmes D. D. tobacco was carried into England by Mr. Lane in 1556; but Sir Walter Raleigh being the leading man in western enterprises at that time, the credit is given to him, and not to Lane. Count Nicot, however, had forestalled the market, and given his name to this new plant from the new world.

Lobel states, the tobacco plant was cultivated in England as early as 1570 and Sir Walter Raleigh is said to have set the fashion of smoking it in that country after the Indian manner, in a long pipe. It is alleged that its specific name is derived from *Tobago*, one of the West India islands, whence it was also carried to Europe and thence called the *Tobago plant*, and by an easy translation it has become the *Tobacco-plant*. Hence Botanists have contrived a Latin specific name *Tabacum* and its scientific name is *Nicotiana tabacum*. It is arranged in the system of Linnæus as follows:

In the Class Pentandria
" Order Monogynia
" Genus Nicotiana
" Species Tabacum.

The most complete botanical work on tobacco is that of Professor Lehman of Hamburg, printed in 1818, in quarto, under the title of *Generis Nicotianarum historia*, or history of the different species of tobacco. It is more important as being the result of the joint labors of himself and his friend Dr. Siners, of the same place, an industrious and practical cultivator of the scenes of botany. Lehman mentions 21 species of (Nicotiana) tobacco. Of these 21, almost every species is indigenous to America. Not one grows spontaneously in Europe. Even in Asia and Africa, the tobacco plant is believed to have been introduced directly or indirectly from America. In New Holland there is a single species of a very peculiar character which does not seem to grow spontaneously any where else. This has been designated as the *Nicotiana Suaveolens*.

All the governments of Europe levy high duties on the introduction of tobacco, and in Great Britain a large revenue is derived from these; and the excise upon its manufacture. Still the people will have it, and it has become an essential article in the luxury of the times. Its cultivation is accordingly extending both in our own and other countries. From those facts and considerations, it appears well worthy the attention of the statesman, the merchant, and the politicial economist. We shall reserve our observations on the use of it as an article of luxury, and as a medicine, for another time.—*N. Y. Journal of Com.*

From the Medical Intelligencer.

MODERATE DRINKING LEADS TO INTEMPERANCE.

The late discussions and publications on the grave subject of intemperance, have not brought to notice a single fact or sentence so important as that which we have just copied as the topic for a few remarks. This importance is equally great whether we regard the habit as a leading cause of intemperance, or its discontinuance as a most influential means of its suppression. That this opinion is but too well founded, the experience, of many, and the observation of all, who have observed but a part of what has been going on about them, will unequivocally prove. Men do not generally arrive suddenly at the last stage of any vicious indulgence: it is the occasional and permitted gratification which ends in excess and ruin. So it is in the use of ardent spirit: most drunkards have been in their day, and in many instances for a long day, but moderate drunkards, and during all this period they have intended never to exceed the bounds of safe and allowable indulgence.

The idea that *a little* brandy, gin, rum, noyeau, or any other spirituous potation, can be frequently, perhaps daily, taken with impunity,—when carried into effect, will ever prove, as it ever has done, a most prolific source of intemperance. Multitudes of men, and not a few women, too numerous to think of, otherwise temperate, regular and even commendable in their modes of life,—by this apparently harmless, though most insidious gratification, have been ensnared and destroyed. By this indulgence, too, the practice we deplore, is made familiar to the young: and thus situated, how can the young be made to view the practice as they ought? Can a child be supposed to regard the liquor he sees a parent drink as a poison? Can he view a beverage which he sees to be considered as the symbol of hospitality, and as a means of social enjoyment, as full of danger, and leading to the loss of all that is dear in possession or bright in prospect? Here, too, we see the influence of example, and the weight of responsibility resting not on parents only, but on every individual in society whose conduct affects unfavourably the moral principles and men, is so low and obscure as not to incur more or less of this frightful responsibility?

Another idea which tends to justify this practice of moderate drinking, is a persuasion that a little spirit is good for the health of those who are well without it. All history is living testimony, as given by correct observers, and by all whose judgement is not perverted by a vice which they are determined to defend and indulge, are totally opposed to this sentiment. Another idea, not less destitute of all truth, is an opinion that some degree of excitement and exhilaration from some artificial stimulant is required to enable labourers, sailors, mechanics, &c. to put forth the greatest muscular strength of which they are capable.

That a man, or a number of men, may for a time move more briskly, and for a short period perform more labour, when under a certain degree of unnatural elevation from spirit, we will not undertake to deny. But that men for a long period, for the whole of a life for example, will perform more work of any kind, is entirely opposed to the conviction of those persons who are best qualified to judge. We mean men who have had the care and employment of labourers of all descriptions, such as captains of vessels, travellers, superintendents of farms, manufactures, &c. These will all tell you that they can do better without spirit than with it. It is not to be denied, that spirit is sometimes truly medicinal: so is opium, hyosciamus, prussic acid and fifty other poisons. These are all medicines or poisons, according to their preparations, mode of exhibition and the situation of those to whom they are administered. In this light should all distilled spirit be viewed; it has nothing neutral in its character and effects, it is an agent always for us or against us, if not a friend an enemy.

We find the following in the the Rochester N. Y. Daily Adv. of the 18th ult.

"*Horrible.*—A case which report assimilates to the late act at Albany, has just occurred in Genessee county. James Merry of Le Roy died suddenly on the 7th, was buried on the 9th, and, owing to some suspicious circumstances, disintered on the 12th inst.; when the inquest held over the body returned a verdict of *death by poisoning!* The widow was immediately committed to Batavia jail, as the supposed perpetrator of the horrid deed!

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

VOL. I. **TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1828.** **NO. 42.**

L. D. Teackle

Terms of Publication.

THE VILLAGE HERALD is published weekly at $2 50, per annum, or at $2 if sent by mail and subject to postage, in either case to be paid half-yearly in advance. No subscription taken for a shorter period than six months; none discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for each continuance: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Advertisements, if handed in by Monday night at 10 o'clock, shall appear in the paper next morning.

☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday, Dec. 31, 1827.

This being the day appointed by the Constitution for the meeting of the Legislature of this state, 75 of the members of the House of Delegates appeared and qualified; after which they adjourned until to-morrow.

Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1828.

The house met; 77 members present.

On motion, the house proceeded to the election of a Speaker. John G. Chapman and Francis Thomas, in nomination. On counting the ballots it appeared that the former gentleman had received 41 votes, and the latter 35. J. G. Chapman was therefore declared duly elected. He was handed to the chair by Messrs. Rogerson and Semmes. He then in a brief address to the house expressed his gratitude for the distinguished honor conferred upon him.

Mr. Semmes submitted the following order, which was unanimously adopted.

Ordered, That Mr. Gideon Pearce, be appointed Chief Clerk.

The clerks and officers who served at the last session were all re-elected.

Mr. Martin submitted the following order:

Ordered, That this house will not make any additional allowance to any committee clerk, more than the usual per diem and itinerant charges.

Mr. Turner moved to amend the same by striking out the words 'committee clerks,' and inserting in lieu thereof the words 'the officers of this house.'

On motion of Mr. Lee, the order, with the amendment, was laid on the table.

THE SENATE

Formed a quorum on Monday, when the following letter was received and read:

Wye-House, Dec. 26, 1827.

To the honorable,
The Senate of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

My health, and other circumstances, compel me to relinquish the Chair of the Senate. With grateful recollections of your confidence and kindness, I remain with sincere respect, your obt. servt.

EDWARD LLOYD.

The senate adjourned at an early hour.

Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1828.

The Senate met. Mr. Thomas appeared and took his seat.

Mr. William H. Marriott, was this day elected President, and the other clerks and officers re-appointed.

Wednesday, January 2.

Mr. Nelson obtained leave to introduce bills of the following titles:

A supplement to an act against excessive usury; And

A further additional supplement to the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

Mr. Kennedy obtained leave to bring in a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases.

TREASURY OF MARYLAND.

The Treasurer of the W. Shore, on the 2nd instant, transmitted to the Legislature his Annual Report, exhibiting the state of the Treasury, during the past financial year, which terminated on the first of December, 1827. It appears from this report, that the receipts into the treasury from the 1st of December, 1826, to the 1st of December, 1827, amounted to

	$266,116 42½
And that the balance in the treasury, on the 1st of Dec. 1826, was	103,284 28
Which added to the receipts made the aggregate in the treasury in 1827,	369,700 70½

The Expenditures

During the same period amounted to	293,409 31
This sum taken from the whole amount in the treasury left a balance therein on the 1st of December last, of	76,291 30½

MESSAGE

OF

JOSEPH KENT,

Governor of the State of Maryland,

Transmitted to the Legislature on Wednesday, 2nd Jan. 1828.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Delegates,

The usual period has again arrived when by the provisions of our Constitution the Representatives of a free people, selected for their wisdom and integrity, are convened for the purpose of consulting together for the general good of the State; and coming as you do from every part of it, necessarily bring with you a perfect knowledge of the wants and wishes of our common constituents.

That the enviable distinction which you have received is well merited, and that the confidence of the people will be fully rewarded by the wisdom of your measures, we feel the most satisfactory anticipations; and if by an entire co-operation on our part which we cordially tender you, the public welfare shall be promoted and the business of the session facilitated, it will afford us the highest satisfaction.

The subjects referred to the Executive by the last general Assembly, were but few, and of minor importance—they have all been attended to.

The weights and measures directed by An Act of December session, 1825, to be procured, have all been obtained, and delivered in the course of the past summer, to the respective Levy Courts of the several Counties. They appear to have been well made, of the best materials, and may be considered correct standards.

We submit herewith the annual report of the Directors of the Penitentiary, which shews that the concerns of that institution have been well conducted; the additional building authorized to be erected, and which is designed to provide cells for solitary confinement, from which the happiest results are anticipated, in the reformation of criminals, is not yet completed.

Under the present discipline, (and the building admits of no other arrangement,) the Penitentiary may be considered a school for vice where the depravity of one, more conspicuous in crime than the rest, is freely communicated and impressed upon the minds of those less wicked. Every effort should be made to perfect the Penitentiary system. Its institution forms a new era in the criminal jurisprudence of our State; and from its superior humanity and benevolence, over the former code, has a natural connection with our republican institutions, every feature of which is at variance with the cruelty of unnecessary sanguinary punishments.

It affords us the highest satisfaction to inform you that the subject of Internal Improvement, so interesting to the Citizens of this State begins at last, to assume a shape that promises speedily, beneficial results.—The intelligent and enterprising individuals having the directions of the Baltimore Ohio Rail Road Company, aided by the United States Topographical Engineers, promptly furnished them, at Washington have so far completed the examination of the ground between the City of Baltimore and the Ohio river as to ascertain the practicability of the undertaking and enable the President of the Company to advertise for materials preparatory to commencing this important work the next season.

By the provisions of the act of incorporation, the State has reserved to itself the right to subscribe for stock to the amount of one million of dollars; and upon so subscribing, to appoint four directors to assist in the management of the affairs of the company, provided, the subscription be made within 12 months from the passage of the said act. The time limited for the state to make this subscription will expire on the twenty eighth day of February next. It will therefore be necessary if you should decide to take the Stock, to authorize the subscription on or before that day, as no extension of the time can take place without the assent of the Company.

The amount of subscriptions to the Stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, have been such as lead us to believe that that equally important work will also have an early commencement.

With these two great works completed, Maryland would begin to realize those commercial advantages which from her geographical position, the fertility of her soil, the variety of her productions the value of her fisheries and the abudance and richness of her minerals she is so justly entitled to. The shortest and most direct communication the Western States can have with the Atlantic, is through Maryland. Let us then afford them every facility of intercourse with us, and they will richly reward us by the contribution of their valuable productions, to swell our foreign commerce, at the same time that we shall greatly extend our inland trade always more important to a country than its foreign traffick.

Notwithstanding the great advantages Maryland will obviously derive from those works they possess more of a national than local character, and we have no doubt will receive the fostering aid of the National Government which has heretofore been so wisely extended to works of a similar nature, though of minor importance.

Roads and Canals are so essential to the growth and prosperity of a Country, as arteries are to the health and vigor of the human body. They facilitate intercourse, bring citizens of remote districts together, and thereby remove local prejudices and diffuse wealth and comfort through the land by affording a cheap and easy interchange of the surplus productions of one section of the country for those of another.

You will receive, herewith, Doctor Howard's report of the survey of a rout for a canal from the Potomac to Baltimore, and of an examination, of the country towards this city, with a view of connecting it with the proposed canal. The execution of this survey and examination is highly creditable to that enlightened and worthy citizen, and it contains information very desirable to be possessed by both the General and State Governments, which can be resorted to for practical purposes either at the present or any future period. It is very gratifying to observe that the United States Topographical Engineers are so freely detailed on works of this sort. This corps consisted principally of graduates from that invaluable Military School at West Point, and were no other advantages to be derived from that highly interesting National institution than the extensive surveys they have been engaged in making through the Country, the Republic would be amply remunerated for all the expense attending the establishment.

We regret to have to communicate that the Militia are in a state of great deterioration, and that nothing short of the invigorating hand of the Legislature can make them what they ought to be.

We have been looking to Congress for sometime for a general System, and under its direction considerable efforts have been made to collect information, and to obtain the opinions of intelligent military officers upon the subject.—The present session may probably produce something decissive in relation thereto.

We must again call your attention to the all important subject of Education. The law for the establishment of Primary Schools, so well received by the people, is believed to be so defective that but a very partial attempt has been made to carry it into effect; and that without revision and material amendment it will be useless. So much depends upon the intelligence and just discrimination of our citizens that unless the benefits of Education shall be generally diffused amongst them, strong apprehensions may be entertained for the durability of our Republican institutions. Our government essentially depends on public opinion for its support, and what reliance can be placed on, what stability looked for, in the opinions of an uneducated population?—Men are rash and inconsiderate generally in proportion to their ignorance.—We should bear in mind that in this country alone, the experiment is now making whether man is capable of self-government, and that deeply as we and our posterity are interested in its success, its propitious influence, may be expected not to be confined to us, but to extend to the whole human family.

The donations of the state for purposes of education to its colleges academies and common schools, amount annually to about the sum of thirty thousand dollars—and although this appears to be a liberal grant; yet when we take into consideration, the importance of the subject, we shall at once see, the propriety of extending it to the utmost limit that the resources of the state will justify. It is a lamentable fact, that most of our colleges and academies, are not on as good a footing as they were formerly. A youth in order to complete his education has to travel to a distant state, which greatly enhances the expense. A Parent could often afford to give his son an education at a College within the state, which he could not afford to do out of it.

Some further pecuniary aid of St. John's College: with the improvement in the conditon of which you must be well acquainted: and it has advantages which would enable it to vie with any similar institution in the country. Since our last communication, Washington College on the Eastern Shore, has been burnt, which fact was communicated to the General Assembly at the last session in a memorial praying for aid to re-build it. The prayer of the memorial has not yet been granted, but we hope it will receive your favorable consideration during the present session.

Experience has satisfied us, that some small alterations of the Constitution might be made, which would save unnecessary trouble, as well as facilitate the transaction of public business. At present it is required that the laws be signed by the Governor *in the presence of both Houses of the General Assembly*. Was this requisition dispensed with, and the laws authorised to be signed by the Governor in the Council Chamber, and attested by the Clerk of the Council it would conform more to the modern improvements in the science of Government, and contribute greatly to the convenience of the Legislature. The great Seal of the State, we would respectfully suggest ought to be in charge of the Executive; and we recommend an alteration to that effect, and further that all commissions and executive acts now required to be attested by the Clerk of the Council. This alteration would relieve the Chancellor from much interruption; and the more appropriate duties of that able and faithful officer, are sufficiently arduous without his being diverted therefrom to participate in executive labours; and it would at the same time give more symetry to our constitution.

We submit herewith for your consideration a communication from the Honorable Nicholas Brice, Chief Judge of Baltimore City Court, which states the necessity of a revision of our criminal code, which from the importance of the suggestions it contains, deserves your serious consideration.

Considerable excitement prevails at this time throughout the country in relation to a contemplated change in the present tariff of duties upon foreign importations. This excitement is the natural consequence of our free institutions which properly impose no restraint on the freedom of speech or the liberty of the press.

In a country extensive as is ours, embracing every variety of climate, capable of almost every production, and filled with an enteprising skilful population, doubling itself in less than a quarter of a century, we must expect considerable diversity of views and contentions among its citizens in relation to the measures to be adopted by the government, for the promotion and protection of the general interests of the country.

In discussing the measures of the national government we should always bear in mind that the constitution itself was found in compromise, and that excellent as it is acknowledged to be, it requires great moderation, forbearance and liberality on the part of the people towards the conflicting views, feelings and even predjudices of each other, to preserve and perpetuate its blessings.

Confined by the peculiar nature of our government to measures of domestic policy and internal police, operations only within the limits of our own State, whilst the great and leading interests of the country of which we are a component part is committed to the management of a separate authority embracing the whole union in the sphere of its action, we do not deam it necessary to descend to particulars in the expression of our opinion of measures over which we have no control. But with the fullest reliance on the integrity, talents and experience of the functionaries to whom those great interests are entrusted, we rest with entire confidence that they will continue to be as they have heretofore been, so managed as to promote the general interest and prosperity of the country, and secure to us all the blessings and advantages which our incomparable system of governments was designed to secure and perpetuate.

During the past year, we have been favoured with abundant productions of the earth, and a general prevalence of health throughout the country. Grateful for these blessings, let us look to Him with thankfulness, who in his munificence bestowed them, and who formed, and can influence the human mind, to direct our attention to such public measures as may be best calculated to promote the real and substantial interests, and prosperity of the state. In all measures calculated to promote those ends, you will, assuredly have our prompt and zealous co-operation.

With the highest respect, we have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

JOSEPH KENT.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE,

Corrected agreeably to the latest Baltimore papers.

Bank of the U. S. and Branches	par
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore Banks	par
Annapolis	par
Easton	par
Frederick	par
Frederick County Bank	par
Bank Westminster	par
Hager's Town	par
Planters' Bk. P. G. Co	par
Elkton	1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
Bank of Columbia	20
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown	par
Union Bank Georgetown	par
Bank of Washington	par
Bank of the metropolis	par
Patriotic Bank	par
Bank of Alexandria	par
Farmers' Bank of Alexandria	par
Bank of Potomack	par
Mechanics Bank of Alexandria	par
VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Virginia & Branches	par
Farmers Bank of Virginia and Branches	par
Bank of the Valley at Winchester	par
Do at Charlestown	par
Do at Leesburg	par
Do at Romney	3
Lynchburg Branches	½
Western Bank of Virginia at Wheeling	3½
DELAWARE	
Bank of Delaware	½
Farmers' Bank	½
Wilmington & Brandywine	½
Commercial Bank of Smyrna	½
Branch Bank of Milford	4
PENNSYLVANIA	
Philadelphia City Banks	par
York Bank	par
Carlisle Bank	par
Chambersburg Bank	par
Gettysburg Bank	par
Lancaster Bank	½
Harrisburg Bank	½
Chester County Bank	½
Germantown Bank	½
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster	½
NEW-YORK	
City Banks	par
Albany Banks	1
NORTH-CAROLINA	
Newbern Bank	5
Cape Fear Bank	5
State Bank and Branches	5
SOUTH-CAROLINA	
Charleston Banks	2
GEORGIA	
Bank of Savannah	2½
Bank of Augusta	2½
Bank of Darien	30
NEW JERSEY	
New Brunswick Bank	1½
Trenton Banking Company	1½
Newark Bank	1½
State Bank at Camden	1½
Do Elizabethtown	1½
Do Trenton	*no sale*
Do Morristown	1½
Do New Brunswick	1½
Salem Banking Company	3
People's Bank at Patterson	1½

($5 and upwards — Annapolis to Planters' Bk. P. G. Co)

LITERARY PREMIUMS.

The editor of the Amulet, and Ladies' Literary Cabinet, desirous of drawing forth the talents of the Ladies, offers

For the best *original Tale*, not exceeding two columns of the Amulet, *Twenty Dollars*.

For the best *Poem*, not exceeding fifty lines *Ten Dollars*.

The premiums will be awarded by competent female judges, and the envelope containing the names of the unsuccessful competitors, will not be opened. All communications must be sent in, post paid, by the first of February next, addressed to the Editor of the Amulet, Philadelphia.

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JAN. 15, 1828.

☞The late hour at which the mail arrived, last night, precludes the possibility of presenting lengthy extracts of late news.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated "Annapolis, Jan. 11.

"The bill to authorize the Levy Court of our County to contract for the removal of the remains of ancient weirs, in Menokin river, and its several branches, has passed the House of Delegates, and will probably go through the Senate to-day."

JOSEPH KENT was on the 7th inst. re-elected Governor of this State for the ensuing year, in joint ballot of the two Houses of the Legislature, and by an almost unanimous vote.

The Legislature, on Tuesday last, went into joint ballot for the election of the Executive Council for the ensuing year. The vote stood as follows:

Daniel Martin, of Talbot,	56
William Steuart, of Balt.	54
Thomas Davis, of Montgomery	54
Arnold E. Jones, of Somerset	52
Rezin Estep, of Anne Arundel	47
Otho Scott, of Harford	46
Wm. McMahon, of Alleghany	43
Samuel Le Compte, of Dorch'r.	43
One blank vote.	

The five first named were therefore chosen.

The Resolution offered by General Steuart for an adjournment of the Legislature on the 15th of February, passed the House on the 9th inst. by a large majority. It is believed it will pass the Senate; and persons having petitions for the Legislature would do well to transmit them early, under cover, to their delegates.

Mr. Scudder of the New-York Museum has furnished Mr. J. W. B. Parsons an artificial eye so exactly resembling the natural one, that it is difficult to distinguish one from the other.

FROM COLUMBIA.—Accounts from Maracaibo state that a terrible EARTHQUAKE was felt at BOGOTA, and its neighbourhood, on the 16th of November, which left half of the houses of the city uninhabitable and injured all the churches but one.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.—The ship Portia, from Rio Janeiro at N. York, left the former place on the 18th of November.

The law which had passed the Brazilian Cortes, equalizing the duties on foreign merchandise, had not received the Imperial sanction.

A force of about 3000 men sailed from Rio about the 10th, to reinforce the army in Rio Grande.

S. AMERICA.—The New York Commercial says that intelligence has been received from Havanna, that the King of Spain has acknowledged the *Independence of South America.*

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, January 2.

Mr. John W. Thomas obtained leave to introduce a bill to be entitled, an act to alter and abolish all such parts of the constitution, as relate to the election of two Delegates from the City of Annapolis.

Mr. Gantt obtained leave to introduce a bill to be entitled, an act concerning the inspection of Tobacco in this State.

Mr. Sellman, obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled, an act to regulate the manner of marketing by slave & free negroes in Anne Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis.

Mr. John Douglass submitted a motion for leave to introduce a bill to be entitled, an act to prohibit any person owning a slave or slaves for life or for a certain term of years, from hiring the same to any free negro or negroes so far as relates to Dorchester county, and for other purposes.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the same was amended by the insertion of "Somerset," after "Dorchester."

On motion by Mr. Ringgold, the same was further amended by inserting "Kent," after "Somerset."

The motion so amended, was then adopted: and Messrs John Douglass, Teakle, Ringgold, John Williams and Isaac F. Williams were appointed a committee to prepare the same.

Thursday, January 3.

LEAVES GRANTED TO REPORT BILLS.

An act to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county and the city of Baltimore may have one senator, to be elected by the people.

On motion of Mr. Teackle, the following order was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Ordered that so much of the Executive communication as relates to the weights and measures be referred to a select committee—that so much thereof as relates to the penitentiary, be referred to a standing committee, to be called the committee on crimes and punishments—That so much thereof as relates to internal improvement, to the militia, and to education, be severally referred to the standing committees to be appointed on those subjects: That so much thereof as relates to the authentication of the laws—to official commissions, and to a communication from the chief judge of the criminal court of the city of Baltimore, be referred to the standing committee, to be appointed on grievances and courts of justice—that so much thereof as relates to manufactures and domestic policy, be referred to the standing committees to be called the commitee of industry and liberal trade; that each of the said committees shall consist of seven members, and that the same shall be appointed by the speaker.

On motion by Mr. Donoho,

Ordered, That the treasurers of the Western and Eastern shores be required to report to this house the variances of construction, by the clerks of the county courts, of the act of December session 1826, ch. 247, commonly called the fee bill with reference to the mode of taxing fees on license, commissions, and other charges in the settlement of their respective accompts with the said Treasurers; if any such variances have been found to exist.

On Motion by Mr. Teackle, Ordered.

That a committee to consist of seven members, be apponted by the speaker, to enquire into the expediency of amending the laws relating to the treasury department, with a view to the enforcement, and more efficient collection, and distribution of the revenues of this state.

Messrs. Teackle, Fitzhugh, Mercer, J. S. Williams, King, Hope, and Lake, were appointed a committee pursuant to the above order.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Friday, January, 4.

By Mr. Teackle, a petition from Esther Robertson, of Somerset county, praying that she may be authorised to recover at law a reasonable compensation for her services in the cure of cancers and ulcerous eruptions; which was referred to Messrs. Teackle, Dennis and Gibbons.

And a petition of sundry inhabitants of Somerset county, praying that a law may pass to authorize the levy court to contract for the removal of stakes, sticks and other obstructions, arising from ancient weirs, in Menokin river and its various branches and to levy the expenses thereof upon the said county; which was referred to Messrs. Teackle, Donoho and Dennis.

Mr. Williams of Worcester county, from John Holland of said county, praying for support—and the petition of Levin Conner, praying for the support of himself and an insane son, at the expense of said county, which were referred to the committee to be appointed on the subject of pecuniary relief by county assessments.

LEAVES GRANTED.

By Mr. Donoho; An act to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the mode of appointing the registers of wills for the different counties of this state. Messrs, Donoho, Boon, Somervell, Douglas, of Caroline, Orrell, Lake and Teackle, were appointed a committee to prepare and report the bill.

The following is Mr. A. Donoho's bill for amending the Constitution, in respect to the election of Register of Wills.

AN ACT to alter and amend so much of the Constitution and form of Government as relates to the appointment of Register of Wills, in each of the Counties of this State.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That, in lieu of section forty-one of the Constitution and form of Government of this state the following clause shall be substituted, to wit: that there be a Register of Wills appointed for each county, who shall be commissioned by the Governor, on the Joint Recommendation of the Senate and House of Delegates, who shall hold his office during four years from the date of his appointment, and until the end of ten days from the commencement of the next session of the General Assembly, which shall happen thereafter, unless sooner removed upon the recommendation of the General Assembly, two-thirds of both branches concurring therein, and that in the event of such removal or before the expiration of his term, or upon death, resignation, disqualification, or removal out of this state, of any Register of Wills in the recess of the General Assembly, the Governor, with the advice of the Council, may appoint and commission a fit and proper person to such vacant office, to hold the same until ten days after the next meeting of the General Assembly.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the next General Assembly, after the next election of Delegates, in the first session after such new elections as the Constitution and form of Goverment direct, in such case, this act and the alterations in the said Constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and constitute, and be valid as a part of the said Constitution and form of Government, to all intents and purposes, and every matter and thing in the said Constitution and form of Government in any wise conflicting with or contrary thereto, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annuled.

The Speaker laid before the house reports from the clerks of Charles and Worcester county courts, relative to the attendance of the judges of those courts; which were referred to the standing committee on grievances and courts of justice.

By Mr. Teackle, An act to authorize the levy court of Somerst county to contract for the removal of certain obstructions in Menokin river and its several branches, and to levy the expenses therefor upon the said county. And,

An Act for the relief of William Robertson of Somerset county.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the standing committees, made pursuant to the several orders adopted for that purpose, as follows:

1. On Ways and Means, consisting of Messrs Semmes, Teackle, Potter, Fitzhugh, Tilghman, Steuart, of Baltimore city, and Tancy.

2. On Grievances and Courts of Justice consisting of Messrs. Thomas of Frederic, M'Mahon, Dennis, Somervell, Goldsborough, Watkins, and Boon.

3. On Claims, consisting of Messrs. Stevans, Banning, King, Hoffman, Lloyd, Harlan, and Stewart of Anne-Arundel.

4. On Elections and Privileges, consisting of Messrs. Gibbons, Thomas of Cecil, Hope, Lansdale, Bourne, Duvall and Orrel.

5. On Pensions and Revolutionary Claims, consisting of Messrs. Rogerson, Price, Mackey, Shriver, Comegys, Powell and Rentch.

6. On Internal Improvement, Messrs Lee, M'Culloh, Thomas of Saint-Mary's, Williams of Worcester, M Mahon, Dennis, and Fitzhugh.

7. On Militia, Messrs. Beall, Hawkins, Steuart of Baltimore City, Potter, Shower, Hooper and Ruth.

8. On Insolvency, Messrs. Gough, Ridgaway, Ringgold, Wells, Sellman, Mercer, and Ely.

9. On Education, Teackle, Semmes, Hughes, of Charles, McNeil, Hitch, Steuart, of Balt.

10. On Divorces, Thomas, of St. Mary's, Peter, Martin, Turner, Linthicum, Jones, Williams.

11. On Pecuniary Relief, Gantt, Sutton Brown, Douglas, of Caroline, Parran, Blackistone, Donoho.

12. On Lotteries, Hughes, of Mont. Kemp, Thomas, of Frederic, Teackle, Lake.

PRINTING FOR THE BLIND.

Books have been printed by order of the Edingburg Blind Asylum, by which blind persons are enabled to read; and an apparatus by which they may communicate one with another by writing, is also said to be in a state of considerable forwardness.—The method of printing or writing we have not seen explained; but its practicability may be easily understood on reflecting that the *forms* of letters, and their relative positions in syllables and words, may be as correctly conveyed to the mind through the sense of feeling as through that of sight. The signification of words and sentences are to be obtained through operations of the mind, unconnected with the mediums through which the words and sentences reach it.

SOLAR MICROSCOPE.

Of all the instruments ingenuity has contrived to aid in developing the mysteries of nature, there is none, which by its exhibitions, affords more instruction and amusement than the Solar Microscope. Objects, the most minute, are extended as if by magical power, to gigantic proportions and colossal size. All those little wretches which politeness forbids us to suppose infest the heads or houses of any of our readers, when placed before this splendid instrument, appear like herds of elephants. Fluids are shown to be teeming with population. Life seems busy among those substances in which the eye, unaided by artificial assistance, could detect no symptom of animated existence. Earth, air and water, seem filled with minute beings, and swarming with insects, hosts of whose presence or absence the unassisted sight takes no note. The common articles of food seem animated, and the observer discovers, with some surprise, than at each meal, he may have destroyed his thousands, like Sampson, an ill-natured enemy might perhaps add, with the same weapon. The comparison of the finest fabrics, with threads like cables, and the roughest workmanship of nature, is far from complimentary to human skill. The organization of plants and insects, and the process of crystallization, are shown with a distinctness and elegance which cannot be rivalled in any other mode of display. More instruction and gratification may be derived from review, than from witnessing the grimaces of all the monkeys, or the tricks of the mountebanks that every gathered idle crowds round them.—*N. Ægis.*

From the Indiana Recorder.

COTTON SEED GAS.

"We witnessed with much pleasure, a few evenings since, an experiment conducted by Dr. Pendergrass, of Louisville, from manufacturing gas lights from cotton seed. The gas produced from this substance, exceeds all others for beauty, brilliancy, and permanency. It is the pure elefient gas, or heavy carburated hydrogen of the English chemists. It burns without any smoke, and is perfectly clear from any disagreeable smell. The apparatus by which it is obtained is simple, and free from all the objections attending those hitherto invented, and does the highest credit to the ingenuity and scientific research of its inventor, who we understand, will shortly receive letters patent from the President of the United States, for his truly valuable invention. In the Southern States, vast quantities of cotton seed are used to manure the fields, which, by this invention, will become a greater source of national wealth. Dr. P. has long been known to the scientific world, as a gentleman of the highest philosophical attainments, and in this useful improvement, he has certainly evinced the great obligations which chemical philosophy is under to his indefatigable exertions."

REMARK.

It would seem from the above, that cotton seed is at length coming into use for the production of gas. There is no doubt that it will yet become the principal if not the only article used, for lighting cities, and in the sugar planting states, for lighting sugar houses, &c. &c. For the latter purpose it is already about to be adopted in some parts of Louisiana. The patent which Dr. Pendergrass is about obtaining, it is presumed is for the *apparatus*, "by which the gas is obtained," by him, and not for the right to use cotton seed for the production of gas; for this right has long since been vested in *the public* by the original discoverer, and any attempt to appropriate it to individual use exclusively will be resisted. One attempt to appropriate "the honor" of the discovery, that gas of a superior quality could be advantageously obtained from cotton seed, by an individual to whom it did not belong, was put down a year or two ago, and the ability still exists to put down all pretenders to "the honor or the profit of the discovery. If Dr. P. only claims the right to the exclusive use of his *apparatus*, he will certainly meet with no disturbance on that score; but every body has an equal right to use cotton seed for the production of gas, (and the *common* apparatus for the purpose, are as simple as can be wished,) long since conveyed to him and now repeated by the original DISCOVERER.

THE CIRCUS.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Mr Editor—

It would be wrong for a paper professing "Truth without reserve" to omit mention of the entertainments of the Circus. Circum in Latin means roundabout, and Circus in English must mean something like it. Roundabout, then, or topsey turvey, things, are the order of the day, and the disorder of the night. The amusement turns day into night, and tho' it cannot make night day, yet the substitute of good candles or lamps throws light enough upon so darksome a recreation. Whence the amusement of wheeling, counter-wheeling, galloping and walking horses round a yard, originated, let the learned tell. Judging from the local habitation of men and horses employed in the sublime amusement, I should ascribe it to Arabian origin.

Much like a caravan of eastern freebooters, they proceed from village to village where the best prices can be had for their industry, and highly sentimental avocation. Plates of the Gypsies are contained in some little primer books, and elsewhere, that represent their encampments, which look so much like the booth of the circuitous men and animals, as to make one think them a tribe of that forlorn race, that stroll and live by what they can pick up. Roundabout is the employment, and roundabout heads, or crazy folks are the best supporters of it. What a dizzy movement—what a dexterous leap—what a hair-breadth escape—what a feat of dexterity!—is the generous applause of bystanders and lookers on. It is withal so delicate and refined—so well suited to moralize community, that it deserves what it does not get—any patronage from the sober and serious and devout part of society. It is admirably planned for the worship of sundry favorite divinities of some regions—such as Bacchus, Venus and Co. and much they love it no doubt. I wonder, Mr. Editor, whether we cannot obtain from Legislature a pension for superannuated *gentlemen* who have worn out their boots and shoes—their life, their character and their conscience in merry dancing upon the horses' backs. It would be so humane—so benevolent—but then why not pension the horses too!—Poor horses, they have the labor of dancing and prancing, and heeling and wheeling it, till they must get dizzy, and long to have it over before the owners put a finis to the amusement. I have read, sir, of hospitals in the East Indies where favorite cows, and birds, &c find an asylum in old age and in sickness—and are kept with care like widows and orphans by men appointed for the purpose. Much like that practice is this fashion of men and horses herding it together in one enclosure, where, after feats of skill, in which the competition lies between the man and the brute, they lie down and snore together till the hour of eating comes.

Quere. May not that detestable vice, referred to in Leviticus, be there secretly practised? I see no reason why men should be so badly treated as to be never suffered to enter even an ordinary public house, and there refresh their weary limbs tired of the jerking, and swinging and twisting, and bouncing motions of the Circus yard—At best I see not why additional linen houses should be built in our open places, our streets and lanes, to accommodate *genteel* visiters to the town. What a violation of the rules of hospitality! Why should not such worthy men be received into the polite circles whom they entertain—be fed, be clothed, and provided for, gratuitously?

Time would fail one, sir, or if time did not, paper and patience would, I fear, in attempting to defend the employment of these men of elegant leisure, who live but to amuse the public eye with feats of agility—and who are never more pleased than when they get mobs crowded together, out of whose purses they may help themselves, at pleasure.

"O tempora, O mores!"
I am, sir, this time
my own—
B. D.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Quinn, Mr. *John Robertson* to Miss *Priscilla C. Handy*, all of this county.

CONSTABLE's SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by James L. Waller, a Justice of the Peace, and to me directed, will be sold at the house of Henry I. Riggin, on Tuesday the 5th of February next, at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit:—1 negro man Jim, 1 do Dave, 1 woman Anne and child, 3 head of horses, 3 yoke of oxen, 5 head of cattle, 1 carriage and harness, and 1 cart, which I have seized and taken in execution as the property of said Henry I. Riggin, at the suit of Ebin Fooks, and will sell, as aforesaid, to the highest and best bidder, for cash.

LEVIN D. COLLIER,
Jan. 9th—15 Constable.

BILL IN EQUITY

IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1827.

Isaac Harris
vs.
William Harris and Elizabeth Harris, Sally Harris, Martha Harris, Isaac Harris and Alice K. Harris.

THE Report of Ephraim K. Wilson, the trustee, having been made—Ordered by the Court that the sale of the lands called *Ferry Quarter* mentioned in the proceedings as made by the Trustee in this cause be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the 2nd day of next term; provided a copy of the order be inserted in a newspaper printed in the town of Princess-Anne, once a week for three weeks successively before said second day of the next term of this Court.

WILLIAM TINGLE.
Test,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Jan. 15. XY

WM. DONE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Has removed his office to the room in the second story over the office of James Polk, Esq. Register of Wills, where he will be found from 9 to 12 o'clock every morning, and will diligently attend to any business placed in his hands. The office of Auditor in Chancery is kept in the same room.
Jan. 15. XV

BILL IN EQUITY

IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT.

William Collins, administrator of Stephen Collins,
vs.
Daniel Dykes, Henry Moore and Polly his wife, Isaac Ward and Mary his wife, William Adams and Priscilla his wife, John Fuller and Sally his wife, and Peggy Sturgis, heirs of Stephen Dykes.

IT being stated in this case that the defendants John Fuller and Sally his wife, and Peggy Sturgis, do not reside in the state of Maryland and within the reach of the process of Somerset County Court—It is therefore this seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, ordered that the complainant give notice to the said John Fuller and Sally his wife, and Peggy Sturgis, that they be and appear in Somerset County Court on the first Wednesday after the third Monday of May next, to shew cause why a decree should not be passed as prayed by the bill—And it is further ordered, that the said notice shall be given by a publication of a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in the town of Princess-Anne, once a week for three successive weeks, the first publication of which shall be at least four months before the said first Wednesday after the said third Monday of May next. The bill in this case states that the said Stephen Dykes was in his life time indebted to the said Stephen Collins in his life time in a large sum of money, and that the same has never been paid—that the said Stephen Collins hath departed this life, and that letters of administration of his personal estate have been granted to the complainant—Also that the said Stephen Dykes hath departed this life and letters of administration of his personal estate have been granted to the defendant Daniel Dykes, who hath administered the same, and that the same is exhausted and is insufficient to pay the debts of the said Stephen Dykes—that the said Stephen Dykes died intestate, seized of real estate in said county, which descended to the defendants his heirs at law—that is to say to the said defendants Daniel, Polly, Mary, Sally, Priscilla and Peggy, and that the defendant Polly hath intermarried with the defendant Henry, the defendant Mary with the defendant Isaac, the defendant Priscilla with the defendant William, and the defendant Sally with the defendant John. The object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of the said real estate for the payment of the debts of the said Stephen Dykes.

WILLIAM TINGLE.
Test,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Jan. 15. XY

Somerset County Court,

Chancery Side, November Term, 1827.

Isaac Harris
vs.
William Harris, Elizabeth Harris, Sally Harris, Martha Harris, Isaac Harris and Alice K. Harris.

ORDERED by the Court that the sale of the real estate mentioned in the proceedings in this cause as made and reported by Ephraim K. Wilson, trustee be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the 2nd day of the next term of this Court; provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for three weeks successively in a newspaper printed in the town of Princess-Anne, before said second day of next term.

WILLIAM TINGLE.
Test,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Jan. 15 XY

Somerset County Court,

In Chancery, November Term, 1827.

Smith Brereton's Petition for the sale of William Brereton's estate.

ORDERED by the Court that the Report of the Auditor made in this cause be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn to the Court before the 2nd day of the next term of this Court; provided a copy of this order be set up at the Court-House door, in the town of Princess-Anne, three weeks before said second day of next term, and inserted in a newspaper published in said town three successive weeks before said day.

ARA SPENCE.
Test,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Jan. 15 XV

BILL IN EQUITY

IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT—Also Supplemental Bill, &c.

Henry Hyland, Levin L. Waters and Eliza his wife
vs.
Levin D. Jones, Hiram Jones, Eleanor Jones, John Jones, Henry Jones, Charles Jones, and Alfred Jones, children and hiers at law of Charles Jones, (dec'd.) and George Jones and Robert Jones, Executors of the said Charles, dec'd.

THE Bill in this cause states that the complainant, Henry Hyland, sold to the said Charles Jones, deceased, in his life time a part of a tract of land situated in said county called *Peach Blossom*, for a large sum of money, to wit: the sum of six hundred and two dollars and twenty-five cents, and that the said Charles, deceased, gave his bill obligatory for the same to the complainant Henry—that the said complainant, Henry, hath assigned the same to the complainant Eliza—and that no part of the purchase money hath been paid—the supplemental bill states that since the failing of the original bill the complainant hath intermarried with the complainant Levin L. Waters. The bills further state that the said Charles Jones, deceased, hath died having first made his will in due form and appointed the defendants George Jones and Robert Jones his executors of said will, who have taken upon themselves the execution of the same, and that he has left as his heirs and devisees all of the other defendants above named his children. The bill further states that his personal estate is insufficient to pay his debts, and that the same will be entirely absorbed by judgements rendered against the said Charles, deceased, in his life time, and claims of preference. The object therefore of the bill, is, to obtain a sale of the said tract of land called *Peach Blossom*—that is the interest which the said Charles, deceased, had in the same at the time of his death, and which was devised to his said children or which descended to them, and the proceeds of sale applied to the payment of the said debt—The bills also state that the said defendant Eleanor doth not reside in the state of Maryland or within the reach of the process of Somerset County Court. It is therefore this seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, Ordered, that the complainants give notice to the said Eleanor by publication of a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in the town of Princess-Anne—that she be and appear in Somerset county Court on the first Wednesday after the third Monday of May next, in person or by solicitor, to shew cause why a decree should not be passed as prayed by this bill—And it is further ordered that the first publication of said copy of this order in said paper shall be at least four months before the said first Wednesday after the third Monday of May next, and shall be continued once a week in said paper for at least three successive weeks.

WILLIAM TINGLE.
Test,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Jan. 15, 1828. qz

Somerset County Court,

Chancery Side, November Term, 1827.

Elizabeth A. W. Waters
vs.
William E. Waters.

ORDERED by the Court that the sale of the lands of William E. Waters, as made and reported by Ephraim K. Wilson, trustee in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the 2nd day of next term; provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper printed in the town of Princess-Anne, once a week for three weeks successively before said 2nd day of the next term of this court.

WILLIAM TINGLE.
Test,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Jan. 15. XY

IN CHANCERY.

SOMERSET COUNTY COURT, November Term, 1827.

Harry Pollitt
vs.
Randal R. Hayman and others heirs of Randal Hayman, deceased.

ORDERED by the Court that the report of the Trustee made in this cause be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary before the second day of the next term of this Court. Provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper published in Princess-Anne town, three successive weeks, before the second day of the next term of this Court, and also by a copy of this order set up at the Court-House door for three weeks before said day.

ARA SPENCE.
Test,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Jan. 15 qz

Somerset County Court,

In Chancery, November Term, 1827.

Eleanor Wailes, by George Hopkins her guardain,
vs.
Eleanor Mezick, widow, and Martha H. W. Mezick, and Elizabeth Mezick, infant children of William Mezick.

ORDERED by the Court that the audit made and reported by the Auditor in this cause be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn to the Court before the 2nd day of the next term of this Court—provided a copy of this order be set up at the Court-House door in the town of Princess-Anne, and inserted in a newspaper published in said town, at least for three successive weeks before said 2nd day of said term.

ARA SPENCE.
True copy. Test,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Jan. 15 KV

BILL IN EQUITY

IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1827.

Thomas Robertson
v.
Nathaniel Dixon and Nancy his wife, and Amelia Jenkins.

IN this cause it appears to the Court that Amelia Jenkins doth not reside in the State of Maryland and within the reach of the process of this Court, and the Sheriff having returned to the subpœna issued in this cause "*non est.*"

It is therefore on this 28th day of November, 1827, by this Court ordered that the complainant—by inserting a copy of this order in some newspaper printed in the town of Princess-Anne once a week for four successive weeks—give notice to the said absent defendant that she be and appear on the third Monday of May next, in this Court in person by a solicitor to shew cause why a decree should not be passed as prayed for by the bill, and that in case the said defendant shall not appear within the term above limited—the said bill will as to the said defendant be taken *pro confesso*—and the first insertion of such copy shall be made at least four months before the said third Monday of May next, in the said paper.

The bill in this case states that Thomas Jenkins was in his life time indebted to the complainant for the purchase money of certain real estate sold by the complainant to the said Thomas—that the said Thomas hath departed this life without paying the said debt, and without leaving any personal estate to pay his debts that he left the defendant Nancy and Amelia his heirs at law—and the defendant Nancy hath intermarried with the defendant Nathaniel. The object of the bill is to obtain a sale of the said real estate for the payment of the said purchase money.

ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE.
True copy. Test.
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Jan. 8, 1827. jff

BILL IN EQUITY

IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1827.

Thomas W. Handy
v.
Isaac Henry, William Fassitt and Dorothy his wife—George G. Henry, and Charles R. Henry.

IN this cause it appears to the Court that Isaac Henry and George G. Henry do not reside in the state of Maryland and within the reach of the process of this Court, and the Sheriff having returned to the subpœna issued in this cause '*non sunt*'—It is therefore this 28th day of November, 1827, by this Court ordered that the complainant give notice by publication of a copy of this order in some newspaper, printed in the town of Princess-Anne, once a week for four successive weeks, four months before the third Monday of May next, to the said absent defendants, that they be and appear on or before the third Monday of May next, in this Court, to shew cause why a decree should not be passed as prayed by the bill, and that in case the said defendants shall not appear within the term above limited—the said bill will as to the said defendants be taken *pro confesso.*

The bill in this cause states that Hugh Henry was in his life time indebted to the complainant and hath departed this life, the said debt remaining unpaid—that administration of his personal estate has been had, and the same is exhausted and insufficient to pay his debts—that he hath left real estate in Somerset County which has descended to the defendants in the cause.

The object of the said bill is, to obtain a sale of the said real estate for the payment of the debts of said Hugh.

ARA SPENCE.
True copy. Test.
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Jan. 8. ffm

LAND FOR SALE,
IN POTATO NECK.
344 ACRES,

The westerly half of the farm late the property of Francis H. Waters' esq. (dec'd.)—About 100 acres are under improvement, a good part of which produces luxuriantly. The residue is heavily timbered with oak and pine, &c., and conveniently situated to market. The farm is washed on one side by the Annamessex river, and on the other it lies contiguous to the Menokin.

On the premises upon the Annamessex side is a delightful building-spot, of high ground, in full view of the river, intercepted only by a small grove of lofty pines, and near it a delightful well of water, said to be surpassed by none in the county. Further particulars are deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will doubtless view the premises for themselves. Half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five or more years—interest to be paid annually.

For further particulars enquire of Dr. Ballard, near the premises, or to Mr. Lazarus Maddux, Potato Neck, or to the Rev. Dr. Waters, Washington Academy, or a line addressed to the subscriber, Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, N. York, will meet with attention.

FREEBORN GARRETTSON.
December 18, 1827. ||t|

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of Thos. Brown against Tubman Brown, terretenant of William Fleming, dec'd. I have seized and taken in execution a tract or part of two tracts of land, the one called *Ridge* and the other *My Own*, which was formerly the property of said William Fleming, dec'd. and on which the said Tubman Brown now resides, containing 70 acres, more or less, which I will sell at the Court House door, on the 8th of January next, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Dec. 18,—25

☞*The above Sale is postponed to the 29th instant, at the hour and place above-mentioned. Jan. 9—15.*

PHILADELPHIA ALBUM
AND
Ladies' Literary Gazette.

"ALBUMS," says an agreeable writer, "are things, in which are gathered many sweets from the flowers of genius and taste in the garden of literature. They also serve as pleasant mementos of those friends who are absent, and tend to instruct, as well as to please—to enlighten, as well as to amuse."

The Album, to which the publishers respectfully invite attention, has during the brief space of its publication, met with such flattering and universal esteem as to warrant the printing, each week, of near *six thousand* copies.

The work is enriched with original articles on a variety of interesting and valuable subjects, Fine Arts; Sciences; Botanical, Historical, Biographical and Moral Essays, Sketches, &c.; Reviews of new books; Fashionable and Literary Intelligence; Manners, Conversation, Dress, and Beauty; the cultivation of Plants and Flowers; Amusing and Moral Tales, together with choice articles in every department of polite and useful literature.

It is handsomely printed (8 pages every Wednesday) on fine white paper, royal size, quarto form, making an elegant annual volume of upwards of *four hundred* pages, embellished with appropriate engravings.

The publishers are determined to spare neither pains nor expense in their ambitious exertions to make their work an acquisition to literature. To sustain its character, they have made (at great expense) arrangements with some of the first writers in this country, and are at the same time enabled, from European Journals which they receive, to make the choicest selections from the richest sources of foreign literature.

To give the parents or brothers—the friends or guardians of their fair readers an assurance of that strict sense of purity, chasteness and general propriety which should eminently characterize a work of this kind, constituting a bouquet of the "flowers of literature," which must form to the cultivated and accomplished mind, a "*token of esteem,*" the most valuable and pleasing—a "*forget me not,*" of the most appropriate, endearing, and lasting nature, the publishers have associated with its former conductors in their editorial duties a lady of distinguished literary reputation and talent, whose watchful attention and acknowledged abilities they are confident will add materially to the character of the work.

Price, $2 50 per annum, payable in advance. Address the Publishers of the Philadelphia Album, and Ladies' Literary Gazette, 45 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Valuable Property at Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM situated on the north side of Wicomico Creek, Somerset county, Md. late the residence of Benjamin Dashiell, deceased, and known by the name of *Dashiell's Lot.* Vessels of the largest size can come up to this farm. Also, another tract of land lying on said creek. The whole comprising about 725 Acres. He has sown 90 bushels of wheat on the above lands which will be sold with the property.

He also wishes to sell a tract of land now the residence of Mr. Levin Ballard, senior, known by the name of *Moore & Casset*, situated on Menokin river, between the farms of Col. Wm. Jones and Dr. J. King.—This tract contains about 130 acres—and, besides other improvements, there is an excellent brick house erected on the premises.

As no person will purchase without viewing the property a further description is deemed unnecessary—and for other particulars please apply to

L. W. BALLARD.
Dec. 18, 1827. 8d

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Henry Lankford against Fleet C. Chelton, I have seized and taken in execution the following tracts or parcels of land, to wit: Part of a tract of land commonly called Erskriges, also part of another tract of land commonly called Robbins's, or by whatever name or names the aforesaid lands may be known or called, all which will more fully appear by reference to a deed from John Irving to said F. C. Chelton, bearing date the 16th December, 1825—containing in the whole two hundred and fifty-two acres, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell at the Court-House door, on Tuesday the 22nd day of January, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Jan. 1, 1828.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Princess-Anne, Md. on the 1st day of January, 1828.

B—Harriott Brown, John P. Brereton.
C—Levin Cottman, Mrs. Hetty A.W. Crawswell
D—Littleton P. Dennis, Stephen Drura.
F—David Ford
G—Mrs Mary Gannt, Mrs Sarah Gibson
H—William Hovington, George Hall
J—John H. Jones, Levin D. Jones, Thomas Jones, Dr. Thomas D. Jones, Charles Jones, Doct. M. Jones, Mrs Elizabeth Jones, J. T. L. R. Joynes
K—Robert I. H. King, 2; Lambert Kerr
L—Charles L. Laurence
M—Col. Saml. McBryde, Miss Sarah Miles, Samuel S Miles
N—Algernon S S Newton
P—Mrs M Powell, James Powell, Littleton Pollitt
R—Miss Mary Riggin
S—James D Smith, Mrs Elizabeth Sasser
W—Captain Robert Waters, George Waters, Capt William H Waters, William Wilson

SAM'L. BROWN, *Post Master.*
Jan 8 38

District of Maryland, to wit:

[L. S.] BE IT REMEMBERED,

That on this 23d day of October, in the 51st year of the Independence of the U. S. of America, William Hollins, of the said district, hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"*Rail roads in the United States of America: or, a protest and argument against a subscription, on the part of the State of Maryland, to the Baltimore & Ohio rail road company, addressed to the officers and representatives of the people in the several States of the Union, and to the General Government—By a Citizen of Baltimore.*"

In conformity with the act of Congress, of the U. S. entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned:" and also to the Act, entitled "An Act, supplementary to the Act, entitled An Act, for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof, to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.

PHILIP MOORE,
Clerk of the District of Md.

A few copies of the above work are for sale at this office.

THE PARTERRE.

VARIETY instils into the mind a relish for the useful and the sweet.

The Eclectic Review for September, notices a work recently published in Eng., entitled "Solitary Hours." It is anonymous. It appears, however, to have been written by a lady, who had published before with some success. Among the pieces quoted from this work by the Eclectic, is the following, of which, in connexion with another to which the reviewer alluded, he says—"Such poems as these set us critics at defiance, and make us forget our craft."—[N. Y. Observer.

"IT IS NOT DEATH."

It is not death—it is not death,
From which I shrink with coward fear;
It is, that I must leave behind
All I love here.

It is not wealth—it is not wealth,
That I am loath to leave behind;
Small store to me, (yet all I crave,)
Hath faith assign'd.

It is not fame—it is not fame,
From which it will be pain to part,
Obscure my lot—but mine was still
An humble heart.

It is not health—it is not health,
That makes me fain to linger here;
For I have languished in pain
This many a year.

It is not hope—it is not hope,
From which I cannot turn away;
Oh, earthly hope hath cheated me
This many a day.

But there are friends—but there are friends,
To whom I could not say 'Farewell!'
Without a pang more hard to bear
Than tongue can tell.

But there's a thought—but there's a thought,
Will arm me with a pang to cope;
Thank God! we shall not part with those
Who have no hope.

And some are gone—and some are gone—
Methinks they chide my long delay—
With whom, it seem'd, my very life
Went half away:

But we shall meet—but we shall meet,
Where parting tears shall never flow;
And when I think thereon, almost
I long to go.

The Saviour wept—the Saviour wept
O'er him he love'd—corrupting clay!
But then he spake the word, and Death
Gave up his prey!

A little while—a little while,
And the dark grave shall yield its trust,
Yea, render every atom up
Of human dust.

What matters then—what matters then,
Who earliest lays him down to rest?
Nay, 'tis depart, and be with Christ,
Is surely best.

OF SABBATH-BREAKING.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Mr. Zieber,

The subject of the following narration is well known to the writer of these lines. He has frequently heard her relate her adventure, and he has no doubt of the truth of it. If you think it worthy a place in your paper, it is at your service.

Mary Collins, of Gloucester county, N. J., was deprived of her sight, when a child, by the small pox; yet such was her disposition, that she was beloved by all who knew her.—She manifested, as she grew up, a more than ordinary genius. She embraced religion when very young, and, as she was poor, she had no way of getting to the house of God, (which was several miles distant from the place of her mother's residence,) but by going on foot, and as there were few who cared for the worship of God, she was compelled to grope her way alone.—One fine Sunday morning she called at the house of a neighbor, to meet with a young lady who had promised to accompany her to meeting. But she was surprised to find her, with other young people of both sexes, making preparations to go on a pleasure voyage across the Bay, to the Beach, to see the surf, &c. The young lady alluded to, not only declined going with Mary, but proposed that Mary should accompany them to the Beach. This proposal was, however, decidedly rejected. The young men insisted she should go with them, but she said she was on her way to meeting, and if none of them would go with her, she would go alone. Having a creek to cross, they promised to set her over—Confiding in their promises she ventured aboard the boat. But such was their treachery that they immediately sailed for the Beach. In vain she remonstrated and reminded them that it was the Sabbath; that they had broken their promises; that they were preventing her from going to the house of God; that her mother would be alarmed for her, not knowing where she was, &c. When they had got out into the Bay poor Mary was the object of their sport. They mocked her, and laughed at her distress. When Mary found that they were deaf to her entreaties she endeavoured to reconcile herself to her situation, and spent the day in mental ejaculations to Heaven, while they thought of nothing but pleasure and sport. Late in the afternoon they embarked for home—but when they had proceeded half way across the Bay, suddenly a storm of thunder and rain blackened the heavens, and burst forth from the clouds in awful claps and incessant torrents, while the wind wrought up the irritated waters "to a foaming fury." Unable to sail under such circumstances they plied the oars, aiming, as they thought, towards the shore, but the torrents of rain, with the approach of night entirely obstructed their vision, and the momentary flashes of lightning served only to show them the angry elements which raged beneath, and all around them, and leave them in still more dismal gloom. Thus situated they rowed they knew not whither, having continually to bale out the water, which from the rain, together with the splashes of the seas, fell continually in the boat and threatened them with instant death by sinking them to the bottom, which they expected every moment would take place. Now their laughter was turned into mourning, and their merriment into the loudest lamentations. They begged poor Mary, who a little before was the object of their derision, to pray for them. Mary, in the mean time, conscious of the integrity of her heart, sat with the greatest composure, praising the Lord, and exhorting her treacherous companions to receive their distress as a judgement from the Lord for violating the Sabbath day, and their solemn engagement to her in the morning—and entreated them to pray for themselves if haply the Lord might have mercy upon them. The rain, thunder, lightning and wind continued until night, aided by a cloudy sky, had cast her satisfe shade around them, and enveloped them in the deepest gloom. No shore, no star, no sky was visible, and they were drenched from head to foot and almost entirely exhausted; still, however, tugging at the oars and calling upon the Lord to have mercy upon them. They continued rowing the whole night, and although they could find no shore, yet the Lord heard them cry and mercifully preserved them from a watery grave—so that when day-light began to render distant objects visible, they found themselves about midway of the Bay: probably they had been proceeding in a rotary motion during the night. They now pulled for the shore with what remaining strength they had, and, by the mercy of God, they were all landed. PEREGRINUS.

PARENTAL LIES.

We believe that the slight regard in which strict truth is held among mankind, is principally owing to the lies which are told to the children by their parents during the few first years of their lives. Then is the time that permanent impressions may be as well made as at any latter period. It is then, probably, that what is called the natural propensity of a child is unfolded. Many persons, who have an abhorrence of lying, whip their children if they detect them in it, yet make no scruple of telling and acting to them the most atrocious falsehoods. There are few parents who do not do this in a greater or less degree, tho' doubtless without dreaming that they are guilty of criminal deception.—With many the whole business of managing their children is a piece of mere artifice and trick. They are cheated in their amusement, cheated, in their food, cheated in their dress. Lies are told to them to do any thing that is disagreeable.—If a child is to take physic, the mother tells him she has something good for him to drink: if reluctant she says she will send for a doctor to cut off his ears, or pull his teeth, or that she will go away and leave him, and a thousand things of the same kind, each of which may deceive once and answer the present purpose but will inevitably fail afterwards. Parents are too apt to endeavour to pacify their children by making promises which they never mean to perform. If they wish for instance, to take away some eatable which they fear will be injurious, they reconcile them by the promise of a ride, or a walk, or something else which will please them but without any intention of gratifying them. This is downright lying. People think nothing of breaking their promise to children, if the performance be not perfectly convenient. But they are the last persons to whom promises should be broken, because they cannot comprehend the reason, if there be one, why they are not kept. Such promises should be scrupulously redeemed, though at a great inconvenience, and even when inadvertently made. For the child's moral habits are of infinitely more consequence than any other inconvenience can be to the parent.

SAVAGES FIRST SEEING A WATCH.

One morning during Fennaw's stay at this island some of the natives brought Mr. Mariner's watch, which they had procured from his chest, and with looks of curiosity inquired what it was. He took it from them, wound it up, put it to the ear of one of them and returned it. Every hand was now outstretched with eagerness to take hold of it—it was applied in turn to their ears—they were astonished at the noise it made—they listened again to it—turned it on every side and exclaimed "Moo-ovi" (it is alive.)—They then pinched and bit it, as if expecting it would speak out—they looked at each other with wonder, laughed aloud and snapping their fingers. One brought a sharp stone for Mr. Mariner to force it open with.—He opened it in a proper way and showed them the works. Several endeavoured to seize hold of it at once but one rushed off with it and all the rest after him. About an hour after they returned with the watch completely broken to pieces, and giving him the fragments made signs for him to mend it as it did before. Upon his making them understand that they had killed it, and that it was impossible to bring it to life again. The man who considered it as his property, exclaiming mow—mow (spoiled) and making a hissing noise expressive of disappointment, accused the rest of using violence, and they in their turn accused him and each other. Whilst they were in high dispute, another native approached who had seen and learned the use of a watch on board a French ship. Understanding the cause of their dispute, he called them all cow-vale (a pack of fools,) and explained in the following manner the use of a watch. Making a circle in the sand, with sundry marks about its circumference, and turning a stick about the centre of the circle to represent an index, he informed them that the use of the watch was to tell where the sun was—that when the sun was in the east, the watch would point to such a mark, and when in the west, it would point there, and this he said the watch would do, although it was in a house, and could not see the sun; adding that in the night time it would tell what portion of a day's length it would be before the sun would rise again. It would be difficult to convey an adequate idea of their astonishment. One said it was an animal, another said it was a plant; but when he told them it was manufactured, they all exclaimed—Poonnon hoto! What an ingenious people.—*Mariner's account of the Tonga Islands.—London Mag.*

I was told here that a Lion had just killed an Ox, and been shot in the act. It is the habit of the lion, it seems, when he kills a large animal, to spring upon it, and seizing the throat with its terrible fangs, to press the body down with its paws till his victim expires: the moment he seizes his prey, the lion closes his eyes, and never opens them again until life is extinct. The Hottentots are aware of this, and on the present occasion, one of the herdsmen ran to the spot with his gun, and fired at the lion within a few yards distance; but from agitation of his nerves, entirely missed him; the lion, however, did not even deign to notice the report of the gun, but kept fast hold of his prey. The Hottentot reloaded, fired a second time, and missed, reloaded again and shot him through the head. This fact, being well authenticated, seemed to me curious, and worthy of being mentioned. *Thompson's Travels and Adventures in South Africa.*

THE WEDDING RING.

The use of the wedding ring may be traced to the Egyptians, who placed it, as we do, upon the fourth finger of the left hand, because they believed that a vein or nerve ran directly from that finger to the heart. The Greeks and Romans adopted, their belief, and followed their example, the Jewish wives wore it on the index or forefinger. Christian usage have been very various in this respect. In the early Greek church, the ring was worn on the right hand by both husband and wife; and in the north of Europe, it was put upon several fingers successively, in the names of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost—being finally left upon the fourth.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

The last number of the Annales de Chemie contains an extraordinary communication from M. H. Boss, on the iron which forms the coloring matter of the blood. The fact has been doubted by many physiologists, from the difficulty of precipitating the small portion of iron from the earthy and alkaline with which it is in combination. If the coloring matter be separated, all the iron may be precipitated by reagents. Indeed, there is no more adequate explanation of the coloring matter, than ascribing it to the presence of this metalic substance; the difference of shade between the dark venous blood, and the bright red of arterial blood, being nothing more than the additional oxygen which the latter has recently acquired from the atmosphere, by passing through the lungs.

ACCOUNT OF E. DRINKER.

Edward Drinker was born in a cottage, in 1680, on the spot where the city Philadelphia now stands, which was at that time inhabited by Indians, and a few Swedes and Hollanders. He often talked of picking blackberries, and catching wild rabbits, where this populous city is now seated. He remembered Wm. Penn arriving there his second time, and used to point out the spot where the cabin stood, in which Wm. Penn and his friends were accomodated on their arrival.

The life of this aged citizen is marked with circumstances which perhaps never befel any other individual. He saw the same spot of earth, in the course of his own life, covered with wood and bushes, the receptacle of wild beasts, and birds of prey, afterwards become the seat of a great city, not only the first in wealth and in arts in America, but equalled by few in Europe. He saw great and regular streets where he had often pursued hares and wild rabbits; he saw fine houses rise upon morasses, where he used to hear nothing but the croaking of frogs; great wharves and ware-houses, where he had so often seen the Indian savages draw their fish from the river, and that river afterwards full of great ships from all parts of the world, which in his youth had nothing larger than an Indian canoe; and the place where he had gathered berries, he saw their City hall erected, and that hall filled with Legislators, astonishing the world with their wisdom and virtue. He also saw the first treaty ratified between the united powers of America, and the most powerful prince of Europe, with all the formality of parchment and seals, had on the same spot where he before saw Wm. Penn ratify his first and last treaty with the Indians. And to conclude, he saw the beginning and end of the British empire in America. He died on the 17th November, 1782, aged 103 years.—*Poulson's Adv.*

CHARACTER OF THE TURKS.

The primitive character of the Turks is a simple one; it is that of the pastoral or warlike nation; they are by turn active and indolent, fervent and mercifull, easily excited to combat but with difficulty induced to labor, equally pleased amidst the toils of war and the luxury of repose. In their mode of living, they are temperate and even abstemious; implicit followers of the commands of their prophet, and haughty despisers of other institutions. By nature they are frank, candid and sincere; but too barbarous to consider properly the obligation of a treaty, or the sanctity of a promise; more especially with regard to nations of a different faith. Venality seems to have been long a plot upon their character. Integrity is the virtue of extreme simplicity or extreme refinement; the Turks soon passed the one point, and never reached the other. Yet although the possession of a rich empire has tended greatly to corrupt their manners, the noble nature of the savage still perceptible, the generosity of the Turk is spontaneous; and even his injustice, though violent has something which savours of hardiood and grandeur. The Turks appear to be distinguished from the nations which occupy the rest of Europe in nearly every circumstance. The ample folds of their garments, their shorn heads covered by a turban, their long beards, their stately bearing, form a direct contrast with the trim dress and coxcomb fashion of our Christian communities. Nor is there less difference in substance than in outward appearance. The Turk is moved by few passions, and those few carry his thoughts to their object; if he is amorous, he buys and shuts up in his seraglio the object of his love. His life is simple, tranquil, dull, we should say, when not moved by the great passion of our nature. The busy motion of commerce, the disinterested ardour of science, the continual desire of distinction, the slow advancement of patient industry, the passion for notoriety, and the favours of what is called public opinion, are the wheels upon which the great machine of civilized society is moved forward; they are all unknown to or cheapened by the Turks.

Wanted, Immediately,

An Apprentice to the Printing Business, about 15 years of age. Apply at the office of the Village Herald.

Dec. 18.

Blank Warrants, for sale at *THIS OFFICE.*

T. L. DISHAROON,

SNOW-HILL, MD.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends in Somerset county, who have heretofore favoured him with their custom, and informs them and the gentlemen generally of this and the adjoining counties, that he has on hand, and intends keeping in his shop at Snow-Hill, a general assortment of

Water Proof Hats,

Made of the very best materials, the Philadelphia and New York markets afford, and in the most fashionable style, tip'd off with genuine fur. Although he has it not in his power to style his manufactory an "Old establishment," he is proud to acknowledge it a *new* one. In all new concerns, it is admitted that something *new*—something fashionable may be expected. Novelty has become the order of the day—an unfashionable hat on the head of any man is an *old* sight—a very *ugly* one. The subscriber, well aware of the fact, notwithstanding he has not been long *napping* has made it his study to discover the knack of making *Hats* in the *Bon Ton style.* He confidently asserts that those who favour him with their custom shall have their favours supplied, on as cheap terms as can be obtained on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, or any other shore in the United States.

A reasonable deduction will be made on Hats bought, by merchants, to sell again.

Sept. 25, 1827. tf

Consumptions, Coughs, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

Certificate.

10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an anodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of the proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUBLER,
Princess-Anne, Md.

Nov. 20, 1827.

JOB PRINTING,
SUCH AS
Handbills, Cards, Blanks, PAMPHLETS, &c.
Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms,
At the Office of the Village Herald.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

VOL. I. TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1828. No. 43.

Terms of Publication.

THE VILLAGE HERALD is published weekly at $2 50, per annum, or at $2 if sent by mail and subject to postage, either case to be paid half-yearly in advance. No subscription taken for a shorter period than six months; none discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid, and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for each continuance; those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞ Advertisements, if handed in by Monday night at 10 o'clock, shall appear in the paper next morning.

☞ Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞ All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE,

Corrected agreeably to the latest Balt. prices papers.

Bank of the U. S. and Branches		par
MARYLAND.		
Baltimore Banks	$5 and upwards	par
Annapolis		par
Easton		par
Frederick		par
Frederick County Bank		par
Bank Westminster		par
Hager's Town		par
Planters' Bk. P. G. Co		par
Elkton		1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
Bank of Columbia		20
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown		par
Union Bank Georgetown		par
Bank of Washington		par
Bank of the metropolis		par
Patriotic Bank		par
Bank of Alexandria		par
Farmers' Bank of Alexandria		par
Bank of Potomack		par
Mechanics Bank of Alexandria		par
VIRGINIA.		
Bank of Virginia & Branches		par
Farmers Bank of Virginia and Branches		par
Bank of the Valley at Winchester		par
Do at Charlestown		par
Do at Leesburg		par
Do at Romney		par
Lynchburg Branches		par
Western Bank of Virginia at Wheeling		par
DELAWARE		
Bank of Delaware		par
Farmers' Bank		par
Wilmington & Brandywine		par
Commercial Bank of Smyrna		par
Branch Bank at Milford		par
PENNSYLVANIA		
Philadelphia City Banks		par
York Bank		par
Carlisle Bank		par
Chambersburg Bank		par
Gettysburg Bank		par
Lancaster Bank		par
Harrisburg Bank		par
Chester County Bank		par
Germantown Bank		par
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster		par
NEW-YORK		
City Banks		par
Albany Banks		1
NORTH-CAROLINA		
Newbern Bank		5
Cape Fear Bank		5
State Bank and Branches		5
SOUTH-CAROLINA		
Charleston Banks		2
GEORGIA		
Bank of Savannah		2½
Bank of Augusta		2½
Bank of Darien		30
NEW JERSEY		
New Brunswick Bank		15
Trenton Banking Company		15
Newark Bank		15
State Bank at Camden		15
Do Elizabethtown		15
Do Trenton	no sale	15
Do Morristown		15
Do New Brunswick		15
Salem Banking Company		15
People's Bank at Paterson		15

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by James L. Waller, a Justice of the Peace, and to me directed, will be sold at the house of Henry I. Riggin, on Tuesday the 5th of February next, at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—1 negro man Jim, 1 do Dave, 1 woman Jane and child, 3 head of horses, 3 pieces of corn, 3 head of cattle, 1 carriage and harness, and 1 cart, which I have seized and taken in execution as the property of said Henry I. Riggin, at the suit of Elijah Pooks, and will sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash.

LEVIN D. COLLIER,
Jan. 9th—15 Constable.

T. L. DISHAROON,

SNOW-HILL, MD.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends in Somerset county, who have heretofore favoured him with their custom, and informs them and the gentlemen generally of this and the adjoining counties, that he has on hand, and intends keeping in his shop at Snow Hill, a general assortment of

Water Proof Hats,

Made of the very best materials, the Philadelphia and New York markets afford, and in the most fashionable style, tip'd off with genuine fur. Although he has it not in his power to style his manufactory an "Old establishment," he is proud to acknowledge it a *new* one. In all new concerns, it is admitted that something *new*—something fashionable may be expected. Novelty has become the order of the day—an unfashionable hat on the head of any man is an *old* sight—a very *ugly* one. The subscriber, well aware of the fact, notwithstanding he has not been long *napping* has made it his study to discover the knack of making *Hats* in the *Bon Ton style.* He confidently asserts that those who favour him with their custom shall have their favours supplied, on as cheap terms as can be obtained on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, or any other shore in the United States.

A reasonable deduction will be made on Hats bought, by merchants, to sell again.

Sept. 25, 1827. tf

Consumptions, Coughs, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

Certificate.

10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an anodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of the proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUBLER,
Princess-Anne, Md.

Nov. 20, 1827

BILL IN EQUITY

IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1827.

Isaac Harris
vs.
William Harris and Elizabeth Harris, Sally Harris, Martha Harris, Isaac Harris and Alice K. Harris.

THE Report of Ephraim K. Wilson, the trustee, having been made—Ordered by the Court that the sale of the lands called *Ferry Quarter* mentioned in the proceedings as made by the Trustee in this cause be ratified and confirmed unless cause be published in many be shewn by the 2nd day of next term; provided a copy of the order be inserted in a newspaper printed in the town of Princess-Anne, once a week for three successive weeks before said second day of the next term of this Court.

WILLIAM TINGLE.

Test. GEO. HANDY, Clk.

Jan. 15. xv

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of Thos. Brown against Tubman Brown, terretenant of William Fleming, dec'd. I have seized and taken in execution a tract or part of two tracts of land, the one called *Ridge* and the other *My Own*, which was formerly the property of said William Fleming, dec'd, and on which the said Tubman Brown now resides, containing 70 acres, more or less, which I will sell at the Court House door, on the 9th of January next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Dec. 18.—3w

☞ *The above Sale is postponed to the 29th instant, at the hour and place above mentioned.* Jan. 9 15.

PHILADELPHIA ALBUM AND *Ladies' Literary Gazette.*

"ALBUMS," says an agreeable writer, "are things, in which are gathered many sweets from the flowers of genius and taste in the garden of literature. They are a pleasant monitor of those friends who are absent, and tend to instruct, as well as to please—to enlighten, as well as to amuse."

The Album, to which the publishers respectfully invite attention, has during the brief space of its publication, met with such flattering and unusual extent as to warrant the printing, each week, of near *six thousand* copies.

The work is enriched with original articles on a variety of interesting and cheerful subjects, Fine Arts, Sciences, Botanical, Historical, Biographical and Moral Essays, Sketches, &c., Reviews of new books; Fashionable and Literary Intelligence; Manners, Conversations, Dress, and Beauty; the cultivation of Plants and Flowers; Amusing and Moral Tales, together with choice articles in every department of polite and useful literature.

It is handsomely printed (8 pages every Wednesday) on fine white paper, royal size, quarto form, making an elegant annual volume of upwards of *four hundred* pages, embellished with appropriate engravings.

The publishers are determined to spare neither pains nor expense in their ambitious exertions to make their work an acquisition to literature. To sustain its character, they have made (at great expense) arrangements with some of the best writers in this country, and are at the same time enabled, from European Journals which they receive, to make the choicest selections from the richest sources of foreign literature.

To give the parents or brothers—the friends or guardians of their fair readers an assurance of that strict sense of purity, chastenessand general propriety which should eminently characterize a work of this kind, constituting a bouquet of the "flowers of literature," which must form to the cultivated and accomplished mind, a "*token of esteem*," the most valuable and pleasing—a "*forget me not*," of the most appropriate, enduring, and lasting nature, the publishers have associated with its former conductors in their editorial duties a lady of distinguished literary reputation and talent, whose watchful attention and acknowledged abilities they are confident will add materially to the character of the work.

Price, $2 50 per annum, payable in advance. Address the Publishers of the Philadelphia Album, and Ladies' Literary Gazette, 45 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Somerset County Court,

In Chancery, November Term, 1827.

Smith Brereton's Petition for the sale of William Brereton's estate.

ORDERED by the Court that the Report of the Auditor made in this cause be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn to the Court before the 2nd day of the next term of this Court; provided a copy of this order be set up at the Court-House door, in the town of Princess-Anne, three weeks before said second day of next term, and inserted in a newspaper printed in said town three successive weeks before said day.

ARA SPENCE.

Test. GEO. HANDY, Clk.

Jan. 15 xv

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Henry Lankford against Fleet C. Chelton, I have seized and taken in execution the following tracts or parcels of land, to wit: Part of a tract of land commonly called Erskrigs, also part of another tract of land commonly called Robbins's, or by whatever name or names the aforesaid lands may be known or called, all which will more fully appear by reference to a deed from John Irving to said F. C. Chelton, bearing date the 16th December, 1825—containing in the whole two hundred and fifty-two acres, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell at the Court-House door, on Tuesday the 22nd day of January, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Jan. 1, 1828.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Princess-Anne, Md. on the 1st day of January, 1828.

H—Harriott Brown, John P. Brereton.
C—Levin Cottman, Mrs. Hetty A.W. Crawswell
D—Littleton P. Dennis, Stephen Drain.
F—David Ford
G—Mrs Mary Gaunt, Mrs Sarah Gibson
H—William Hovington, George Hall
J—John H. Jones, Levin D. Jones, Thomas Jones, Dr. Thomas D. Jones, Charles Jones, Doct. M. Jones, Mrs Elizabeth Jones, J. T. L. R. Joynes
K—Robert I. H. King, 2; Lambert Kerr
L—Charles L. Laurence
M—Col. Saml. McBride, Miss Sarah Miles, Samuel S Miles
Ns—Algernon S S Newton
P—Mrs M Powell, James Powell, Littleton Pollitt
R—Miss Mary Riggin
S—James D Smith, Mrs Elizabeth Sasser
W—Captain Robert Waters, George Waters, Capt William H Waters, William Wilson

SAML. BROWN, *Post Master.*

Jan 8 3t

District of Maryland, to wit:

[L. S.] BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this 23d day of October, in the 51st year of the Independence of the U. S. of America, William Hollins, of the said district, hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"*Rail roads in the United States of America: or, a protest and argument against a subscription, on the part of the State of Maryland, to the Baltimore & Ohio rail road company, addressed to the officers and representatives of the people in the several States of the Union, and to the General Government—By a Citizen of Baltimore.*"

In conformity with the act of Congress, of the U. S. entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned," and also to the Act, entitled "An Act, supplementary to the Act, entitled An Act, for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof, to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

PHILIP MOORE,
Clerk of the District of Md.

A few copies of the above work are for sale at this office.

BILL IN EQUITY

IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1827.

Thomas W. Handy
vs.
Isaac Henry, William Fassitt and Dorothy his wife—George G. Henry, and Charles R. Henry.

IN this cause it appears to the Court that Isaac Henry and George G. Henry do not reside in the state of Maryland and within the reach of the process of this Court, and the Sheriff having returned to the subpœna issued in this cause "non est," It is therefore this 28th day of November, 1827, by this Court ordered that the complainant give notice by publication of a copy of this order in some newspaper printed in the town of Princess-Anne, once a week for four successive weeks, four months before the third Monday of May next, to the said absent defendants, that they be and appear on or before the third Monday of May next, in this Court, to show cause why a decree should not be passed as prayed by the bill, and that in case the said defendants shall not appear within the term above limited—the said bill will as to the said defendants be taken *pro confesso.*

The bill in this cause states that Hugh Henry was in his life time indebted to the complainant and both departed this life, the said debt remaining unpaid—that administration of his personal estate has been had, and the same is exhausted and insufficient to pay his debts—that he left real estate in Somerset County which has descended to the defendants in the cause.

The object of the said bill is, to obtain a sale of the said real estate for the payment of the debts of said Hugh.

ARA SPENCE.

Test. GEO. HANDY, Clk.

True copy.

Jan 8. 4m

Somerset County Court,

In Chancery, November Term, 1827.

Eleanor Weakes, by George Hopkins her guardian,
vs.
Eleanor Mezick, widow, and Martha E. W. Mezick, and Elizabeth Mezick, infant children of William Mezick.

ORDERED by the Court that the audit made and reported by the Auditor in this cause be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn to the Court before the 2nd day of the next term of this Court—provided a copy of this order be set up at the Court-House door in the town of Princess-Anne, and inserted in a newspaper published in said town, at least for three successive weeks before said 2nd day of said term.

ARA SPENCE.

Test. GEO. HANDY, Clk.

True copy.

Jan. 15 xv

Somerset County Court,

Chancery Sale, November Term, 1827.

Isaac Harris
vs.
William Harris, Elizabeth Harris, Sally Harris, Martha Harris, Isaac Harris and Alice K. Harris.

ORDERED by the Court that the sale of the real estate mentioned in the proceedings in this cause as made and reported by Ephraim K. Wilson, trustee be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the 2nd day of the next term of this Court; provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for three weeks successively in a newspaper printed in the town of Princess-Anne, before said second day of next term.

WILLIAM TINGLE.

Test. GEO. HANDY, Clk.

Jan. 15 xv

Somerset County Court,

Chancery Sale, November Term, 1827.

Elizabeth J. W. Waters
vs.
William E. Waters.

ORDERED by the Court that the sale of the lands of William E. Waters as made and reported by Ephraim K. Wilson, trustee in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the 2nd day of next term; provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper printed in the town of Princess-Anne, once a week for three successively before said 2nd day of the next term of this court.

WILLIAM TINGLE.

Test. GEO. HANDY, Clk.

Jan. 15 xv

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JAN. 22, 1828.

FIRE!—We have received information that the storehouse and goods of Mr. Marcellus Jones, of White-Haven, in this county, were consumed by fire on the night of the 19th instant. The fire originated from a stove in an adjoining building, which was occupied as a tailor-shop by Mr. Blake. The loss is estimated at 6 or 7000 dollars.

The resolution offered by Mr. Steuart for an adjournment of the Legislature on the 15th of February next, passed the Senate on the 10th, with an amendment, which went only to strike out the preamble. It was then sent back to the House, and on a motion of Mr. Steuart to concur in the amendment, Mr. Lee moved to postpone the resolution to the 10th of February. This Mr. Steuart opposed. But it was decided in favor of the postponement as follows:

For the postponement—

Messrs. Thomas, of St. Mary's, Gough, Blackistone, Browne, Linthicum, Taney, Bourne, Parran, Somervell, Rogerson, King, Hughes, Millis, Teackle, Donoho, Gibbons, Dennis, Douglass, Goldsborough, Thomas of Cecil, Mackey, Harlan, Mercer, Semmes, Beall, Duvall, Wells, Watkins, Ridgaway, Stevens, Ruth, Kemp, Holtz, Jones, Douglas of Caroline, Lee, Hughes of Montgomery, McNeill, McCulloh—39.

Against it:

Messrs. Speaker, Comegys, Ringgold, Boon, Kent, Stewart of A. Arundel, Sellman, Turner, Price, Shower, Ely, Lloyd, Martin, Williams of Dorchester, Lake, Tilghman, Williams of Worcester, Hitch, Hooper, Thomas of Frederick, Shriver, Hope, Montgomery, Sutton, Potter, Orrell, Steuart of Balt. McMahon, Fitzhugh, Walgamot, Rentch, Peter, Dansdale, Hoffman, Hoblitzle—35.

Thus it appears that some of those who. on the 9th, voted for the resolution to adjourn on the 15th of next month, after a night's reflection, could not again give their votes in favor of an act which would save, to the State, $20,000.

Annapolis, Jan. 15.

Times of holding Elections.

It will be remembered, that since our last election of congressmen in this state, a law has passed, for changing the time at which representatives shall in future be chosen, from the October previous to the second session of their service to the April immediately after the expiration of their service. One of the objects of the change was to give the votes a more complete control over the doings of those they entrusted to represent them. No election has yet been held under the new. *Mr. Thomas* of Frederick on Tuesday last, offered an order which was adopted, directing a select committee consisting of Messrs. Thompas, Stevens. Stewart. of Balt. Semmes and Boon, "to enquire into the expediency of changing the time of holding the elections for representatives in congress, and delegates of the state."

The bill reported by Mr. Sellman for regulating the manner of marketing by slaves and free negroes in Anne Arundel County and the City of Annapolis, passed the House of Delegates yesterday, by a vote of 36 to 21. We understand that it subjects persons that purchase marketing from a slave, not having a written permit from his owner, to a penalty of five dollars; and the same penalty for purchasing from a free negro or mulatto, not having a permit or lisence from a justice of the peace.

Anchors.—Two of the largest anchors ever made in this country, were a few days since proved at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.—The largest weighed 10,171 pounds, and the other 9850 pounds.

Something New.—Tomatoes and Green Peas were selling in considerable quantities on the 4th instant, in Charleston.

An account from Augusta, Georgia, of Jan. 7 says, "Watermelons and mutton corn have been announced in southern markets, and a fortnight since, ripe strawberries were pulled in the gardens in Augusta.

On the 9th inst. a rose-bud, nearly expanded, was pulled in a garden at Wheeling, Va.

Savannah, Jan. 3.

THE SEASON.—As an evidence of the singularity of the season, we acknowledge the receipt of a bouquet of the sweet Jasamine and Woodbine sent to our office this morning, with a note from the fair donor who says—"In our garden, Flora is fast putting forth all her beauties—she must, however, soon repent her forwardness, and be imprisoned for her rashness in the icy walls of rude Boreas." Many of the Pride of India trees in our city are in full blossom—a sprig of the flowers from one of them has been left with us. Green Peas and fresh Shad, have likewise been at the market for the last two or three days.—The shad exposed for sale this morning we are told were very fine. In fact we have had no winter here as yet this season—the weather now feels more like that of May-day, than the month of January.

The brig Enterprise, at New York from Key West, reports that the Spanish brig Guerrera, from Africa with 530 slaves, was chased ashore on the 17th ult. on Carrysford Reef, near the light boat, by the Br. Government schr. also went ashore, but was got off by the wreckers, and brought to Key West, with loss of rudder. The negroes were taken off the wreck by sch. Thorn, sloop Surprise and Smack Florida. The night following the Spanish crew, 90 in number, rose on the Thorn and Florida, having on board 300 slaves, got the vessels under way and proceeded to St. Cruz, Cuba, where they landed the slaves and left the vessels at liberty, both of which had again arrived at Key West. The sloop Surprise brought 120 slaves to Key West, where they were seized by the Collector to wait the orders of Government.

BOLIVAR's REVENUE SYSTEM.

A letter from Maricaibo to a gentleman in Norfolk, dated the 8th Dec. last, says—

Commerce in this place, as well as in all other places in the Republic has been cramped, almost destroyed, by the imbecile decrees of the law-giver, Bolivar: I call him law-giver, because he has only to decree, and it is sanctioned by a servile Congress, however preposterous it may be. There have been but four arrivals from the U. States for the last five months. Of five vessels lying in the port, two have been condemned and sold, one of them, a Danish brig, for the value of 5 rs., equal to 62 cents' worth of tobacco, that was found on board—and very little more than this was found on board the other, an American schr., the Captain and mate of which were sentenced to six years close imprisonment, and only avoided it by making their escape, though surrounded by guards.

A Dutch Captain drowned himself last night to avoid a similar punishment, his schr. having been condemned some time since. These severe measures against contraband are the least of the evils of Bolivar's commercial System

A Vienna (Austria) paper of Nov. 8 says. The celebrated place of pilgrimage Maria Zell, was totally destroyed by fire, on the 1st inst. and a furious storm was raging at the same time. 140 houses, the beautiful church, the convent, and the post office are reduced to ashes. One family of 11 persons perished in the flames, and it is feared that many children, old people and sick persons had lost their lives. The image of the Virgin was saved!

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

RELIGION IN MARYLAND.

Mr Editor—

"Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is the reproach of any people," said the wisest of men, king Solomon.

Which of the States of this vast Union does not exemplify the truth of this inspired sentence? Where shall we find most of true dignity, and of real prosperity, within the compass of our Confederacy? Without disparaging any of the rest, I venture to say, in New England, New Jersey, and Ohio—just where most moral worth, and of the fear of God is found.—In Maryland, considered as a State, religion is not conspicuous.—It is even anathamatized by its Legislature, to its everlasting disgrace be it spoken, insomuch that it is, in certain cases, excluded from eligibility to its civil functions. Is it, that corruption dreads the supervisorship of its purity and fears coming into contact with its vigilant eye and reproving tongue? Too true—too true! and well it may. Look over the Executive Message, and in addition to its other singular defects as a Public Document from so high a source, there is found hardly the slightest mention of Almighty God, giver of all good, and no mention of the Lord Jesus, the Son of God, the Medium of all mercy to man, to the Governor himself and to every other citizen.—The reference to the Most High is only distinguished by a capital H, from many other things mentioned in the Message: a distinction given to every initial letter of a paragraph and to every proper name used throughout it. Are we, Mr. Editor, turning to be *Sans Culottes*, that we fear to be unpopular, if we too openly avow, in public documents, our reverential regard for the Holy Trinity, our confidence and humble trust in the Divine Care, and Protection, as our National Sheet Anchor, rather than in the hackneyed jargon, "the wisdom and integrity," of a people who are much devoid of both. In regard to this boasted pillar of our Republic. we fear "stat nominis umbra—et nil amplius!—Where shall we look for it? Not in our circumscribed sphere of observation.—Happy are the eyes, we had almost said, which labor under illusion—the naked fact seen without a colored medium, would render few happy, we apprehend.

When, Mr. Editor, when, sir, are we to have a Proclamation from his Excellency, to assemble the wise and virtuous people, in observance of a Day of Thanksgiving, to God, who has formed us with "abundant productions of the earth, and a general prevalence of health throughout the country"?—Are we never to have that delightful privilege, as a State—simultaneously to meet and pour out our free will and devout acknowledgments to the Governor of governors, the King of kings and Lord of lords, in our churches, our legislative halls, our cities, towns, and villages? The style of drafting such a Proclamation being better understood to the North may serve to instruct our less devout Rulers. and it is respectfully submitted to their perusal It comes from De Witt Clinton, Governor of the State of N. York, and is richly worthy of an insertion in your paper, Mr. Editor, and of any other paper in the realm. Assembled, at its grateful summons, the citizens of that vast State, were seen going up, like the tribes of ancient Israel, to pay their vows, and sing their songs of sweetest melody to God and the Lamb in the sanctuary.

Here follows the Proclamation:

"Whereas public demonstrations of gratitude to Almighty God, especially for signal and unmerited blessings, are enjoined by the most impressive considerations of patriotism and the most solemn obligations of religion: and whereas it has been His Divine Pleasure to constitute His manifestation of goodness to the people of this state, in averting the ravages of disease, multiplying the fruits of the earth, promoting the diffusion of religion and useful knowledge, advancing the interests of agriculture, manufactures, trade and commerce, prospering internal improvements, vouchsafing the enjoyments of liberty, peace and plenty. and infusing an increasing spirit of good will and harmony into this great community: Now, therefore, under a solemn sense of these indulgent dispensations, a solemn conviction that private happiness and prosperity are indissolubly connected with the cultivation of religion' (mark this) 'and a deep solicitude to endeavor to merit the favor of Divine Providence, I do hereby recommend to the good people of this State, the observance of——next, as a day of public thanksgiving."

I am in Christian love
Yours, J. L.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Friday, Jan. 11.

Mr. Teackle, chairman of the committee therein mentioned, delivered the following report, accompanied by a bill, entitled, An act to provide for the better regulation of the treasury department, and to improve and distribute the public revenue of this state; which were severally read the first time and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

The committee to whom was referred an order to enquire into the expediency of amending the laws relative to the treasury department, with a view to the improvement and more efficient collection and distribution of the revenues of this state, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to present the following report:

With respect to the existing organization of the treasury department, there appears to be a total absence of the controling power and essential supervision, which the public interest very obviously demands. The entire management of the public money is, in effect committed to a single individual, without control or sufficient check; and admitting the integrity of that individual to be above reproach, which the committee are ready to admit and that his intelligence is of the first order: they cannot consent at the same time, that it consists with a due regard to the financial relations of the state to permit the continuance of a system so very imperfect and defective. In the view of this committee the proper duties of a treasurer are to receive, disperse, and account for the revenues; and a faithful discharge of those duties is sufficient to employ the diligent attention of an able officer, from day to day, throughout the year. But for the beneficial administration of the treasury department, the public welfare demands more than a faithful discharge of these duties. It demands, in fact, the constant vigilance of a competent statesman to superintend the collection, to avoid evasions, and to secure a similarity of construction, and unity of action, in every fiscal regulation.

The committee have reason to believe that many of the revenue laws are either dormant and inoperative, or that they are very partially, and consequently very unjustly, executed; and they have understood that immense losses have accrued from numerous delinquents escaping through the inadequacy of the laws, or thro indiscreet indulgences, and the insufficiency, in point of form, of official bonds; and that the inequality of contributions, and the great injustice which arise from these defects, might be avoided by a modification which would not only provide the necessary checks and salutary control, in the receipt and expenditure, but protect the treasury from frauds and wasteful evasions of the revenue laws; they therefore respectfully recommend the appointment of an officer, under the title of Comptroller of the Treasury, whose duty it shall be to have in charge, and be responsible for, the administration of these concernments.

The expediency and political justice of a general valuation of all estates, to include the mass of productive property which hitherto has escaped taxation, as an equitable basis of contribution, has presented itself to the consideration of the committee; and after the best reflection which they have been able to devote to this branch of the subject matter referred to them, they have concluded, that according to the true understanding of the character of our rights, every able adult person within the state is presumed to possess some estate, and ought to pay in due propotion for its support; and that actual paupers only are excepted from the operation of this rule.—And this principle being assumed, the committee proceeded to mature a system of valuation. which they conceive will correspond with the equal rights of every interest, and harmonize with the intent and meaning of the constitution.

The committee would also suggest, and beg leave to recommend, the establishment of a fiscal institution, which shall exclusively belong to the state, and be conducted by independent and disinterested officers, for the common convenience of the several departments of industry, and the improvement of the treasury. The foundation of this institution to consist of so much of the state's capital as is now invested in the funded debt of the United States, and the stocks of different banks, or is loaned out to individuals or corporations. And when it is ascertained that these investments have long been, and now are, of greater amount than the silver and gold of all the banks of this state, they feel justified in believing, that an institution so strong in its first formation, and which would be so powerfully aided in its progression by the invigorating effects of incidental operations, would be found competent, not only to nourish and augment the public revenue, but very extensively to promote the convenience and accommodation of individuals. And they would propose, in the apportionment of its distributions, that the one moiety should be upon personal or commercial security at common interest, and the other upon real estate, in the several counties, at the reduced rate of five per centum per annum; and this distinction, in their conception, would be founded upon the ground of substantial justice, as commercial drafts are calculated to abstract the specie, and to drain away the essential sources of nutrition, whilst loans on land would be free from this effect, and would moreover diffuse the advantages of circulation throughout the interior of the state.

The committee reserve the illustration of various facilities for the essential advancement of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, for the purposed enactments to result from this report; and would barely remark, at the present moment, that when they reflect upon the long neglect of this great fountain of our wealth, they have cause to marvel at an omission which is now so apparent to their view; and when they consider, that privileged classes have monopolized its vast avails, they are constrained to ascribe the existing scarcity of circulating medium, and the distressing depression which rises from the cause to the gross misuse, and wanton waste of this sovereign right and prerogative.

As a measure of finance, warranted by the most palpable justice, the committee would recommend a resort to duties on sales at auction, and licenses to auctioneers. This resource has, bitherto, been exclusively devoted to the special interest of the City of Baltimore; but as these duties, and the tax reserved or licenses, are in effect and practical operation, an imposition upon the consumption of the whole state, it is but just that the public treasury should receive the accruing fruits for the common good of the whole people; and if the deepening and clearing of the harbor of Baltimore be a concernment of general charge, which the committee are not disposed to admit in its utmost latitude. the superintendence and disbursements for that object, they apprehend, should be committed to an approved assent of the state; and in the spirit of conciliation upon this matter, the committee respectfully would recommend, that the necessary funds for that purpose should be provided and appropriated at the joint and equal charge of the state's treasury, and that of the corporation of Baltimore.

With regard to the order of distribution, the committee beg leave to recommend, that the revenues arising under the existing law, and the avails of those herein proposed, shall be appropriated, and applied. in the following cause of expenditure; that is to say.

1st. To the general support of the government of this state. 2. To the payment of pensions, donations, specific appropriations and incidental charges. 3. To the promotion of public instruction. 4. To the extension of internal improvement. 5, To the institution of a redeeming fund; and 6, That all unappropriated balances in the treasury, at the end of every successive fiscal year, shall be transferred and added to the capital stock of the state's bank.

Detailed enactments for each and every of these foregoing suggestions and recommendations will be prepared, and the committee indulge the confident hope and expectation, that the several improvements in contemplation, might be achieved from the effects of their operation, without the pressure of any onerous taxation.

All which is respectfully submitted.

L. D. TEACKLE, Chairman.

By order. *G. A. Farquhar, C. Clk.*

By a note to the editor of the Md. Republican we perceive that 'the bill, to alter the method of appointing clerks,' &c. was reported by Mr. Williams of Dorchester, and not by Mr. Williams of Worcester, as copied from the Republican into our last paper.

PAINFUL OCCURRENCE.

New-York Jan. 3.

Mr. Oliver G. Kane, Secretary of the National Insurance Company, in Wall street, put a period to his life last night, by shooting himself through the head. The inducement to commit the fatal deed, may perhaps be inferred, from his having left a slip of paper in the office of the National Insurance Company, of which he was Secretary, on which he had writen the following:

"My fate may be read in the tragedy of the Gamester." O. G. K.

TO HIRE,

A NEGRO WOMAN with a child. The child is about 4 years old.

J. P. MARSHALL.

Jan. 12. FF

CONSTABLE's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *fieri facias* issued by Theodore G. Dashiell, a justice of the peace, to wit: one. Elijah Broughton use of Seth Wilkins, 1 do. John W. King use of Seth Wilkins, 2 do. Thomas Robertson use Seth Wilkins, Isaac Beauchamp use Seth Wilkins, 1 do. Ann Beauchamp use Seth Wilkins against John Turpin of Jno., 1 do. issued by Wm. H. Curtis, a justice of the peace, Stephen Coulbourn, adm'r. of Wm. Coulbourn, use of William Wood against said John Turpin of John, and 2 do. issued by William Waters, a justice of the peace, Seth Wilkins against John Turpin of John, and to me directed, a Constable in and for Somerset county, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 desk, 1 walnut table, 1 pine do. 1 safe, 2 trunks, 1 bedstead, 6 windsor chairs, 5 flag do. 1 gun, 2 saws, 12 chickens, 4 turkeys, 5 geese, 5 ducks, 10 barrels, 6 weeding hoes, 1 spade, 1 shovel, 1 grubbing hoe, 3 axes, 2 ox chains, 3 ox yokes, 1 pair traces, 1 meat tub, 2 iron pots, 1 set cypress ware, 1 wooden bowl and tray, 2 ploughs, 2 harrows, 300 bushels of corn, more or less, 7 stacks fodder, 1 horse, 1 colt, 1 cow and calf, 1 saddle, 1 lot flax, 1 hand saw, 1 lot old iron, 1 large box, 2 half bushel measures, 1 woollen wheel, 1 looking glass, 3 cups and saucers, 1 lot old books, 1 lot earthen ware, 5 knives and forks, 1 lot bottles, 1 tin coffee pot, 1 salt sellar, 1 vinegar cruet, 1 lot phials, 1 pair andirons, 1 pair tongs and shovel, 1 arm chair, 1 loom, 2 table cloths, 1 towel, 1 canoe, and sail, 1 cart, 1 yoke oxen and 120 acres of land, more or less, or all the land whereon the said Turpin lives—all which said property I shall sell as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said John Turpin, of John, at his house, on Wednesday the 13th day of February next, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above writs.

DANIEL BENSON, Constable.

Jan. 21—22. 5

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

In one of the western counties of England, an occurrence has taken place, calculated to uphold the opinion entertained by Dr. Johnson, to his dying hour, of the probability of supernatural appearances.

A highly respectable family had parted with a female servant, who had resided with them for several years, and she immediately proceeded to Bristol, where she entered into the service of a respectable tradesman.—The gentleman whose services she had quitted, had an only daughter, and strange to say, that from the very day the servant quitted the house, this young lady never entered her chamber, even in the middle of the noon-day, that she did not see, or fancy that she saw, the girl standing with her arms extended, on the floor near the middle of the room. It was in vain to reason with her on the impossibility of the thing. So powerful was the illusion under which her senses labored, that she imagined she had really occular demonstration for what she asserted. In vain was she accompanied by her friends into the room—still she saw the same spectacle before her, which at length made such a powerful impression upon her mind, that her health, naturally weak, began to give way and in proportion as her bodily strength declined, the dominion of her imagination became more absolute. In this dilemma, the aid of medicine was resorted to in vain; and at length, the professional attendants, feeling convinced that her malady was to be attributed solely to the baleful operations of a heated imagination upon a weak mind, determined to try the experiment of opposing reality to fiction. The girl who had quitted their service was accordingly sent for, unknown to the young lady, who was by this time growing so weak as to require to be supported, even in the slight exertion of crossing her father's drawing room.

Every particular as to the position in which the young lady usually saw the vision having been ascertained, as soon as the girl arrived they conducted her into the bed room of her young mistress, and placed her exactly in the positon which had been described to them as that in which the young lady declared that she continually saw her whenever she entered the chamber.

She received her instructions also, as to the line of conduct she was to adopt, the object being to let the patient first imagine that she saw a spectre, and then, by undeceiving her upon the spot, to impress her mind with the conviction that it was the servant in reality whom she had always seen. With this view, as soon as every thing was arranged in proper order, with the mother of the lady on one side, and the doctor on the other, they all three passed the threshold of the door, when the young lady cast ing a heavy glance towards the spot where she usually saw the apparition, shricked with terror, then flinging herself convulsive into her mother's arms she exclaimed, "Great God! there are two of them," and almost instantly expired.

PEAR TREES.

It is really surprising, says a scientific writer, in allusion to the grafting of pears on a quince stock, that English gardeners should so long have neglected the practice, which has long been followed in France and to which the excellence of French pears is in a degree to be attributed. The quince used as a stock has the property of stunting the growth of pears, of forcing them to produce bearing branches instead of sterile ones and of accelerating the maturity of the fruit. No small garden should contain pear trees grafted any other way, nor any large gardens be without them to a considerable extent.—*New Monthly Mag.*

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Jan. 15th, 1828.

§§§§§§§§§ ON application of Jona-
§§ SEAL.§§ than Huffington, Executor
§§§§§§§§§ of Gabriel Banks, late of Somerset county, dec'd., it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy, Test,

JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order.

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Gabriel Banks—late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of January, 1828.

JONATHAN HUFFINGTON, Ex'tor of G. Banks, dec'd.

Jan. 22, 1828. k

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court.

Jan. 15th, 1828.

§§§§§§§§§ ON application of Levin
§§ SEAL.§§ Tyler, Executor, of Samuel
§§§§§§§§§ Milbourne, late of Somerset county, dec'd. it is ordered by the Court, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Milbourne, late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 24th of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th of Jan., 1828.

LEVIN TYLER, Executor of S. Milbourne, dec'd.

Jan. 22, 1828. k

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Jan. 15th, 1828.

§§§§§§§§§ ON application of Henry
§§ SEAL.§§ Lankford, Adm. of Wm.
§§§§§§§§§ H. Adams, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Wm. H. Adams, late of Somerset county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of January, 1828.

HENRY LANKFORD, Adm. W. H. Adams, dec'd.

Jan. 22, 1828. k

CONSTABLE's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, issued by Jacob W. Bayly & by James L. Waller, Justices of the Peace, and to me directed, will be sold at the house of Levin G. Pollitt, on the 12th day of February next, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M. the following property, to wit: one negro woman Peggy, seized and taken in execution as the property of said Pollitt, at the suits of Elijah C. Johnson and William B. Skinner and to be sold as aforesaid, to the highest and best bidder, for cash.

LEVIN D. COLLIER, Constable.

Jan. 19—22.

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Jan. 15, 1828.

§§§§§§§§§ ON application of Nath'l
§§ SEAL.§§ Dixon, adm. c. w. a. of Thos.
§§§§§§§§§ Jenkins, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that he give the notice required by law, for the creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week, for three weeks, in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Jenkins—late of Somerset county, deceased.—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of July, 1828,—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of January, 1828.

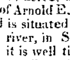
NATHANIEL DIXON, Adm'r. of T. Jenkins, dec'd.

Jan. 22, 1828. k

MARRIED, on the 16th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Quinn, Mr. *John Scott* to Miss *Julina White*, all of this county.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, passed at November Term, 1827, will be offered at public sale to the highest and best bidder, part of a tract of land called 'Deer Park,' containing 562¾ acres, more or less, the property of Arnold E. Waters, (minor,) This land is situated near Pocomoke river, in Somerset county; it is well timbered, and has excellent buildings.—The terms of sale will be, twelve months credit, the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond or bonds to the Trustee with security, to be approved by the Trustee.



Sale to take place at Mr. Long's Tavern, in the town of Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 12th of February next, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

JAMES WILSON, Trustee.

Jan. 22, 1828. k

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Jenkins use of Sewell Turpin use of John P. Lankford, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:

1 pair pistols, 1 set surveying instruments, 1 lot pork, 1 lot leather, 1 old chest and trunk, 2 chests with tools, 2 do. with sundries, 1 old trough and press box 1 large stone jug, 1 cross cut saw, 1 old pit saw, 1 demijohn, 3 kegs, 1 bag with feathers, 2 pot racks, 1 lot dried fruit, 1 hone, 5 powder horns and gourds, 1 cloth brush and shoe brushes, 3 boxes and trumpery. 1 lot books, 1 pair old compasses and scales, 1 half bushel measure, 1 old collar, 2 old ploughs, 1 lye stand, 1 lot potatoes, 3 wheat scythes, 2 pair scales and weights, 5 bags and beans, and 1 lot wool and sleep skins, which I shall proceed to sell as the goods and chattels of Samuel Smith, of Saml. on Monday the 4th day of February next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. at the late dwelling of Samuel Smith, dec'd. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the aforesaid writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Jan. 14—22, 1828. LF

BILL IN EQUITY

IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT.

William Collins, administrator of Stephen Collins,

vs.

Daniel Dykes, Henry Moore and Polly his wife, Isaac Ward and Mary his wife, William Adams and Priscilla his wife, John Fuller and Sally his wife, and Peggy Sturgis, heirs of Stephen Dykes.

IT being stated in this case that the defendants John Fuller and Sally his wife, and Peggy Sturgis, do not reside in the state of Maryland and within the reach of the process of Somerset County Court—It is therefore this seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty eight, ordered that the complainant give notice to the said John Fuller and Sally his wife, and Peggy Sturgis, that they be and appear in Somerset County Court on the first Wednesday after the third Monday of May next, to shew cause why a decree should not be passed as prayed by the bill—And it is further ordered, that the said notice shall be given by a publication of a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in the town of Princess-Anne, once a week for three successive weeks, the first publication of which shall be at least four months before the said first Wednesday after the said third Monday of May next. The bill in this case states that the said Stephen Dykes was in his life time indebted to the said Stephen Collins in his life time in a large sum of money, and that the same has never been paid—that the said Stephen Collins hath departed this life, and that letters of administration of his personal estate have been granted to the complainant—Also that the said Stephen Dykes hath departed this life and letters of administration of his personal estate have been granted to the defendant Daniel Dykes, who hath administered the same, and that the same is exhausted and is insufficient to pay the debts of the said Stephen Dykes—that the said Stephen Dykes died intestate, seized of real estate in said county, which descended to the defendants his heirs at law—that is to say to the said defendants Daniel, Polly, Mary, Sally, Priscilla and Peggy, and that the defendant Polly hath intermarried with the defendant Henry, the defendant Mary with the defendant Isaac, the defendant Priscilla with the defendant William, and the defendant Sally with the defendant John. The object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of the said real essate for the payment of the debts of the said Stephen Dykes.

WILLIAM TINGLE.

Test, GEO. HANDY, Clk.

Jan. 15 YY

NOTICE.

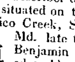
I hereby give notice to my creditors for them to appear at the County Court, to be held for Somerset County, on the first Saturday after the third Monday of May Term next, to shew cause, (if any they have) why I shall not have the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland.

JOSHUA REECE.

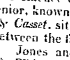
Jan. 22, 1828 k

Valuable Property at Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM situated on the north side of Wicomico Creek, Somerset county, Md. late the residence of Benjamin Dashiell, deceased, and known by the name of *Dashiell's Lot.* Vessels of the largest size can come up to this farm. Also, another tract of land lying on said creek. The whole comprising about 725 Acres. He has sown 90 bushels of wheat on the above lands which will be sold with the property.



He also wishes to sell a tract of land now the residence of Mr Levin Ballard, senior, known by the name of *Moore & Casset*, situated on Menokin river, between the farms of Col. Wm. Jones and Dr. J. King.—This tract contains about 130 acres—and, besides other improvements, there is an excellent brick house erected on the premises.



As no person will purchase without viewing the property a further description is deemed unnecessary—and for other particulars please apply to

L. W. BALLARD.

Dec. 18, 1827. 'd

BILL IN EQUITY

IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT—Also Supplemental Bill, &c.

Henry Hyland, Levin L. Waters and Eliza his wife

vs.

Levin D. Jones, Hiram Jones, Eleanor Jones, John Jones, Henry Jones, Charles Jones, and Alfred Jones, children and hiers at law of Charles Jones, (dec'd.) and George Jones and Robert Jones, Executors of the said Charles, dec d.

THE Bill in this cause states that the complainant, Henry Hyland, sold to the said Charles Jones, deceased, in his life time a part of a tract of land situated in said county called *Peach Blossom*, for a large sum of money, to wit: the sum of six hundred and two dollars and twenty-five cents, and that the said Charles, deceased, gave his bill obligatory for the same to the complainant Henry—that the said complainant, Henry, hath assigned the same to the complainant Eliza—and that no part of the purchase money hath been paid—the supplemental bill states that since the filing of the original bill the complainant hath intermarried with the complainant Levin L. Waters. The bills further state that the said Charles Jones, deceased, hath died having first made his will in due form and appointed the defendants George Jones and Robert Jones his executors of said will, who have taken upon themselves the execution of the same, and that he has left as his heirs and devisees all of the other defendants above named his children. The bill further states that his personal estate is insufficient to pay his debts, and that the same will be entirely absorbed by judgements rendered against the said Charles, deceased, in his life time, and claims of preference. The object therefore of the bill, is, to obtain a sale of the said tract of land called *Peach Blossom*—that is the interest which the said Charles, deceased, had in the same at the time of his death, and which was devised to his said children or which descended to them, and the proceeds of sale applied to the payment of the said debt—The bills also state that the said defendant Eleanor doth not reside in the state of Maryland or within the reach of the process of Somerset County Court. It is therefore this seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, Ordered, that the complainants give notice to the said Eleanor by publication of a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in the town of Princess-Anne—that she be and appear in Somerset county Court on the first Wednesday after the third Monday of May next. in person or by solicitor, to shew cause why a decree should not be passed as prayed by this bill—And it is further ordered that the first publication of said copy of this order in said paper shall be at least four months before the said first Wednesday after the third Monday of May next, and shall be continued once a week in said paper for at least three successive weeks.

WILLIAM TINGLE.

Test, GEO. HANDY, Clk.

Jan. 15, 1828. QZ

BLANK BILLS OF SALE,

Printed on fine Paper,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

WM. DONE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Has removed his office to the room in the second story over the office of James Polk, Esq. Register of Wills, where he will be found from 9 to 12 o'clock every morning, and will diligently attend to any business placed in his hands. The office of Auditor in Chancery is kept in the same room.

Jan. 15. KY

LAND FOR SALE,

IN POTATO NECK.

344 ACRES,

The westerly half of the farm late the property of Francis H. Waters esq. (dec'd.)—About 100 acres are under improvement, a good part of which produces luxuriantly. The residue is heavily timbered with oak and pine, &c., and conveniently situated to market. The farm is washed on one side by the Annamessex river, and on the other it lies contiguous to the Menokin.

On the premises upon the Annamessex side is a delightful building spot, of high ground, in full view of the river, intercepted only by a small grove of lofty pines, and near it a delightful well of water, said to be surpassed by none in the county. Further particulars are deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will doubtless view the premises for themselves. Half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five or more years—interest to be paid annually.

For further particulars enquire of Dr. Ballard, near the premises, or to Mr. Lazarus Maddux, Potato Neck, or to the Rev. Dr. Waters, Washington Academy, or a line addressed to the subscriber, Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, N. York, will meet with attention.

FREEBORN GARRETTSON.

December 18, 1827. 6t

BILL IN EQUITY

IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1827.

Thomas Robertson

v

Nathaniel Dixon and Nancy his wife, and Amelia Jenkins.

IN this cause it appears to the Court that Amelia Jenkins doth not reside in the State of Maryland and within the reach of the process of this Court, and the Sheriff having returned to the subpoena issued in this cause "*non est.*"

It is therefore on this 28th day of November 1827 by this Court ordered that the complainant—by inserting a copy of this order in some newspaper printed in the town of Princess-Anne once a week for four successive weeks—give notice to the said absent defendant that she be and appear on the third Monday of May next, in this Court in person by a solicitor to shew cause why a decree should not be passed as prayed for by the bill, and that in case the said defendant shall not appear within the term above limited—the said bill will as to the said defendant be taken *pro confesso*—and the first insertion of such copy shall be made at least four months before the said third Monday of May next, in the said paper.

The bill in this case states that Thomas Jenkins was in his life time indebted to the complainant for the purchase money of certain real estate sold by the complainant to the said Thomas—that the said Thomas hath departed this life without paying the said debt, and without leaving any personal estate to pay his debts that he left the defendant Nancy and Amelia his heirs at law—and the defendant Nancy hath intermarried with the defendant Nathaniel. The object of the bill is to obtain a sale of the said real estate for the payment of the said purchase money.

ARA SPENCE.
WILLIAM TINGLE.

True copy. Test,

GEO. HANDY, Clk.

Jan. 8, 1827. 2f

IN CHANCERY.

SOMERSET COUNTY COURT.
November Term, 1827.

Harry Pollitt

vs.

Randal R. Hayman and others heirs of Randal Hayman, deceased.

ORDERED by the Court that the report of the Trustee made in this cause be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary before the second day of the next term of this Court—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper published in Princess-Anne town, three successive weeks, before the second day of the next term of this Court, and also by a copy of this order set up at the Court House door for three weeks before said day.

ARA SPENCE.

Test,

GEO. HANDY, Clk.

Jan. 15 QZ

Magistrates' Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

THE PARTERRE.

VARIETY instils into the mind a relish for the useful and the sweet.

THE SLEEPING FIGURE OF MODENA.

Upon a couch of silk and gold
  A pale enchanted lady lies,
And o'er her many a frowning fold
  Of crimson shades her closed eyes,
And shadowy creatures round her rise,
And ghosts of women masked in wo.
  And many a phantom-pleasure flies,
And lovers slain—ah, long ago!

The lady, pale as now she sleeps,
  An age upon that couch hath lain,
Yet in *one* spot a spirit keeps
  His mansion, like a red rose stain;
  And, when lover's ghosts complain,
Blushes like a new-born flower.
  Or as some bright dream of pain
Dawneth thro' the darkest hour.

Once—but many a tho't hath fled,
  Since the time whereof I speak—
Once the sleeping lady bred
  Beauty in her burning cheek,
  And the lovely morn did break
Through the azure of her eyes,
  And her heart was warm and meek,
And her hope was in the skies.

But the lady loved at last,
  And the passion pained her soul,
And her hope away was cast,
  Far beyond her own control;
  And the clouded tho'ts that stroll
Thro' the midnight of the mind,
  O'er her eyes of azure stole,
Till they grew deject and blind.

He to whom her heart was given,
  When May music was in tune,
Dared forsake that amorous heaven.
  Changed and careless soon!
  O what is all beneath the moon,
When *his* heart will answer not;
  What are all the dreams of noon,
With our love forgot.

Heedless of the world she went
  Sorrow's daughter meek and lone,
Till some spirit downwards bent
  And struck her to this sleep of stone.
  Look! Did old Pygmalion
Sculpture thus, or more prevail,
  When he drew the living tone
From the marble pale?

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Mr Editor—

Good advice is so seldom well received, and those who give it so frequently despised, that it is with reluctance I present the *Cause and Cure of Hard Times*—Yet I am willing to bear the scowl of those whom it may affect, being conscious that the piece cannot be *justly* condemned. As for your part, I presume you are not ignorant of the fact, that it would be as silly in an Editor to try to please all, as the idea of Garrick's tailor becoming an actor was presumptive.*

ALUMNUS.

Snowhill, Jan. 16, 1828.

HARD TIMES—*Cause and Cure.*

When I see a man buying what he does not want, on credit, I say to myself this man will be apt to complain of *hard times.*

When I see a man often going to the merchants, and leaving his store loaded with goods, I think that man before many years will find he has purchased many Evils and will cry out *hard times.*

When I see a farmer or mechanic frequenting the ball-alley, race field, gambling table, tavern or grog shop: ah, says I, friend you had much better be in your shop or on your farm, and before many years the sheriff or constable will make you pipe *hard times.*

When I see a merchant running largely in debt for goods, and then trusting them out to such folks as I have named above I say 'tis ten to one if his costs of collection and bad debts do not eat up all his profits, and he be ruined by the expenses of suits brought against him in the meantime. while exclaiming *hard times.*

When I see the mechanic quitting his shop and the farmer his farm, I say *better not, Bill*, for you have ten chances of loss to one of gain against you, which will make you exclaim *hard times.*

When I see a man spending his time and money every morning or evening for a bitter or a dram, I exclaim *better lay that money up for some future day of want*, and it may save you many cries of *hard times.*

When I see a man often lounging about the billiard tables and places of amusement, I am apt to suppose some creditor will ere long pounce upon him, and make him exclaim *hard times.*

When I see a mechanic labouring only two or three hours in a day, and charging treble price for what he does, I exclaim, better work more constantly and charge less, else some more industrious mechanic in your neighborhood or in some adjoining town, will get the business from you, and leave you bewailing the *hard times.*

When I see a man who lets his expenses exceed his earnings or income. I say that man will surely see *hard times.*

When I see a man who is involved in debt dipping deeper by buying things he might dispense with, I exclaim—poor man! your destiny is fixed—the sheriff will always keep you crying *hard times.*

When I see a man often tipling at home or abroad—tottering about the streets or his farm, I exclaim, the time hastens rapidly on when you will cry *hard times.*

When I see a man neglecting or refusing to pay his honest debts, but is determined to take the law's delays, and pay them according to law, deluded may say I, pay day will finally come and costs with it, and you will then find *hard times.*

Cure for this Complaint.

Constant and regular industry compounded with strict economy and frugality, and tempered well with discretion, inflexibly persevered in, has never failed to effect a complete cure.

Specific Directions.

1st. Have some regular business and pursue it as many hours in the day as your health will permit.

2d. Make every day's income exceed by a few cents its expenses. If in debt lay out by this surplus as a sacred deposite to pay that debt.

3d. Remember that while able to work time is money, and must not therefore be wasted at the tavern, gaming table, store or any other lounging place.

4th. Buy only such things as you really want, and do not buy them on credit if avoidable.

5th. Never go bail for any man who does not observe these rules.

If you persevere in the strict observance of these rules for few years you will cease to cry *hard times.*

*I will send you a copy of the piece alluded to for your next paper.

FROM THE NATIONAL ÆGIS.

THE SHAKERS.

In the county of Worcester, the Shakers have established themselves in Harvard, in a retired situation, about thirty miles from Boston, in a northwest direction.—The settlement here commenced in 1780, under the ministration of Ann Lee herself, who made it the place of her residence during two years. The society now contains about two hundred members, who have in common, a large and valuable tract of land. The appearance of the village to the eye of a stranger, is picturesque and singular. Seated in a retired and solitary spot, cradled among the hills, the mixture of large and spacious dwelling houses painted yellow, with extensive work-shops and store houses of deep red color, and the pure white of the house for devotional exercise, presents a curious and remarkable view. The application of wind to the motion of machinery, very rare in the interior of a state abounding with streams, forms a prominent object in the landscape. Rich and highly cultivated fields, and extensive gardens, flourishing orchards, and green forests, are blended in beautiful union. The buildings are principally clustered together on either side of a broad street, whose perfect neatness corresponds with the general air of fastidious order and cleanliness. Among them the meeting house stands conspicuous A recent visit afforded an opportunity of witnessing the remarkable mode of worship adopted by this singular people. On arriving at the village, a shrill sound, not unlike the melody of a frightened fowl, gave information that the public services of the sabbath had commenced. On entering the door assigned to the male part of the congregation, a spectacle of no little novelty was presented. In the centre of a spacious hall, whose floor was as smooth and white as polished marble, stood the eldest of both sexes, arranged in an oval figure.

The brethren by two's and the sisters by three's were parading in a kind of procession around them, and with a step intermediate between the measured steps of a march and the livelier movement of a dance. The hands, by a singular gesture, beat time to the music of the hymn, of which the words "singing and dancing" seemed to form a chorus. On arriving to its conclusion, the column halted, every individual bent forward with a gesture much like the "bow" of the people of the world, and the hands were most ungracefully clasped before. After a short pause the singing re-commenced, and the assembly again moved on its circular course.—The movement was performed with a grave decorum, which excluded every appearance of ridiculous effect. Much agility was manifested by the young, and the old seemed habitually to fall into the exercise: the female portion of the society possessed an elasticity of step and grace of motion not often seen in the proud halls where the votaries of pleasure bound to the merry notes of the viol, amid the fluttering of snowy dresses and the bright glances of sparkling eyes. A military exactness and rigid uniformity prevailed. Every motion was as regular as the revolution of machinery.—Every foot fell with the cadence of the song, and was lifted at its rising. At times, the arms were raised above the head, the hands clasped together with great energy.—The labor of this exercise continued about half an hour, when the congregation was formed by a simultaneous movement, the brethren separate from the sisters on opposite sides of the hall, facing, each other, in lines curving inward, so as to leave a considerable space between the two grand divisions. The singing was resumed in this position, and on its conclusion, benches taken from the walls were placed across the floor, and the assembly was seated. After a short interval, a speaker advanced into the area between the brethren and sisters, and addressed himself to the people from the world collected to witness the peculiar worship, and was succeeded, after a short exhortation, by a second. Both enforced with more zeal than rhetorical grace, the necessity of repentance, of taking up "a cross against sin," denouncing the works of Anti-Christ, and forsake the world to enjoy the pure light and suffer the austerities of their community; and dwelt with affectionate regard on the virtues and the power of the foundress of the sect. A third speaker, after a few remarks to the members of the society, dismissed the assembly. They retired thro' opposite doors, in little processions, to their dwellings.

The commencement of the exercises is by singing, while arranged in the files mentioned before, and is followed by the movement in procession described. About fifty men and seventy females attended. The most exact uniformity in costume prevailed among both. The dress of the latter was white, with a neat cap of becoming plainness, and a handkerchief thrown triangularly over the shoulders, concealing the neck. Many were young—some fair.—The labor of the dance on a July morning had rendered the coats of the men unnecessary incumberances. Each sleeve was encircled by a black string.

The march is said to have been substituted for the less dignified figure which has formerly been seen in other societies. In those the singing commenced, the whole assembly advanced a few paces with a step intermediate between a walk and run—then making the shuffling of the feet correspond to the haulting voices of the singers, the file turned about, and on arriving at the first position, again turned; after a shuffle, they again advanced to return in the same manner.

On contemplating such an assembly, the spectator is irresistibly reminded of the convent and monastery. The same calm expression of religious devotion, associated with the idea of a monk, is impressed on many a fine countenance, where the indication of sincerity, intelligence, and subdued passions, seemed unmixed with Jesuistical cunning or hypocrisy. The abstraction from the cares of the world, contempt of its pleasures, and pious contentment, the essential characteristics of the nun, "the bride of heaven," were seated on many a pale face. Here, as within the gloomy walls reared by the piety or superstition of the catholic, the unhappy and disappointed may find an asylum.—The sect of "believers," rejecting that institution whose links connect the family of man in social intercourse, disavowing the hallowed influences of love, on which society is dependent for existence and preservation, regarding the rite of marriage as the forbidden fruit whose enjoyment was the great original sin that drove our first parents from the powers of paradise, draws its recruits from the community, whose foundation principle it disowns, and whose burden it refuses to share.—Possessed of great wealth in the common stock of property, it allures the miserable to its bosom, and increases its numbers from those who might otherwise free themselves from despair by the strong remedy of suicide, and rush into the grave as a sanctuary. When fortune has frowned on the efforts of enterprise and industry; where a wife and children have drunk of the cup of suffering, an union with this family will secure an ample and luxurious support. When the widow has been left destitute, with little ones crying for food, it is easy to conceive the motives which *might* bring her to such a society.—Where the wife has been the victim of the vices and follies of a profligate husband, it is not difficult to imagine the reason that would lead her to the peaceful dwellings of this people. External conformity to manners and ceremonies may ripen into conviction of their propriety, and those who came from want remain for love.—Others, doubtless, are attracted by the belief of the efficacy of austerity and mortification in purifying the heart, or persuasion of the divine mission of Ann Lee. On the whole it is well that such associations exist.—Its prevalence would subvert society; limited and restrained, as it ever must be, it is made subservient to the designs of social institutions, and promotes human happiness.

While the utmost regularity, industry and order prevail in the dwellings of the "Shakers," the most profound silence is in the streets of their villages. The traveller ever sees the same construction of building, with double doors for the separate accommodation of the two sexes. The same state of improvement is visible on their lands, and equal neatness going through their whole establishments. In passing their towns, the cheerful shouts of "children just let loose from schools," are unheard; there are no chubby urchins frolicking on the green, or dabbling in the pool, as happy as youth and sunshine can make them: the feeble voice of infancy is not in their dwellings, or its tottering footsteps around the hearth. All is clean, in due order and flourishing; but it is as the maturity of an ancient tree, without fresh shoots to supply its place when its decaying branches shall be strewed upon the earth.

FROM ZION'S HERALD.

Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

If the blessed command of our Saviour "thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," was obeyed on earth, how happy would be the condition of man! If he sought not only his own but his neighbor's good, how perfect would be his enjoyment while he travelled downward to the tomb! If all his selfish passions should be hushed, and, instead of hatred, love should take possession of his bosom, his inquiry then would not be, "how shall I get to myself riches," but, "what can I do for my fellow men?"

Would he but observe this one command, the promise made to the children of Israel, would be fulfilled to him, "blessed shalt thou be when thou goest out, and blessed shalt thou be when thou comest in."—But, alas, man—selfish man, will not comply with the command, which, if obeyed, would make this earth a paradise: he loves his neighbor, when it does not interfere with his own concerns, but if it does, he forgets his obligations and inquires,—"who is my neighbor?" and remembers not, that he is bound to love him as himself.

How perfect is the law of God! Had not this part of it been violated, the pages of history would not have been blackened with the accounts of crime and blood-shed that have disgraced our world. Look at the millions who have been slain in battle, and the numbers who have been destroyed by the hand of the assassin, and tell the amount of misery that would have been avoided, had man only been willing to love his neighbor as himself.—So every departure from the path of duty will bring misery in its train; if we would be perfectly happy, we must make the law of God our rule of action. But it may be asked, will the day ever come, when man will regard the rights of his neighbor as his own? will the time ever arrive when it shall be said of nations, "behold how they love one another." Yes, that day will come; its dawn is fast approaching—when locks and bars will not be needed, to "keep our goods in peace"—when navies that are now employed to defend the rights of man by force, shall be engaged in carrying the gospel to lands that know not God—when armies that have carried destruction and misery in their train, shall be disbanded, and they who compose them, return to their homes to learn the art of war no more.

Happy day, and thrice happy year! Who shall live to see the dawn of such a time? "Then no man need say to his neighbor, know the Lord, for all shall know him from the least to the greatest. How perfect the state of society, when the law of God shall be made the rule of action, and its divine requirements loved and obeyed—when man shall be willing to love his neighbor as himself!

C. H. C.

AN OLIO.

The following pieces were selected from a medley of matter received by our letter box, and otherwise,—whether any of them are original we know not—care not—as they will doubtless meet the approbation of some of our readers:

A CURE FOR LOVE.

I have often observed through the course of my life, a disorder that molests our young men and women called love: it sometimes takes so deep a root as to deprive them of their reasonable faculties. There have been a great many remedies prescribed for the disease; but they are so difficult the patient would not know where to get the ingredients. I shall now lay down a cure that is plain and simple, and inform the patient where the ingredients may be had.

Take a grain of sense, half a grain of prudence, a drachm of understanding, one ounce of patience, a pound of resolution and a handful of dislike, intermix them altogether and fold them up in the alembic of your brain for 24 hours then set them on a slow fire of hatred, and strain them clean from the drugs of melancholy, sweeten them with forgetfulness, then put them down with the cork of sound judgement, then let them stand fourteen days in the water of cold affection.—This rightly made and properly applied is the most effectual remedy in the universe—and was never known to fail.

You may get the ingredients at the house of Understanding, in Content street, going up the hill of Self-denial, in the country of Forgetfulness.

DEVOTION.—*An Extract.*

Bless my eyes, cried I, as I happened to look towards the door, what do I see! one of the worshipers fallen fast asleep, and actually sunk down on his cushion—is he now enjoying the benefit of a trance, or does he receive the influence of some mysterious vision!—Alas! alas! replied my companion, *no such thing!* He has only had the misfortune of eating too hearty a dinner, and finds it impossible to keep his eyes open. Turning to another part of the temple, I perceived a young lady in the same situation and attitude. Strange cried I, can she too have overeaten herself! Oh, fie, replied my friend, you now grow censorious—*she grow drowsy from eating too much—that would be profanation!* she only sleeps now from having set up all night at a brag party. Turn me where I will then, says I, I can perceive no symptom of devotion among the worshipers, except from that old woman in the corner, who sits groaning behind the long sticks of a mourning fan, she indeed seems greatly edified with what she hears!—Ah! replied my friend, I knew we should find some to catch you—I know her; that is the deaf lady, who lives in the cloisters!

JOHN HANCOCK.

During the siege at Boston, Gen. Washington consulted Congress upon the propriety of bombarding the town of Boston.—Mr. Hancock was then president of Congress. After the letter was read, a solemn silence ensued. This was broken by a member making a motion that Mr. Hancock might give his opinion on the important subject, as he was deeply interested, from having all his estate in Boston. After he left the chair, he addressed the chairman of the committee of the whole in the following words: "It is true, Sir, nearly all the property I have in the world is in houses and other real estate in the town of Boston, but if the expulsion of the British army from it, and the liberties of our country, require their being burnt to ashes, *issue the order for that purpose immediately.*"

A Yankee trick for an English one.

A little before the commencement of the late war, between the U. States and Great Britain, two Yankees on a trading voyage crossed over to Montreal, and put up at a public house where a British recruiting officer was stationed. The Yankees for convenience in that inclement season of the year, had hoods to their top coats resembling those worn by women, on their cloaks. Shortly after their arrival, the officer, who had a wishful eye on them, watched his opportunity, and dropped a guinea into the hood of one of their coats as bounty money, and unobserved by him, but which was fortunately seen by his companion who without being noticed communicated the secret to him. Presently after, the one who had the guinea, called for their bill, and on receiving it, put up his hand and deliberately took out the guinea, and with apparent surprise exclaimed. "I have been robbed; for I had two guineas in the hood of my coat when I came into the house, and now I have but one." To which his comrad replied, "I saw that gentleman (pointing to the officer just now put his hand into the hood of your coat," upon which he immediately challenged him for a thief in the presence of all his companions.—His British majesty's officer, finding, the situation in which he was placed, having two Yankees to deal with, one to charge and the other as evidence to prove the fact, after a few flourishes, proposed a compromise, and actually paid him twenty guineas on the spot to get rid of so troublesome a bargain.

ANCIENT ADVICE.

Let your—
Tho'ts be divine, awful, chaste.
Conversation be brief, honest, true.
Works be profitable, holy, charitable.
Manners be grave, courteous, cheerful.
Diet be temperate, convenient, sober.
Apparel be frugal, neat, comely.
Will be constant, obedient, ready.
Sleep be moderate, quiet, seasonable.
Prayers be short, frequent, fervent
Recreations be lawful, suitable, seldom.
Memory be of death, punishment, glory.

Hear / Be silent / Understand / Remember — & learn to — be silent. / understand / remember. / do accordingly.

All that you — see, judge not. / hear, believe not. / know, tell not. / can do, do not.

On every occasion, when you discourse, think first, and look narrowly what you speak—of whom you speak—to whom you speak—how you speak—and when you speak, speak wisely speak truly, lest you bring yourself into great trouble

L. D. Teackle

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

VOL. I. TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1828. NO. 44.

Terms of Publication.

THE VILLAGE HERALD is published weekly at $2 50, per annum, or at $2 if sent by mail and subject to postage, in either case to be paid half-yearly in advance. No subscription taken for a shorter period than six months; none discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for each continuance: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Advertisements, if handed in by Monday night at 10 o'clock, shall appear in the paper next morning.

☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by James L. Waller, a Justice of the Peace, and to me directed, will be sold at the house of Henry I. Riggin, on Tuesday the 5th of February next, at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit:—1 negro man Jim, 1 do Dave, 1 woman Anne and child, 3 head of horses, 3 yoke of oxen, 5 head of cattle, 1 carriage and harness, and 1 cart, which I have seized and taken in execution as the property of said Henry I. Riggin, at the suit of Ebin Pooks, and will sell, as aforesaid, to the highest and best bidder, for cash.

LEVIN D. COLLIER,
Jan. 9th—15 Constable.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, issued by Jacob W. Bayly & by James L. Waller, Justices of the Peace, and to me directed, will be sold at the house of Levin G. Pollitt, on the 12th day of February next, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M. the following property, to wit: one negro woman Peggy, seized and taken in execution as the property of said Pollitt, at the suits of Elijah C. Johnson and William B. Skinner and to be sold as aforesaid, to the highest and best bidder, for cash.

LEVIN D. COLLIER,
Jan. 19—22. Constable.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *fieri facias* issued by Theodore G. Dashiell, a justice of the peace, to wit: one. Elijah Broughton use of Seth Wilkins, 1 do. John W. King use of Seth Wilkins, 2 do. Thomas Robertson use Seth Wilkins, Isaac Beauchamp use Seth Wilkins, 1 do. Ann Beauchamp use Seth Wilkins against John Turpin of Jno., 1 do. issued by Wm. H. Curtis, a justice of the peace, Stephen Coulbourn, adm'r. of Wm. Coulbourn, use of William Wood against said John Turpin of John, and 2 do. issued by William Waters, a justice of the peace, Seth Wilkins against John Turpin of John, and to me directed, a Constable in and for Somerset county, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 desk, 1 walnut table, 1 pine do. 1 safe, 2 trunks, 1 bedstead, 6 windsor chairs, 5 flag do. 1 gun, 2 saws, 12 chickens, 4 turkeys, 5 geese, 5 ducks, 10 barrels, 6 weeding hoes. 1 spade, 1 shovel. 1 grubbing hoe, 3 axes, 2 ox chains, 3 ox yokes, 1 pair traces, 1 meat tub, 2 iron pots, 1 set cypress ware, 1 wooden bowl and tray, 2 ploughs, 2 harrows, 300 bushels of corn, more or less, 7 stacks fodder, 1 horse, 1 colt, 1 cow and calf, 1 saddle, 1 lot flax, 1 hand saw, 1 lot old iron, 1 large box, 2 half bushel measures, 1 woollen wheel, 1 looking glass, 3 cups and saucers, 1 lot old books, 1 lot earthen ware, 5 knives and forks, 1 lot bottles, 1 tin coffee pot, 1 salt sellar, 1 vinegar cruet, 1 lot phials, 1 pair andirons, 1 pair tongs and shovel, 1 arm chair, 1 loom, 2 table cloths, 1 towel, 1 canoe, and sail, 1 cart, 1 yoke oxen and 120 acres of land, more or less, or all the land whereon the said Turpin lives—all which said property I shall sell as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of said John Turpin, of John, at his house, on Wednesday the 13th day of February next, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M and 3 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above writs.

DANIEL BENSON,
Jan. 21—22. § Constable.

TO HIRE.

A NEGRO WOMAN with a child. The child is about 4 years old.

J. P. MARSHALL.
Jan. 22. FF

BILL IN EQUITY

IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1827.

Thomas W. Handy
v.
Isaac Henry, William Fassitt and Dorothy his wife—George G. Henry, and Charles R. Henry.

IN this cause it appears to the Court that Isaac Henry and George G. Henry do not reside in the state of Maryland and within the reach of the process of this Court, and the Sheriff having returned to the subpœna issued in this cause '*non sunt*'—It is therefore this 28th day of November, 1827, by this Court ordered that the complainant give notice by publication of a copy of this order in some newspaper, printed in the town of Princess-Anne, once a week for four successive weeks, four months before the third Monday of May next, to the said absent defendants, that they be and appear on or before the third Monday of May next, in this Court, to shew cause why a decree should not be passed as prayed by the bill, and that in case the said defendants shall not appear within the term above limited—the said bill will as to the said defendants be taken *pro confesso.*

The bill in this cause states that Hugh Henry was in his life time indebted to the complainant and hath departed this life, the said debt remaining unpaid—that administration of his personal estate has been had, and the same is exhausted and insufficient to pay his debts—that he hath left real estate in Somerset County which has descended to the defendants in the cause.

The object of the said bill is, to obtain a sale of the said real estate for the payment of the debts of said Hugh.

ARA SPENCE.
True copy. Test,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Jan. 8. 3m

Somerset County Court,

In Chancery, November Term, 1827.

Eleanor Wailes, by George Hopkins her guardain,
vs.
Eleanor Mezick, widow, and Martha H. W. Mezick, and Elizabeth Mezick, infant children of William Mezick.

ORDERED by the Court that the audit made and reported by the Auditor in this cause be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn to the Court before the 2nd day of the next term of this Court—provided a copy of this order be set up at the Court-House door in the town of Princess-Anne, and inserted in a newspaper published in said town, at least for three successive weeks before said 2nd day of said term.

ARA SPENCE.
True copy. Test,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Jan. 15 XV

Somerset County Court,

Chancery Side, November Term, 1827.

Isaac Harris
vs.
William Harris, Elizabeth Harris, Sally Harris, Martha Harris, Isaac Harris and Alice K. Harris.

ORDERED by the Court that the sale of the real estate mentioned in the proceedings in this cause as made and reported by Ephraim K. Wilson, trustee be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the 2nd day of the next term of this Court; provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for three weeks successively in a newspaper printed in the town of Princess-Anne, before said second day of next term.

WILLIAM TINGLE.
Test,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Jan. 15 XV

Somerset County Court,

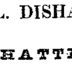
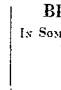
Chancery Side, November Term, 1827.

Elizabeth A. W. Waters
vs.
William E. Waters.

ORDERED by the Court that the sale of the lands of William E. Waters, as made and reported by Ephraim K. Wilson, trustee in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the 2nd day of next term; provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper printed in the town of Princess-Anne, once a week for three weeks successively before said 2nd day of the next term of this court.

WILLIAM TINGLE.
Test,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Jan. 15. XV

T. L. DISHAROON,

 HATTER, 

SNOW-HILL, MD.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends in Somerset county, who have hereto fore favoured him with their custom, and informs them and the gentlemen generally of this and the adjoining counties, that he has on hand, and intends keeping in his shop at Snow-Hill, a general assortment of

Water Proof Hats,

Made of the very best materials, the Philadelphia and New York markets afford, and in the most fashionable style, tip'd off with genuine fur. Although he has it not in his power to style his manufactory an "Old establishment," he is proud to acknowledge it a *new* one. In all new concerns, it is admitted that something *new*—something fashionable may be expected. Novelty has become the order of the day—an unfashionable hat on the head of any man is an *odd* sight—a very *ugly* one. The subscriber, well aware of the fact, notwithstanding he has not *been* long *napping* has made it his study to discover the knack of making *Hats* in the *Bon Ton style.* He confidently asserts that those who favour him with their custom shall have their favours supplied, on as cheap terms as can be obtained on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, or any other shore in the United States.

A reasonable deduction will be made on Hats bought, by merchants, to sell again.

Sept. 25, 1827. 6m

Consumptions, Coughs, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC.

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

Certificate.

10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an annodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of the proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER.
Princess-Anne, Md.
Nov. 20, 1827.

BILL IN EQUITY

IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1827.

Isaac Harris
vs.
William Harris and Elizabeth Harris, Sally Harris, Martha Harris, Isaac Harris and Alice K. Harris.

THE Report of Ephraim K. Wilson, the trustee, having been made—Ordered by the Court that the sale of the lands called *Ferry Quarter* mentioned in the proceedings as made by the Trustee in this cause be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the 2nd day of next term; provided a copy of the order be inserted in a newspaper printed in the town of Princess-Anne, once a week for three weeks successively before said second day of the next term of this Court.

WILLIAM TINGLE.
Test,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Jan. 15. XV

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of Thos. Brown against Tubman Brown, terretenant of William Fleming, dec'd. I have seized and taken in execution a tract or part of two tracts of land, the one called *Ridge* and the other *My Own*, which was formerly the property of said William Fleming, dec'd. and on which the said Tubman Brown now resides, containing 70 acres, more or less, which I will sell at the Court House door, on the 8th of January next, between the hours of 2 and 3 o clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Dec. 18,—25

☞*The above Sale is postponed to the 29th instant, at the hour and place above-mentioned.* Jan. 9—15.

PHILADELPHIA ALBUM

AND

Ladies' Literary Gazette.

"ALBUMS," says an agreeable writer, "are things, in which are gathered many sweets from the flowers of genius and taste in the garden of literature. They also serve as pleasant mementos of those friends who are absent, and tend to instruct, as well as to please—to enlighten, as well as to amuse."

The Album, to which the publishers respectfully invite attention, has during the brief space of its publication, met with such flattering and universal esteem as to warrant the printing, each week, of near *six thousand* copies.

The work is enriched with original articles on a variety of interesting and valuable subjects. Fine Arts; Sciences; Botanical, Historical, Biographical and Moral Essays, Sketches, &c.; Reviews of new books; Fashionable and Literary Intelligence; Manners, Conversation, Dress, and Beauty; the cultivation of Plants and Flowers; Amusing and Moral Tales, together with choice articles in every department of polite and useful literature.

It is handsomely printed (8 pages every Wednesday) on fine white paper, royal size, quarto form, making an elegant annual volume of upwards of *four hundred* pages, embellished with appropriate engravings.

The publishers are determined to spare neither pains nor expense in their ambitious exertions to make their work an acquisition to literature. To sustain its character, they have made (at great expense) arrangements with some of the first writers in this country, and are at the same time enabled, from European Journals which they receive, to make the choicest selections from the richest sources of foreign literature.

To give the parents or brothers—the friends or guardians of their fair readers an assurance of that strict sense of purity, chasteness and general propriety which should eminently characterize a work of this kind, constituting a bouquet of the "flowers of literature," which must form to the cultivated and accomplished mind, a "*token of esteem,*" the most valuable and pleasing—a "*forget me not,*" of the most appropriate, endearing, and lasting nature, the publishers have associated with its former conductors in their editorial duties a lady of distinguished literary reputation and talent, whose watchful attention and acknowledged abilities they are confident will add materially to the character of the work.

Price, $2 50 per annum, payable in advance. Address the Publishers of the Philadelphia Album, and Ladies' Literary Gazette, 45 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Somerset County Court,

In Chancery, November Term, 1827.

Smith Brereton's Petition for the sale of William Brereton's estate.

ORDERED by the Court that the Report of the Auditor made in this cause be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn to the Court before the 2nd day of the next term of this Court; provided a copy of this order be set up at the Court-House door, in the town of Princess-Anne, three weeks before said second day of next term, and inserted in a newspaper published in said town three successive weeks before said day.

ARA SPENCE.
Test,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Jan. 15 XV

BILL IN EQUITY

IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT.

William Collins, administrator of Stephen Collins,
vs.
Daniel Dykes, Henry Moore and Polly his wife, Isaac Ward and Mary his wife, William Adams and Priscilla his wife, John Fuller and Sally his wife, and Peggy Sturgis, heirs of Stephen Dykes.

IT being stated in this case that the defendants John Fuller and Sally his wife, and Peggy Sturgis, do not reside in the state of Maryland and within the reach of the process of Somerset County Court—It is therefore this seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty eight, ordered that the complainant give notice to the said John Fuller and Sally his wife, and Peggy Sturgis, that they be and appear in Somerset County Court on the first Wednesday after the third Monday of May next, to shew cause why a decree should not be passed as prayed by the bill—And it is further ordered, that the said notice shall be given by a publication of a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in the town of Princess-Anne, once a week for three successive weeks, the first publication of which shall be at least four months before the said first Wednesday after the said third Monday of May next. The bill in this case states that the said Stephen Dykes was in his life time indebted to the said Stephen Collins in his life time in a large sum of money, and that the same has never been paid—that the said Stephen Collins hath departed this life, and that letters of administration of his personal estate have been granted to the complainant—Also that the said Stephen Dykes hath departed this life and letters of administration of his personal estate have been granted to the defendant Daniel Dykes, who hath administered the same, and that the same is exhausted and is insufficient to pay the debts of the said Stephen Dykes—that the said Stephen Dykes died intestate, seized of real estate in said county, which descended to the defendants his heirs at law—that is to say to the said defendants Daniel, Polly, Mary, Sally, Priscilla and Peggy, and that the defendant Polly hath intermarried with the defendant Henry, the defendant Mary with the defendant Isaac, the defendant Priscilla with the defendant William, and the defendant Sally with the defendant John. The object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of the said real essate for the payment of the debts of the said Stephen Dykes.

WILLIAM TINGLE.
Test, GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Jan. 15. XV

IN CHANCERY.

SOMERSET COUNTY COURT.
November Term, 1827.

Harry Pollitt
vs.
Randal R. Hayman and others heirs of Randal Hayman, deceased.

ORDERED by the Court that the report of the Trustee made in this cause be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary before the second day of the next term of this Court—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper published in Princess-Anne town, three successive weeks, before the second day of the next term of this Court, and also by a copy of this order set up at the Court-House door for three weeks before said day.

ARA SPENCE.
Test,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Jan. 15 4Z

Magistrates' Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PRO PATRIÆ LIBERTATIS.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JAN. 29, 1828.

☞The Orphans Court of Somerset will sit on Tuesday the 12th of February next.

The trial of Elizabeth Allen, white woman, for the murder of her infant child, (spoken of in a former number,) commenced on Wednesday last, at Easton, and on Thursday night following, at about 9 o'clock the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal.

On Friday morning last came on the trial of Jim Truxton, negro slave, who was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

In the House of Delegates, on the 22nd inst. Mr. M'Neill's resolution, declaratory of the power of the General Government to effect objects of internal improvement, was brought up, and produced a considerable discussion. Annexed to his resolution was another, authorizing a subscription of $1,000,000 to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

An amendment, or rather a substitute, was offered by Mr. Lee, and a substitute to the latter was offered by Mr. M'Mahon, declaring that it is inexpedient at this time to instruct our representatives in Congress on this subject.

After a warm and animated contest, the resolution of Mr M'Neill was stricken out; Mr. M'Mahon's substitute was rejected, and Mr. Lee's adopted.

Here follows Mr. Lee's substitute:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That we do consider the Congress of the United States, as possessing full power, to subscribe to such objects of internal improvement as they may deem important to the prosperity and welfare of any portion of the community.

Mr. Teackle's bill, entitled, "An act to regulate sales by public auction," does not meet the approbation of the Baltimore editors. They hope it may "be rejected at once."

CONGRESS.—Among the memorials presented to Congress on yesterday a week, was one from J. N. Reynolds, transmitting memorials from different parts of the United States, signed by a number of citizens, recommending to the favorable consideration of Congress the importance of affording some efficient aid in fitting out a small expedition to explore the immense and unknown regions in the Southern Hemisphere.

On Friday following the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, passed the Senate and was sent to the lower House for concurrence.

It is stated in the Hartford (Con.) Mirror, that Ward Nicholas Boylston, who died a few days since, at his seat in Roxbury, near Boston, aged 78, has left Mr. Adams, President of the U. S. no less than $400,000.

A note of the Commercial and Farmers Bank, altered from 5 to $10 was offered to a gentleman in Old Town. The alteration is well done, and calculated to deceive most persons. We have since been informed that several notes of the same description have been put off on persons in the western part of this city.—*Balt. paper.*

DUELLING.—The committee of the Legislature of N. York on this subject have introduced a bill declaring the killing of a person in a duel murder; sending a challenge a high demeanor, punishable by 14 years imprisonment in the state prison; seconds, aids, and surgeons to be fined $1000, disfranchised, and to give security for good behaviour.

Recival at Lexington, Ky.—Within a few weeks, nearly 200 members have been added to the Presbyterian church and 287 to the Methodist church.

A Preamble and Resolutions were adopted at a Quarterly Meeting Conference for Cambridge Circuit, held at Cambridge on the 12th inst. with a view to discountenance the practice of treating during the electioneering campaign, by prevailing on the people to withhold their support from candidates who practise this means of biasing the minds of voters.

In the House of Delegates the Committee on Claims reported, that the Treasurer of the E. Shore has rec'd. from 1st Dec. 1826 to 1st Dec. 1827,

On acct. of marriage licenses	$1855	63
Dry goods do	1460	10
Ordinary do	1257	91
Retailers do	4168	28
Billiard tables do	162	37
Direct Tax	6219	13
On various other accounts	2,948	89
Making the sum of	$18,170	51
During the same period the disbursements amounted to	7822	82
Leaving a balance of	$10,348	19

which was paid over to the Treasurer of the W. Shore.

The Baltimore Board of Health report the number of interments which took place in that city during the past year to have been 1498—845 males and 653 females. 417 of the whole number were persons of color—357 free and 60 slaves.

From the N. Y. Morning Courier.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

By a perusal of our regular files of London papers to 5th Dec., it seems to us more and more apparent that war is inevitable in Europe.—The clouds have gathered too dark in the East, to pass away without pouring the bloodshed of war—the elements are too conflicting to subside to peace. The haughty Turk will not tamely submit, without reparation for the scene at Navarino, and the proud Allies will hold him at defiance. The Ottoman will allow no interference in behalf of his subject Greeks, while Christian Europe insists upon their independence. Austria stands in an uncertain posture, the seeming friend both of the Christian and Musselman, yet her tone and attitude convince us, that at the first sound of the trumpet of war, she will enrole herself under the Christian banners. For months we have looked upon the passing scenes of Europe with an anxious eye; we have marked the occurrences one by one, which have led us to the conclusion, that a war, not for power or territory, but for extermination, was fast approaching: the time at Navarino, which the allies seemed more anxiously to strike, than avert, has evidently accelerated and fixed the climax. When our private intelligence, published on 3d December, reached us, we were convinced, not only of its probability, but its certainty. At the time it did not meet general credence, but those who had looked with a watchful eye upon the affair of Europe, gave it unqualified belief!

We claim particular attention to the article from the Globe, (a ministerial paper,) which we give below:

Accounts have been received at the Foreign Office, through Austria, dated Constantinople, 10th inst. but no despatches from Mr. Strafford Canning of a later date than the 6th have been received. The Austrian account (the correctness of which there is no reason to doubt) states the Sultan had manifested great anger, and in breaking off the negociations, had declared that he would receive no communication from the Ambassadors until he knew whether the Allied Governments intended to make reparation for the affair of Navarino, at the same time continuing to protest against the right of intervention. The conquest of Scio (qy? Seyro) by lord Cochrane, was known to the Sultan, and had much increased the irritation already felt by him. He had ordered a *levy en masse*—had signified his intention of proceeding to Adrianople, and was otherwise busily employed in preparing means of warfare.

An account from Constantinople of the 7th Nov. states that the Reis Effendi informed the Ambassadors that the sublime Porte would strictly observe the law of nations, and take due care that their persons, and the lives of all Christian residents, should be respected.

At Constantinople the greatest activity prevailed in the arsenals to prepare for war. Orders have been sent to all the provinces to call upon the Musselmans to defend their lars and their religion.

We expect to be able to give further advices in our next paper.

Shocking.—We are informed, that on Sunday last a son of Mr. Chandler Humphreys of North Bridgewater, three years of age, was horribly murdered by one Daniel Perkins, a resident in the family, supposed to be deranged. The murderer, finding the child alone, seized an axe and instantly despatched his victim, by inflicting three blows with the weapon upon his head. A more cruel act could scarcely be perpetrated, even under the blind impulse of unconscious frenzy.—*Boston Bulletin.*

From a Cheraw, (S. C.) Paper.

We witnessed rather a novel as well as a melancholy spectacle in the streets of this town on Wednesday last. Nothing more nor less than a man driving a wagon loaded with four coffins, containing the dead bodies of two wives and two children. His last wife had died within a day or two, and having determined on burying her in North Carolina, about forty miles distant, he had disinterred the body of his former wife, who had been dead about four years, together with those of his two children some time since deceased, and was transporting them to a new place of sepulchre.

Mr. Lewis Werawag, of Virginia, near Harpers-Ferry, has set in motion, at his valuable saw-mill, a machine for cutting plastering laths, and stuff &c. By this improvement, 1000 laths can be sawed in an hour, of such uniformity of size as to make every one fit for use. They will use a vast saving, both of labor and expense, requiring less morter, and enabling the workmen to make a true wall without the use of a straight-edge, float, &c.

Mr. W. contemplates applying the improvement also to the making of shingles. His enterprise and ingenuity in useful improvements, beside his talent in bridge-building, have rendered him a highly valuable member of the community; and we sincerely hope he may meet, from public spirited citizens, such aid and encouragement as will enable him to give full scope to his talents and enterprise.—*Free Press.*

A lamp without flame.—If a cylindrical coal of fine platina wire be fixed, part of it round the cotton wick of a spirit lamp, and a little above the wick, and the lamp be lighted so as to heat the wire to redness, on the flame being extinguished, the end of the wire will continue red hot as long as there is a supply of alcohol. These lamps would be a very convenient in a bed chamber as they afford no offensive smell, and at the same time give sufficient light to tell the hour of night by a watch.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

On the 17th inst. the House proceeded to consider the bill reported by Mr. Hope on the 7th, entitled, An act to abolish all such parts of the Constitution and form of government as refer to the time and manner of electing the Senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county and the city of Baltimore may have a senator, to be elected immediately by the people.

Mr. Semmes moved to amend the said bill by striking out the 4th & 5th sections thereof in the following words:

Sec 4. And be it enacted, That in case any new county should hereafter be made in the state that the representation of the Western Shore in the Senate of the state shall not be in a greater proportion to the representation of the Eastern Shore in the Senate, than 12 to 8.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That no alteration in the said proportion of representation shall at any time hereafter be made unless for the alteration and confirmation thereof, at least two thirds of all the members of each branch of the General Assembly shall concur.

The question thereon being put—Will the House agree to the amendment proposed by striking out the said sections? The yeas and nays being required by 7 members, were taken and appeared as follow:

Affirmative.—Messrs. Thomas, of St. Mary's, Gough, Hawkins, Blackistone, Comegys, Brown, Boon, Kent, Stewart, of A. Arundel, Sellman, Linthicum, Taney, Bourne, Parran, Somervell, King, Hughes, of Charles, Millis, Douglas, of Dor. Semmes, Beall, Gantt, Duvall, Wells, Thomas, of Frederic, Kemp, Foltz, Shriver, Thomas, Stewart of Balt. M Mahon, Fitlugh, Walgamot, Retch, Yates, Lee, Peter, Hughes of Mont. Lansdale, Hoffman, M'Culloh—42.

Negative—Messrs. Rogerson, Turner, Price, Shower, Ely, Martin, Banning, Teackle, Donoho, Gibbons, Dennis, Williams of Dor. Goldsborough, Thomas of Cecil, Harlan, Mercer, Watkins, Tilghman, Ridgaway, Stevens, Roth Williams of Wor. Hitch, Powell, Hooper, Hope, Mongomery, Smithson, Sutton, Jones, Douglas of Car.—31.

So it was resolved in the affirmative, and the said sections were accordingly stricken out.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the question was then taken, That the said bill be laid on the table, and it was determined in the negative.

The bill having been read thro' the question was put, Shall the bill pass as amended? The yeas and nays being required by 7 members, were taken and appeared as follow:

Affirmative—Messrs. Boon, Kent, Comegys, Powell, Hooper, Thomas of Fred. Stewart of A. Arun. Linthicum, Parran, Somervell, Rogerson, King, Turner, Price, Shower, Millis, Ely, Douglas of Dor. Thomas of Cecil, Harlan, Mercer, Semmes, Beall, Lee, Gantt, Duvall, Stevens, Williams of Wor. Hitch, Hemp, Holtz, Shriver, Hope, Montgomery, Smithson, Sutton, Potter, Jones, Orrell, Douglas of Car. Fitzhugh, Walgamot, Rentch, Yates, Peter, Hughes of Mont. Lansdale, M'Neill, Hoffman, M'Culloh; 50.

Negative—Thomas of St. M. Gough, Hawkins, Blackistone, Ringgold, Sellman, Brown, Taney, Bourne, Lloyd, Martin, Banning, Teackle, Donoho, Gibbons, Dennis, Williams of Dorch. Goldsborough, Wells, Watkins, Tilghman, Ridgaway, Ruth, Steuart of B. M'Mahon—25.

So it was resolved in the affirmative, and the said bill being passed, was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Friday, January 18.

By Mr. Donoho, the petition of Arthur Dashiell of Somerset county, praying for the passage of a law to authorize the erection of a tide mill on Windson's creek, at Nanticoke point in said county; which was referred to Messrs. Donoho, Gibbons and Dennis.

And the petition of sundry citizens of Somerset and Worcester counties, praying the repeal of so much of the act of November session 1791, chapter 60, as relates to vessels employed solely within the State of Maryland; which was referred to Messrs. Donoho, Dennis, Williams of Worcester, Hoopper and Teackle.

On motion by Mr. Teackle it was Ordered, That the committee on claims be instructed to grant a certificate to William M'Nier, for one hundred and fifty dollars, on contract for printing for the legislature.

Saturday, January 19.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, it was Ordered, That the bill reported by him, entitled, An act to provide for the better regulation of the treasury department, and to improve and illustrate the public revenue of this state; be referred to the consideration of the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Teackle, from the committee on ways and means, delivered the following report, accompanied by the bill therein referred to, entitled, An act to provide for the better regulation of the treasury department; which were severally read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

The committee on ways and means, to whom was referred the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws relative to the treasury department, with a view to the improvement and more efficient collection and distribution of the revenues of this state, and the bill prepared, in conformity to the said report, have had the matters of these references under consideration, and beg leave to present their unqualified assent to, and approbation of, the principles.

With respect to the bill, entitled, An act to provide for the better regulation of the treasury department, and to improve and distribute the revenue of this state, the committee propose that the several subjects therein contained, shall be presented in different bills, in order that the sense of the legislature may be taken and expressed upon each distinctly and separately; they therefore, propose the following amendments:

1st. Strike out the title, and first section, and insert, An act to provide for the better regulation of the treasury department.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That the treasury shall be appointed by the governor and council, an officer to be known and distinguished as the comptroller of the treasury, who shall be deemed the head of the treasury department, and shall hold his office during four years from the date of his appointment, but may be removed upon the recommendation of the general assembly, two thirds of both branches concurring therein.

2. In section 14, line 2, strike out October, and insert November.

3. In the same section, line 57, strike out October and insert November.

4. At the end of section 17, strike out the words treasury department.

5. Strike out the whole of the 25th section, and insert the following—

Sec. 25. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the attorney acting for the state, in each of the several counties of this state under the directions of the comptroller, whenever, and as often as the said comptroller, in his discretion, shall deem it necessary, to visit the several offices of the clerks, sheriffs, collectors and others in their respective counties, having the charge of public money, and to inspect the accounts and vouchers of such officers, and report thereon to the comptroller.

6. Strike out the section 28.

And as amended, the committee recommended that the said bill be printed.

Monday, January 21.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, it was Ordered, that the levy lists returned by clerks of county courts, be referred to the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Lee proposed the following order, which was read:

Ordered that the committee of ways and means do furnish to each member of this house, a list of the gross amounts of the levy lists of the different counties, including those directed by the corporation of the city of Baltimore, specifying each item distinctly, & that the committee of claims provide for the printing thereof.

When on motion by Mr. Teackle, the same was amended by striking out the word, 'item,' and inserting in lieu thereof the words "general charge of expenditure."

On motion by Mr M Mahon, it was Ordered that the committee on internal improvement be instructed to inquire into and report upon the expediency and propriety of authorizing a subscription on the part of this state, of the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company reserved to the state by the second section of the act incorporating that company.

On motion by Mr. M'Mahon, it was Ordered, that the honorable John Buchanan and Beverly Johnson, who were appointed by the governor and council, under the 99th resolution of December session 1825, to collate, revise and digest the laws of this state, be requested, by letters severally addressed to them by the Speaker of this house, to report immediately to this house the progress which they have made in the carrying of that resolution into effect, and also the probable period of its accomplishment.

The bill reported by Mr. Donoho entitled, An act to alter and amend so much of the constitution and form of government as relates to the appointment of registers of wills in each of the counties in this state; and the bill reported by Mr. Mackey, entitled, An act relating to prosecutions for assaults and batteries in the several county courts of this state, being the orders of the day, were severally taken up for consideration, when they were ordered to lie on the table.

Tuesday, January 22.

Mr. Lee offered the following order for consideration; which was read:

Ordered, That the committee of ways and means ascertain from the president and directors of the several banks of this state in which the state holds stock, forthwith, the amount of losses sustained by their respective banks, from each state and stockholder director, from the period of the establishment of such banks for the year ending 31st December 1827, and the amount of loans now out to each state and stockholder director.

On motion by Mr. Steuart of Baltimore, it was

Ordered, That the committee on grievances and courts of justice be instructed to take into consideration, and report to this house, the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt in this state.

Wednesday, January 23.

By Mr. Teackle, the petition of John Woolford, and others, justices of the levy court of Somerset county, praying the passage of an act to confirm certain proceedings of the said court; which was referred to Messrs. Teackle Dennis and Gibbons.

On motion by Mr. Ruth, it was Ordered, That the executive be requested to report to this house, as early as practicable, the number of arms and accoutrements of every description in the different armouries of this state, designating the number of each fit for use, and of those unfit.—Also the number repaired within the last year, with the amount of cost of the said repairs.

On motion by Mr. Turner, it was Ordered, That the committee of ways and means be and they are hereby instructed to inquire whether the fees of the clerks of the several counties of this state, for ordinaries, retailers and marriage licenses, are increased by the fee bill of last session, and if so, whether the increased amount demanded, and received for those licenses, in part of the state revenue, or the perquisites of the officers granting the same.

Mr. Teackle reported a bill entitled, an act to confirm the proceedings of the justices of the levy court of Somerset county, which was read the first and by a special order, the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Thursday, January 24.

By Mr. Ely, the petition of several citizens of Baltimore county and city, praying for an act to incorporate a company to establish a military academy in said county, to be known by the name and style of The Trustees of the Flicksville Literary, Scientific and Military Academy.

On motion by Mr. Williams of Dorchester, the bill reported by Mr Douglas of Dorchester, entitled, A further supplement to the act supplementary to the act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments the duty of executors, administrators and guardians, and the rights of orphans, and other representatives of deceased persons, was made the order of the day for Monday next, the 28th instant.

Affirmative—Messrs. Boon, Kent, Comegys, Powell, Hooper, Thomas of Fred. Stewart of A. Arun. Linthicum, Parran, Somervell, Rogerson, King, Turner, Price, Shower, Millis, Ely, Douglas of Dor. Thomas of Cecil, Harlan, Mercer, Semmes, Beall, Lee, Gantt, Duvall, Stevens, Williams of Wor. Hitch, Hemp, Holtz, Shriver, Hope, Montgomery, Smithson, Sutton, Potter, Jones, Orrell, Douglas of Car. Fitzhugh, Walgamot, Rentch, Yates, Peter, Hughes of Mont. Lansdale, M'Neill, Hoffman, M'Culloh; 50.

Negative—Thomas of St. M. Gough, Hawkins, Blackistone, Ringgold, Sellman, Brown, Taney, Bourne, Lloyd, Martin, Banning, Teackle, Donoho, Gibbons, Dennis, Williams of Dorch. Goldsborough, Wells, Watkins, Tilghman, Ridgaway, Ruth, Steuart of B. M'Mahon—25.

So it was resolved in the affirmative, and the said bill being passed, was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Friday, January 18.

By Mr. Donoho, the petition of Arthur Dashiell of Somerset county, praying for the passage of a law to authorize the erection of a tide mill on Windson's creek, at Nanticoke point in said county; which was referred to Messrs. Donoho, Gibbons and Dennis.

And the petition of sundry citizens of Somerset and Worcester counties, praying the repeal of so much of the act of November session 1791, chapter 60, as relates to vessels employed solely within the State of Maryland; which was referred to Messrs. Donoho, Dennis, Williams of Worcester, Hoopper and Teackle.

On motion by Mr. Teackle it was Ordered, That the committee on claims be instructed to grant a certificate to William M'Nier, for one hundred and fifty dollars, on contract for printing for the legislature.

Saturday, January 19.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, it was Ordered, That the bill reported by him, entitled, An act to provide for the better regulation of the treasury department, and to improve and illustrate the public revenue of this state; be referred to the consideration of the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Teackle, from the committee on ways and means, delivered the following report, accompanied by the bill therein referred to, entitled, An act to provide for the better regulation of the treasury department; which were severally read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

The committee on ways and means, to whom was referred the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws relative to the treasury department, with a view to the improvement and more efficient collection and distribution of the revenues of this state, and the bill prepared, in conformity to the said report, have had the matters of these references under consideration, and beg leave to present their unqualified assent to, and approbation of, the principles.

With respect to the bill, entitled, An act to provide for the better regulation of the treasury department, and to improve and distribute the revenue of this state, the committee propose that the several subjects therein contained, shall be presented in different bills, in order that the sense of the legislature may be taken and expressed upon each distinctly and separately; they therefore, propose the following amendments:

1st. Strike out the title, and first section, and insert, An act to provide for the better regulation of the treasury department.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That the Justices of the Levy Court in Somerset County, be, and they hereby are, authorized and empowered to contract, on the best obtainable terms, for the removal of all stines, sticks and other obstructions arising from any ancient wier, or wiers, in [illegible] and to levy the expenses thereof upon the assessable property of the said county.

2. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of each and every person, or persons, who shall hereafter set, or be concerned in any wier or wiers, in the waters of the said county, to remove the same and every part thereof, immediately after the same shall be [illegible] such and every person [illegible]

3. *And be it enacted*, That if any person or persons shall violate the preceding section, the same shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs, by indictment in the County Court, one half thereof, when received, to be for the benefit of the informer, and the other half to the public Treasury of the State, to be collected and paid as other fines are collected and paid.

We esteem this a good act, simply because the 2nd sec. affords a prevative to the recurrence of a similar evil, and those who may hereafter engage in setting wiers, in Somerset county, will do well to bear in mind that the penalty on neglecting to remove them, is not confined to Monokin alone, but to "the waters of said county."—*Ed.*

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

SATIRE.

Mr. Editor,

Quid vetat ridentem dicere veritatem? Truth may be sometimes advanced by the aid of that weapon Satire, which none dread but those who cannot bear its application. Thus Dr. Witherspoon gained a mastery over the moderate party in the established Church of Scotland, as they called themselves. Thus Pascal broke up the society of the Jesuits, and thus some of the most unanswerable refutations of the systems of Pagan worshippers were given by Elijah, the prophet. Thus Horace, and Juvenal and Persius made sport with the follies, and with many of the vices of the Roman court; and Pope, and Cowper have set in a light sufficiently ridiculous many of the weak points, and silly vanities of modern society. The best refutation of the Romish doctrines is found in a satire written by Swift, and the handsomest assault on the follies of the gentry is made by the same writer in his Tale of Lilliput.—True, he sometimes grew critical and sour, and when writing dipped his pen in gall. Humor with things humorous, satire for things needing castigation, are not to be dispensed with, for they are not out of place. But yet none should wound for the sake of wounding, nor laugh merely to ridicule his neighbor. "Love thy neighbour as thyself," is the command of infinite Love and of Divine Authority, and no command should be made so to oppose what are the unavoidable infirmities of the human race. Who would unfeelingly set to work, by satire, to mortify a dwarf for his stature and deformity, a stammerer for his impediment in speech, or a man with one eye for his defect in vision? He may enjoy his savage mirth, but he shall be made sour the better in my estimation thereby. Fancy not fact is the ground of much that is humorous, and scandal instead of plain truth is the foundation of some satire; but that satire has lost all its pungency and has degenerated into downright ill-humor and spleen. But the trick of a mean rehauk, and the mantum of a brainless head furnish some few materials for inoseness, and quid vetat ridentem dicere veritatem." A labared Dunciad might well be dedicated to some of the learned, and a well-conceived Episode to it, be presented to the literary law givers of the day—but no harm would be done thereby. What a Young's "Universal Passion" but a burlesque on Pride, and his "Centaur not fabulous" but a mirror for human inconsistency, and monstrosity, (to give it a name?) What are the writings of Butler, and Cervantes, but a rub upon the endless jumble of incongruities, and the blunders of the would-be wise and great?

I wish the reformation of the vicious, and the consistency of the virtuous—That will they be above the reach of the satirist.

Yours affectionately, T. X.

What forbids a person of pleasing address from speaking the truth?

Editor.

The annexed is an *official* copy of the Law, (as reported in bill on the 5th inst. by Mr. Teackle,) entitled,

AN ACT to authorize the Levy Court of Somerset County, to contract for the removal of certain obstructions in the waters of said county, and to levy the expenses thereof upon the said County.

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the Justices of the Levy Court in Somerset County be, and they hereby are, authorized and empowered to contract, on the best obtainable terms, for the removal of all stines, sticks and other obstructions arising from any ancient wier, or wiers, in [illegible] and to levy the expenses thereof upon the assessable property of the said county.

2. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of each and every person, or persons, who shall hereafter set, or be concerned in any wier or wiers, in the waters of the said county, to remove the same and every part thereof, immediately after the same shall be [illegible] such and every person [illegible]

3. *And be it enacted*, That if any person or persons shall violate the preceding section, the same shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs, by indictment in the County Court, one half thereof, when received, to be for the benefit of the informer, and the other half to the public Treasury of the State, to be collected and paid as other fines are collected and paid.

Leap Year.—The following is extracted from an old volume printed in 1600, entitled "Courtship, Love and Matrimony"—

"Albet, it is now become a parte of the Common Lawe in regard to the social relations of life, that as often as every bessezitle year doth return, the laydes have the sole privilege, during the time it continueth of making love unto the men, which they may doe by words or lookes, as unto them it seemeth proper: and moreover, no man will be entitled to the benefite of Clergy who doth refuse to accept the offer of a ladye, or who dothe in any wise treat her proposal withe slight or contumeay."

THE CIRCUS.

Mr. Editor,

By way of softening the piece on this subject, which appeared in your paper of week before last, B. D. wishes to give even the most conspicuous of the subjects of animadversion their due by recalling the Quere it contained, as being needless.

[COMMUNICATED.]

OBITUARY.

DIED, at his residence in the vicinity of Salisbury, on Wednesday the 23d inst. Doctor Jonas Heisroy, in the 60th year of his age.

Dr. Huston sustained, through life, the character of a skilful physician, a kind master, an honest man, and the poor man's friend. He has left a family, by whom his loss is most severely felt, as he was the most affectionate of husbands, and the kindest of fathers.

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court, Jan. 22nd, 1828.

§§§§§§§§ ON application of Clement §§§§§§§§ Gosler, Executor of Laudale §§§§§§§§ Gosler, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Laudale Gosler, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1828.

CLEMENT GOSLEE, Ex. of L. Gosler, dec'd.

Jan. 29. yr

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court, Jan. 15th, 1828.

§§§§§§§§ ON application of Jonathan §§§§§§§§ Huffington, Executor §§§§§§§§ of Gabriel Banks, late of Somerset county, dec'd. it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Gabriel Banks—late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of January, 1828.

JONATHAN HUFFINGTON, Ex'tor of G. Banks, dec'd.

Jan. 22, 1828. yr

WM. DONE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Has removed his office to the room in the second story over the office of James Polk, Esq. Register of Wills, where he will be found from 9 to 12 o'clock every morning, and will diligently attend to any business placed in his hands. The office of Auditor in Chancery is kept in the same room.

Jan. 15. ay

BILL IN EQUITY

IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1827.

Thomas Robertson
v.
Nathaniel Dixon and Nancy his wife, and Amelia Jenkins.

IN this cause it appears to the Court that Amelia Jenkins doth not reside in the State of Maryland and within the reach of the process of this Court, and the Sheriff having returned to the subpœna issued in this cause "*non est.*"

It is therefore on this 28th day of November, 1827, by this Court ordered that the complainant—by inserting a copy of this order in some newspaper printed in the town of Princess-Anne once a week for four successive weeks—give notice to the said absent defendant that she be and appear on the third Monday of May next, in this Court in person by a solicitor to show cause why a decree should not be passed as prayed for by the bill, and that in case the said defendant shall not appear within the term above limited—the said bill will as to the said defendant be taken *pro confesso*—and the first insertion of such copy shall be made at least four months before the said third Monday of May next, in the said paper.

The bill in this case states that Thomas Jenkins was in his life time indebted to the complainant for the purchase money of certain real estate sold by the complainant to the said Thomas—that the said Thomas hath departed this life without paying the said debt, and without leaving any personal estate to pay his debts that he left the defendant Nancy and Amelia his heirs at law—and the defendant Nancy hath intermarried with the defendant Nathaniel. The object of the bill is to obtain a sale of the said real estate for the payment of the said purchase money.

ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE,
Trs. copy.

GEO. HANDY, Clk.

Jan. 8, 1827. ff

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court, Jan. 15th, 1828.

§§§§§§§§ ON application of Henry §§§§§§§§ Lankford, Adm. of Wm. §§§§§§§§ H. Adams, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Wm. H. Adams, late of Somerset county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of January, 1828.

HENRY LANKFORD, Adm. of W. H. Adams, dec'd.

Jan. 22, 1828. k

LAND FOR SALE,

IN POTATO NECK,

344 ACRES.

The westerly half of the farm late the property of Francis H. Waters, esq. (dec'd.)—About 100 acres are under improvement, a good part of which produces luxuriantly. The residue is heavily timbered with oak and pine, &c., and conveniently situated to market. The farm is washed on one side by the Annamessex river, and on the other it lies contiguous to the Monokin.

On the premises upon the Annamessex side is a delightful building spot, of high ground, in full view of the river, intercepted only by a small grove, of lofty pines, and near it a delightful well of water, said to be surpassed by none in the county. Further particulars are deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will doubtless view the premises for themselves. Half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five or more years—interest to be paid annually.

For further particulars enquire of Dr. Ballard, near the premises, or to Mr. Lazarus Maddux, Potato Neck, or to the Rev. Dr. Waters, Washington Academy, or a line addressed to the subscriber, Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, N. York, will meet with attention.

FREEBORN GARRETTSON.

December 18, 1827. ff

JOB PRINTING,

NEAT AND EXPEDITIOUS,

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms,

At the Office of the Village Herald.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, passed at November Term, 1827, will be offered at public sale to the highest and best bidder, part of a tract of land called 'Deer Park,' containing 562½ acres, more or less, the property of Arnold F. Waters, (minor.) This land is situated near Pocomoke river, in Somerset county; it is well timbered, and has on it excellent buildings.—The terms of sale will be, twelve months credit, the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond or bonds, to the Trustee with security, to be approved by the Trustee.

Sale to take place at Mr. Long's Tavern, in the town of Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 12th of February next, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

JAMES WILSON, Trustee.

Jan. 22, 1828. k

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court, Jan. 15, 1828.

§§§§§§§§ ON application of Nehemiah §§§§§§§§ Dixon, adm. c. t. a. of Thomas §§§§§§§§ Jenkins, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that he give the notice required by law, for the creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week, for three weeks, in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Jenkins—late of Somerset county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of January, 1828.

NATHANIEL DIXON, Adm'r. of T. Jenkins, dec'd.

Jan. 22, 1828. k

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court, Jan. 15th, 1828.

§§§§§§§§ ON application of Levin §§§§§§§§ Tyler, Executor, of Samuel §§§§§§§§ Milbourne, late of Somerset county, dec'd. it is ordered by the Court, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Milbourne, late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 24th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of Jan. 1828.

LEVIN TYLER, Executor of S. Milbourne, dec'd.

Jan. 22, 1828. k

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Jenkins use of Newell Turpin use of John P. Lankford, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:

1 pair pistols, 1 set surveying instruments, 1 hot pork, 1 hat feather, 1 chest and trunk, 2 chests with tools, 2 do. with sundries, 1 old round press box, 1 large stone jug, 1 cross cut saw, 1 old pit saw, 1 demijohn, 3 kegs, 1 bag with feathers, 2 pot racks, 1 lot dried fruit, 1 horse, 5 powder horns and gourds, 1 cloth brush and shoe brushes, 3 boxes and trumpery, 1 lot hooks, 1 pair old compasses and scales, 1 half bushel measure, 1 old collar, 2 old ploughs, 1 fye stand, 1 lot potatoes, 3 wheat scythes, 2 pair sackles and weights, 5 bags and hoes, and 1 lot wool and sheep skins, which I shall proceed to sell as the goods and chattels of Samuel Smith of Somerset. Monday the 4th day of February next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. at the late dwelling of Samuel Smith, dec'd. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the aforesaid writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Jan. 11—22, 1828. tf

Valuable Property at Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM situated on the north side of Wicomico Creek, Somerset county, Md. late the residence of Benjamin Dashiell, deceased, and known by the name of *Dashiell's Lot.* Vessels of the largest size can come up to this farm. Also another tract of land lying on said creek. The whole comprising about 725 Acres. He has sown 90 bushels of wheat on the above lands which will be sold with the property.

He also wishes to sell a tract of land now the residence of Mr Levin Bloxsom, senior, known by the name of *Moses & Caleb*, situated on Monokin river, between the farms of Col. Wm. Jones and Dr. J. King.—This tract contains about 130 acres—and, besides other improvements, there is an excellent brick house erected on the premises.

As no person will purchase without viewing the property a further description is deemed unnecessary—and for other particulars please apply to

L. W. BALLARD.

THE PARTERRE.

VARIETY instils into the mind a relish for the useful and the sweet.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

TO —— ——

You tell me oft in Pleasure's sphere,
When all around was sport & folly,
Upon my cheek you've seen the tear,
And heard the sigh of melancholy.

You ask when Heaven's best gifts are mine,
Why I should grief's resemblance borrow?
When love and friendship round me twine,
How I can feel the sting of sorrow?

Hast thou ne'er seen a favorite flower
Appear in rich luxuriance blooming,
Yet 'midst its rosy leaves embower
A canker worm that bloom consuming.

The emblem of your friend you see,
Tho' Friendship's wreath my brow hath braided,
Tho' Love has wove his chain for me
"One blighted hope" my life has shaded.
ALUMNUS.

Snowhill, Jan. 21.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Mr. Editor—

Agreeably to promise I give, below, from an excellent periodical, the anecdote referred to in my last communication. It is at your disposal.

Yours, ALUMNUS.

Snowhill, Jan. 19.

ANECDOTE OF GARRICK.

A sharp-set genius for dramatic fame introduced himself to the late Mr. Garrick for the purpose of displaying his imaginary talents.—Altho' he had scarcely in his life been off his shop-board, yet such was his opinion of his abilities as an actor, that he thought himself sufficiently competent to the arduous task of rehearsing a part before so judicious, severe, and discriminating a judge of acting as Mr. Garrick.

This Cockney by birth, and tailor by profession, thus addressed our Roscius:

"Sir I am your most *in-de-fat-abi-gail* humble servant—I shall be *wastly* happy and *weary* proud of the *hopportunity* of being made a *hactor*."

"Well," said Mr. Garrick, "and pray what part would you wish to have the *hopportunity* of *hacting*?"

"Romo, sir; Romo, sir;" replied the tailor—"I should wish to *preform* the part of Romo; for my wife says how I read Robin Crusoe so *wastly vell;* and as how I have so sweet a *woice*, that she's *wastly sure* and *wery sartin*, I should make a *monstracious* moving *lover*."

"Well, sir," asked Garrick, "and are you perfect in the part of Romo, as you call it?"

"O yes, sir," answered Snip—"I am *main sartin*, I can go *through stitch* with it from the beginning to the end on't."

"Pray, sir," Mr. Garrick asked—"Do you recollect a passage in that play where he describes a huge Colossus bestriding the lazy-pacing clouds, and sailing on the bosom of the air?"

"O yes, sir," replied Snip, "*wastly vell*."

"Then pray tell me, sir," continued Mr. Garrick, "when he was bestraddling those clouds, which way would you go, supposing his stride to have been about the extent of a moderate sized rainbow,—I say, sir, which way would you go to work to measure him a pair of breeches?"

"Lord have mercy upon us!" cried the tailor, "here's a pretty job of journeywork! Make a pair of breeches for a rainbow! Why I don't believe two tailors in London ever did such a thing in their lives. And I'm sure I could as soon make a pair for the man in the moon."

"Then pray, sir," asked Garrick, most indignantly, "how came you to think of undertaking my business, when you are not master of your own?"

"Lord, sir," replied the frightened tailor, "I only *vonted*—"

"You only *vonted*," repeated Mr. Garrick; "pray, sir, tell me—did'st thou ever behold Macbeth, with boisterous rage, bully the ghost of Banquo off the stage?"

"No, sir," says Snip.

"You shall behold it now then," said Mr. Garrick.

PARODY, imitating Mr. Garrick,

"Avaunt, and quit my sight! thy sheers are edgeless,
And thy goose is cold—thou hast no thread,
Nor needles in those paws that thou dost stitch withal;
What manager dare. I dare – approach thou like the
Grim and greasy lamplighter, or armed chimney-sweeper,
With brush and soot-bag—take any form but that,
And my rich wardrobe shall yet escape cabbaging;
Or dare me to thy shop-board with thy sheers;
If trembling I inhabit, then protest me
The botch of a buttonhole —Hence, horrible tailor, hence!"

Avaunt was the word, and the tailor was off in a tangent, perfectly cured of his passion for the stage, which he resolved never to think of more, but to attend to his shop-board

From an English Paper.

THE FLITCH OF BACON.

Most of our readers have probably heard of the ancient custom maintained at Dunmow, in Essex, of awarding a flitch of bacon, to any wedded couple who would satisfactorily and properly testify, that after having lived together a year and a day in holy matrimony, they did not repent, nor had once repented themselves, of their union. This custom was instituted in in or about the year 1111, by Robert, son of Richard Fitz Gilbert Earle of Clare, and requires that if any married couple would take the prescribed oath, which follows, kneeling upon two bare stones within the church door, before the prior and brethren, they should have a gammon of bacon freely delivered to them, which is done with great ceremony.

THE OATH.

"You shall swear by the custom of our confession,
That you never made any nuptial transgression:
Since you were married man and wife.
By household brawls or contentious strife;
Or otherwise, in bed or at board,
Offended each other in deed or in word:
Or, since the parish clerk said Amen,
Wished yourselves unmarried again!
Or in a twelvemonth and a day,
Repented not in thought any way,
But continued true and in desire,
As when you joined hands in holy quire:
If to these conditions, without all fear,
Of your own accord you will freely swear,
A gammon of bacon you shall receive.
And bear it hence with love and good leave,
For this is the custom at Dunmow well known,
Though the sport be ours, the bacon's your own."

The happy pair are then taken upon men's shoulders in a chair, (kept for the purpose,) and carried round the scite of the priory, from the church to the house, with minstrels of every description, and the gammon of bacon borne high on a pole before them, attended by the steward, gentleman, and officers of the manor, and the several inferior tenants, carrying wands, &c. A jury of bachelors and maidens, (six of each sex,) following two and two, with an immense multitude of other people, young and old, from all the neighboring towns and villages there abouts, and several more, that came from very great distances, (to the amount of many thousands in the whole,) rending the air with their shouts and acclamations.

This custom is still kept up at Dunmow, which was formerly a priory.—The last couple that claimed the bacon was Thomas Shakeshaft, in the parish of Wentersfield, in the county of Essex, weaver, and Anna his wife, who went to demand, and actually did receive, a gammon of bacon; having first knelt down upon two bare stones, within the church door, and taken the oath pursuant to the ancient custom, in manner and form prescribed as aforesaid, the 20th of June, 1751: in commemoration of which a picture was painted, representing the procession and containing the portraits of the affectionate and happy couple.

Before the dissolution of monasteries it does not appear, by searching the most ancient records, to have been demanded above three times, and including this, just as often since; so rare are the instances of perfect conjugal felicity in the marriage state!

The chair in which the whorthy couple were wont to be seated on these occasions, is still preserved in the church, and from the narrow accommodation which it must needs afford to an ordinary sized couple, seems well fitted to try their forbearance on the very spot, if not very loving indeed: it is substantially made of oak, and time which antiquates every thing that is durable, had given it a very venerable appearance: but the late church wardens, in their renovating career have had its wormeaten sides thickly covered with a coating of paint to make it harmonize with their other beautifications inside the church.—A noble tree too, upon which from time immemorial the bacon was wont to be suspended, has, in a similar outrage upon "thrift! thrift!" that prompted this downfal, or an impression that the face was past bearing another crop of this quaint fruit of the olden we know not. It may be added, that of the few ancients who have witnessed the custom, we know there is still living one old lady, who remembers the giving of the last flitch, and who partook of the bacon: this was 76 years ago—has Dunmow forfeited its charter? or were Thomas and Anna Shakeshaft the last couple in the county of Essex, who have been able to substantiate the conditions of the claim?

INTEMPERANCE.

Among the mass of matter which we have seen published on this subject, we do not recollect having ever read a piece that we were more pleased with than the following—

From the Genius of Liberty.

It is at once curious and sad to contemplate the ravages of ardent spirits upon the human race. The wit which sparkles at the drinking board, the song which charms the roaring Bacchanalian, what are they but the torch which lights to the early grave, the dirge which is chanted over the funeral piles of the victim of drunkenness. In every direction we behold continual and revolting illustrations of this truth.—The private dwelling and the tavern; the cottage and the palace; the court of justice and the infirmary; the jail and the lunatic hospital, all, all, present terrific examples, awful proofs of it. Has a criminal judge, for a series of years, been compelled to perform the mournful duty of sentencing to the damps of the dungeon the ignominy of the gallows, his erring and crime stained fellow-mortals?——Ask him to trace to you, with the graphic pen of truth, the history of the devoted subjects of his punitive administration. He will answer you in too small words of dreadful import, "*ardent spirits*."——Ask the physician, who has visited the lofty and glittering mansion, whose inmates are the victims of disease and grief, to give you the secret story of those affluent families, where the mother and children bedew with unavailing tears their downy couches. He will point you to the goblet. Inquire of the Howards and Frys of the age, who have penetrated into the humblest recesses of misery, and gilded with a transient gleam of charity, the gloomy abodes of poverty and despair, what is the great prevailing cause why man is thus "made to mourn."—They will shew the bottle

Do you see yon fine youth, with manly form, and "heaven erected face," who promises to make his aged mother's heart leap with joy at the ripened hours of his manhood, to requite his father's toil and solicitude, to make his country proud. Do not deceive yourself—their garnered hopes shall perish. I have already seen that cheek, yet mantled with the blush of youthful vigour and innocence, reflect the fiery hectic hues of the wine cup. I too knew such a youth. He was comely to behold; genius flashed from his eye; dignity reposed on his brow.—I afterwards beheld him in the troubled sleep of a dungeon. I called him.—He started and exclaimed, "Great God! I dreamed I died drunk, and waked in hell!!!"—He is no more.—Light lie the ashes of the dead.—Peace to the manes of the poor deluded boy!

Look into the cell of that lunatic hospital. Mark that feeble emaciated frame; that noble Grecian face; that deep, but now lack-lustre and fatuitous black eye, as he turns upon his pallet of straw.—It is Mr. ——, in the last stage of mania. He is of illustrious ancestry; his talents were of the first order; his education profound and polished; his patrimony ample.—All the felicities and distinctions of life courted his fruition. But he drank! His character was changed—its fairest features defaced.—Phrenzy seized his shuddering soul.—He has clanked its melancholy chain, till waisted nature promises the only relief from his misery and humiliation, in the bosom of the grave.—His wife died broken-hearted.—His children in helpless infancy, are cast upon the cold world—His beautiful estate is withering in the hand of the formal functionaries of the law.

These are two of the myriads of instances in which, whatever was bright, and brave, and kind, and good in man, have been swallowed up in this consuming fire Such, oh! Intemperance, are thy trophies!—War, pleague, famine—all the evils which heaven, in its wrath, has heaped upon fallen man, added to all those which casualty inflicts, are baubles when compared with the woes, the tears the desolation produced by this subtile, yet powerful—this beguiling, but devouring monster.

And is it not incredible that men, multitudes of men, should be still so infatuated as to persevere in this work of degradation and ruin. Though one were to arise from the dead to warn them, they would be as deaf as adders. Do the young and incorrupt inquire, "What shall we do to be saved?" I answer, shun ardent spirits as you would pestilence and death.—Do not touch them.—You need them not.—Already you are too giddy and impetuous.—Already your young bosoms glow with passions which require to be allayed, rather than inflamed 'Take counsel of the wise man of old: "Look not upon the wine when it is red in the cup." So you shall be blithe and happy while young—prosperous and respectable when old.—You shall cast around you, in place of the deep and dismal shades of wo, the bright halo of peace and joy. You shall honor your parents; bequeath to your children the precious inheritance of your virtues; and taste in a better world, the ineffable delights reserved for the pure and the good.

POOR RICHARD

We invite the particular attention of our readers to the following remarks. Read them carefully; consider them well, and then decide whether you would rather remain altogether destitute of the advantages spoken of, than to undertake the task of reading.

WINTER EVENINGS.

The intelligence and often the success, of farmers, depend on the manner their winter evenings are spent.—The privilege of devoting them to the acquisition of useful information, is not enjoyed so uninterruptedly by any other class. The farmer's pursuits of the day invite him to draw near the evening fire—and if he has a taste for useful reading, particularly for that connected with rural pursuits, we scarcely can imagine one to spend his time more rationally and happily.—Knowing that all his live stock are well fed and taken care of, and harrassed with none of the anxieties of those whose business is connected with thousands, and liable to ten thousand reverses, he can give his mind wholly to the sentiments and reasonings of his author.

But many, who cannot command more than one, two, or three hours at a time, excuse themselves from reading altogether. The father acts on this principle, and the sons follow his example; and thus it is that there are not more extensively read and enterprising farmers. Let us now make some calculation of the time that could be employed in the acquisition of useful information, from the age of fourteen to fifty. Suppose that three hours of the twenty four for four days of each week during the six winter months, were spent in useful reading. This would amount, when he would arrive at 50 years of age, to 11,232 hours. If he read 20 pages per hour, it would be 224,640 pages. Allowing each volume to contain 224 pages, it would amount to *one thousand volumes* Now what would be the result of thus devoting this small portion of his time? It would give a right bent to his mind—tend to prevent him from spending his time and money at improper places—he would become acquainted with the state of agriculture in his own country, and in others—become more enterprising, and be enabled to use to better advantage the means within his reach, and thus become a more successful cultivator of the soil. In fine his taste for knowledge would increase—would become a more valuable citizen, a blessing to his friends and neighbors, and more likely to descend with gray hairs in repose to his grave.

Description of a young Creole Lady.

We may see a very fine young woman awkwardly dangling her arms with the air of a Negro servant, lolling almost the whole day upon beds and settees, her head muffled up with two or three handkerchiefs, her dress loose and without stays. At noon we find her gobbling pepper-pot, seated on the floor with her sable handmaids around her. In the afternoon she takes her siesta as usual, while two of these damsels refresh her face with the gentle breathing of the fan, and a third provokes the drowsy powers of Morpheus by delicious scratching on the sole of either foot. When she arouses from slumber her speech is whining, languid, and childish. When arrived at mature age, the conciousness of her ignorance makes her abscond from the sight or conversation of every rational creature. Her ideas are narrowed to the ordinary subjects that pass before her, the business of the plantation, the tittle-tattle of the parish—the tricks, superstitions, diversions, and profligate discourses of black servants, equally illiterate and unpolished.—*Long's Jamaica.*

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

The following directions for transplanting trees, are published in the Baltimore American Farmer:

As soon as trees are taken up, dip their roots in a puddle of cow dung and loam, which preserves their fibres from the influence of the air. When this practice is adopted in the winter season, the plants may be sent to any distance, or kept out of the ground for weeks, without the slightest injury.—You may transplant trees in the heat of summer by this precaution, and with perfect success.

☞The preceding remarks were selected and composed previous to our receiving the circular which follows; yet they will not appear wholly inapposite as prefatory thereto:

He must either be a stranger or an enemy to the genius of Christianity, as exhibited in the New Testament, and exemplified in the temper and life of its great Author, who does not readily acknowledge its powerful tendency to make societies and individuals happy. Where unanimity, sympathy, brotherly love, piety, generosity, candor and courtesy are cultivated, there happiness will reign. Wherever the genuine spirit of Christianity prevails, there will be the existence and prevalence of those amiable graces. Saint Paul had the advantage of a liberal education, possessed a benevolent heart and shewed himself master of a respectful and polite address.—Brotherly kindness and charity were the characteristics of the Apostle John. St. James, in his epistle recommends and inculcates a candid, benevolent disposition, and cautions against envy and bitterness of spirit. The rules for the conduct of human life, as laid down in the Gospel discover so much wisdom and excellence, as prove to be from a divine origin; and a man can exhibit no greater proof of wisdom than to submit his *understanding* to its evidence, and his *heart* and *actions* to its authority and influence. He who is under the guidance and impression of this religion, is pure in all his sentiments, peaceable in his behaviour, and gentle in his manners.

(CIRCULAR.)

Baltimore, January, 1828.

Sir, At the Annual Meeting of the *Young Men's Bible Society* of this City, held on the 26th of November last, it was unanimously resolved, that an effort should be made, to have every Family in the State of Maryland supplied with a Copy of the Holy Scriptures within one year. This resolution, deliberately adopted, in the fear of God and with a spirit of dependence on his blessing, cannot fail, if it be duly executed, to promote in a high degree, the moral and religious interests of our population.

The Bible contains the most effectual correctives and preventives of vice, the most powerful motives and encouragements to virtue; the only substantial comfort in affliction, the only sovereign remedy for man's spiritual maladies, the only unfailing antidote to death. The employment of arguments to show the immense benefits that would result from the universal dissemination of this sacred volume, would only be a waste of time, when addressing those who acknowledge its inspiration, and have been educated within the sphere of its salutary influence.

The Young Men's Bible Society, in adapting the above named resolution, of course had no expectation of carrying it into full effect by their own unassisted efforts.—They have already been encouraged by a vote of warm approbation, and the promise of liberal aid, from the representatives of the Christian community in this City.—And they confidently anticipate the cheerful assistance of the Bible Societies, Ministers of the Gospel, civil magistrates, men of wealth and influence, and the friends of religion, education and good morals generally throughout the State; and if this anticipation should prove unfounded, they cannot but dread a failure of this noble enterprise.

The plan for attaining the great object, which has been presented to the undersigned as being most feasible as follows—

1. Let each *County* Bible Society ascertain and supply the number of Bibles, wanted by the Families within the sphere of its operations.

2. Where there is no Bible Society now organized, let the friends of the cause form an association for the above specified purpose.

3. *Let* the County be divided into convenient *districts*, and two committees be appointed for each district—one to ascertain by personal inquiry the number of Families destitute of the Scriptures and willing to receive them, by purchase or as a gift; and the other to collect the funds which may be necessary to supply the demands.

4. Let the Ministers of the Gospel of all denominations recommend the object to their congregations, and render all the assistance in their power to the Societies, Associations, or Committees within their respective parishes, circuits, or districts.

We are instructed to solicit your speedy and energetic co-operation in this labor of love, according to the plan we have suggested, or any other which may be deemed by yourself and the friends of the cause in your county, more practicable and efficient. And we earnestly request that you will, at the earliest period possible, make a communication to our Corresponding Secretary, informing us, 1. What measures have been taken in your county to aid our design; 2. The number of Families in it destitute of the Scriptures and willing to receive them; and 3. The amount of funds collected or subscribed for the supply of the existing want.

Our fellow citizens in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and other Commonwealths to the North and East of us have taken the lead in this holy work, and all the families within their respective bounds are now, or soon will be supplied with copies of the Holy Book: and we trust, that the result of the present effort will show that Maryland is not less willing than her sister states to do her duty.

On behalf of the Young Men's Bible Society of Baltimore.

T. B. RUTTER. *Pres.*
W. L. GILL, *Cor. Sec'ry.*

Let usefulness and beneficence, not ostentation and vanity, direct the train of your pursuits.

L D Teackle

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

VOL. I. **TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1828.** **NO. 45.**

Terms of Publication.

THE VILLAGE HERALD is published weekly at $2 50, per annum, or at $2 if sent by mail and subject to postage, in either case to be paid half-yearly in advance. No subscription taken for a shorter period than six months; none discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for each continuance: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Advertisements, if handed in by Monday night at 10 o'clock, shall appear in the paper next morning.

☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

CONSTABLE's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, issued by Jacob W. Bayly & by James L. Waller, Justices of the Peace, and to me directed, will be sold at the house of Levin G. Pollitt, on the 12th day of February next, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M. the following property, to wit: one negro woman Peggy, seized and taken in execution as the property of said Pollitt, at the suits of Elijah C. Johnson and William B. Skinner and to be sold as aforesaid, to the highest and best bidder, for cash.

LEVIN D. COLLIER,
Jan. 19—22. Constable.

CONSTABLE's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *fieri facias* issued by Theodore G. Dashiell, a justice of the peace, to wit: one, Elijah Broughton use of Seth Wilkins, 1 do. John W. King use of Seth Wilkins, 2 do. Thomas Robertson use Seth Wilkins, Isaac Beauchamp use Seth Wilkins, 1 do. Ann Beauchamp use Seth Wilkins against John Turpin of Jno., 1 do. issued by Wm. H. Curtis, a justice of the peace, Stephen Coulbourn, adm'r. of Wm. Coulbourn, use of William Wood against said John Turpin of John, and 2 do. issued by William Waters, a justice of the peace, Seth Wilkins against John Turpin of John, and to me directed, a Constable in and for Somerset county, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 desk, 1 walnut table, 1 pine do. 1 safe, 2 trunks, 1 bedstead, 6 windsor chairs, 5 flag do. 1 gun, 2 saws, 12 chickens, 4 turkeys, 5 geese, 5 ducks, 10 barrels, 6 weeding hoes, 1 spade, 1 shovel, 1 grubbing hoe, 3 axes, 2 ox chains, 3 ox yokes, 1 pair traces, 1 meat tub, 2 iron pots, 1 set cypress ware, 1 wooden bowl and tray, 2 ploughs, 2 harrows, 300 bushels of corn, more or less, 7 stacks fodder, 1 horse, 1 colt, 1 cow and calf, 1 saddle, 1 lot flax, 1 hand saw, 1 lot old iron, 1 large box, 2 half bushel measures, 1 woollen wheel, 1 looking glass, 3 cups and saucers, 1 lot old books, 1 lot earthen ware, 5 knives and forks, 1 lot bottles, 1 tin coffee pot, 1 salt sellar, 1 vinegar cruet, 1 lot phials, 1 pair andirons, 1 pair tongs and shovel, 1 arm chair, 1 loom, 2 table cloths, 1 towel, 1 canoe, and sail, 1 cart, 1 yoke oxen and 120 acres of land, more or less, or all the land whereon the said Turpin lives—all which said property I shall sell as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of said John Turpin, of John, at his house, on Wednesday the 13th day of February next, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M and 3 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above writs.

DANIEL BENSON,
Jan. 21—22. § Constable.

Somerset County Court,

In Chancery, November Term, 1827.

Eleanor Wailes, by George Hopkins her guardain,
vs.
Eleanor Mezick, widow, and Martha H. W. Mezick, and Elizabeth Mezick, infant children of William Mezick.

ORDERED by the Court that the audit made and reported by the Auditor in this cause be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn to the Court before the 2nd day of the next term of this Court—provided a copy of this order be set up at the Court-House door in the town of Princess-Anne, and inserted in a newspaper published in said town, at least for three successive weeks before said 2nd day of said term.

ARA SPENCE.
True copy. Test,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Jan. 15 xv

T. L. DISHAROON,

HATTER,

SNOW-HILL, MD.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends in Somerset county, who have heretofore favoured him with their custom, and informs them and the gentlemen generally of this and the adjoining counties, that he has on hand, and intends keeping in his shop at Snow-Hill, a general assortment of

Water Proof Hats,

Made of the very best materials, the Philadelphia and New York markets afford, and in the most fashionable style, tip'd off with genuine fur. Although he has it not in his power to style his manufactory an "Old establishment," he is proud to acknowledge it a *new* one. In all new concerns, it is admitted that something *new*—something fashionable may be expected. Novelty has become the order of the day—an unfashionable hat on the head of any man is an *odd* sight—a very *ugly* one. The subscriber, well aware of the fact, notwithstanding he has not been long *napping* has made it his study to discover the knack of making *Hats* in the *Bon Ton style*. He confidently asserts that those who favour him with their custom shall have their favours supplied, on as cheap terms as can be obtained on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, or any other shore in the United States.

A reasonable deduction will be made on Hats bought, by merchants, to sell again.

Sept. 25, 1827. §k¶

Consumptions, Coughs, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

Certificate.

10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an annodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of the proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER,
Princess-Anne, Md.
Nov 20, 1827.

PHILADELPHIA ALBUM AND *Ladies' Literary Gazette.*

"ALBUMS," says an agreeable writer, "are things, in which are gathered many sweets from the flowers of genius and taste in the garden of literature. They also serve as pleasant mementos of those friends who are absent, and tend to instruct, as well as to please—to enlighten, as well as to amuse."

The Album, to which the publishers respectfully invite attention, has during the brief space of its publication, met with such flattering and universal esteem as to warrant the printing, each week, of near *six thousand* copies.

The work is enriched with original articles on a variety of interesting and valuable subjects. Fine Arts; Sciences; Botanical, Historical, Biographical and Moral Essays, Sketches, &c.; Reviews of new books; Fashionable and Literary Intelligence; Manners, Conversation, Dress, and Beauty; the cultivation of Plants and Flowers; Amusing and Moral Tales, together with choice articles in every department of polite and useful literature.

It is handsomely printed (8 pages every Wednesday) on fine white paper, royal size, quarto form, making an elegant annual volume of upwards of *four hundred* pages, embellished with appropriate engravings.

The publishers are determined to spare neither pains nor expense in their ambitious exertions to make their work an acquisition to literature. To sustain its character, they have made (at great expense) arrangements with some of the first writers in this country, and are at the same time enabled, from European Journals which they receive, to make the choicest selections from the richest sources of foreign literature.

To give the parents or brothers—the friends or guardians of their fair readers an assurance of that strict sense of purity, chasteness and general propriety which should eminently characterize a work of this kind, constituting a bouquet of the "flowers of literature," which must form to the cultivated and accomplished mind, a "*token of esteem*," the most valuable and pleasing—a "*forget me not*, of the most appropriate, endearing, and lasting nature, the publishers have associated with its former conductors in their editorial duties a lady of distinguished literary reputation and talent, whose watchful attention and acknowledged abilities they are confident will add materialty to the character of the work.

Price, $2 50 per annum, payable in advance. Address the Publishers of the Philadelphia Album, and Ladies' Literary Gazette, 45 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

CONSTABLE's SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by James L. Waller, a Justice of the Peace, and to me directed, will be sold at the house of Henry I. Riggin, on Tuesday the 5th of February next, at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit:—1 negro man Jim, 1 do Dave, 1 woman Anne and child, 3 head of horses, 3 yoke of oxen, 5 head of cattle, 1 carriage and harness, and 1 cart, which I have seized and taken in execution as the property of said Henry I. Riggin, at the suit of Ebin Fooks, and will sell, as aforesaid, to the highest and best bidder, for cash.

LEVIN D. COLLIER,
Jan. 9th—15 Constable.

Somerset County Court,

Chancery Side, November Term, 1827.

Elizabeth A. W. Waters
vs.
William E. Waters.

ORDERED by the Court that the sale of the lands of William E. Waters, as made and reported by Ephraim K. Wilson, trustee in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the 2nd day of next term; provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper printed in the town of Princess-Anne, once a week for three weeks successively before said 2nd day of the next term of this court.

WILLIAM TINGLE.
Test,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Jan. 15. xv

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms,

At the Office of the Village Herald.

LAND FOR SALE,

IN POTATO NECK.

344 ACRES,

The westerly half of the farm late the property of Francis H. Waters, esq. (dec'd.)—About 100 acres are under improvement, a good part of which produces luxuriantly. The residue is heavily timbered with oak and pine, &c., and conveniently situated to market. The farm is washed on one side by the Annamessex river, and on the other it lies contiguous to the Menokin.

On the premises upon the Annamessex side is a delightful building-spot, of high ground, in full view of the river, intercepted only by a small grove of lofty pines, and near it a delightful well of water, said to be surpassed by none in the county. Further particulars are deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will doubtless view the premises for themselves. Half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five or more years—interest to be paid annually.

For further particulars enquire of Dr. Ballard, near the premises, or to Mr. Lazarus Maddux, Potato Neck, or to the Rev. Dr. Waters, Washington Academy, or a line addressed to the subscriber, Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, N. York, will meet with attention.

FREEBORN GARRETTSON.
December 18, 1827. ‖†‖

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
Jan. 22nd, 1828.

§§§§§§§§§§ ON application of Clement
§§ SEAL.§§ Goslee, Executor of Lau-
§§§§§§§§§§ day Goslee, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Lauday Goslee, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22nd day of Jan., 1828.

CLEMENT GOSLEE, Ex. of L. Goslee, dec'd.
Jan. 29. xv

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
Jan. 15th, 1828.

§§§§§§§§§§ ON application of Jona-
§§ SEAL.§§ than Huffington, Executor
§§§§§§§§§§ of Gabriel Banks, late of Somerset county, dec'd., it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Gabriel Banks—late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of January, 1828.

JONATHAN HUFFINGTON,
Ex'tor of G. Banks, dec'd.
Jan. 22, 1828. k

WM DONE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Has removed his office to the room in the second story over the office of James Polk, Esq. Register of Wills, where he will be found from 9 to 12 o'clock every morning, and will diligently attend to any business placed in his hands. The office of Auditor in Chancery is kept in the same room.

Jan. 15. xv

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
Jan. 15th, 1828.

§§§§§§§§§§ ON application of Henry
§§ SEAL.§§ Lankford, Adm. of Wm.
§§§§§§§§§§ H. Adams, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Wm. H. Adams, late of Somerset county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of January, 1828.

HENRY LANKFORD, Adm.
W. H. Adams, dec'd.
Jan. 22, 1828. k

Somerset County Court,

Chancery Side, November Term, 1827.

Isaac Harris
vs.
William Harris, Elizabeth Harris, Sally Harris, Martha Harris, Isaac Harris and Alice K Harris.

ORDERED by the Court that the sale of the real estate mentioned in the proceedings in this cause as made and reported by Ephraim K. Wilson, trustee be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the 2nd day of the next term of this Court; provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for three weeks successively in a newspaper printed in the town of Princess-Anne, before said second day of next term.

WILLIAM TINGLE.
Test,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Jan. 15 xv

Somerset County Court,

In Chancery, November Term, 1827.

Smith Brereton's Petition for the sale of William Brereton's estate.

ORDERED by the Court that the Report of the Auditor made in this cause be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn to the Court before the 2nd day of the next term of this Court, provided a copy of this order be set up at the Court-House door, in the town of Princess-Anne, three weeks before said second day of next term, and inserted in a newspaper published in said town three successive weeks before said day.

ARA SPENCE.
Test,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Jan. 15 xv

BILL IN EQUITY

IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1827.

Isaac Harris
vs.
William Harris and Elizabeth Harris, Sally Harris, Martha Harris, Isaac Harris and Alice K. Harris.

THE Report of Ephraim K. Wilson, the trustee, having been made—Ordered by the Court that the sale of the lands called *Ferry Quarter* mentioned in the proceedings as made by the Trustee in this cause be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the 2nd day of next term; provided a copy of the order be inserted in a newspaper printed in the town of Princess-Anne, once a week for three weeks successively before said second day of the next term of this Court.

WILLIAM TINGLE.
Test,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Jan. 15. xv

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice to my creditors for them to appear at the County Court, to be held for Somerset County, on the first Saturday after the third Monday of May Term next, to shew cause, (if any they have) why I shall not have the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland.

JOSHUA REECE.
Jan. 22, 1828 k

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, FEB. 5, 1828.

☞The Orphans Court of Somerset will sit on Tuesday next.

The death of Rev. Ambross Marechal, Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore, is announced in the Baltimore papers of Thursday last.

The Boston Daily Advertiser says, The whole property of the late Mr. Boylston is stated at $100,000; which is left principally to his wife, children and grand-children—and instead of a legacy of $400,000 to Mr. Adams, as reported, the only property falling to him is a farm worth about $4000.

STATE FINANCES.—It appears from the Treasurer's report of the receipts and expenditures of the past year, and the estimate for the ensuing year, that there is a deficiency of $90-000 dollars in the State's revenue, to be provided for by the present Legislature.

GREAT FIRE AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

A fire broke out in this town on the 19th ult. which destroyed property to the amount of $100,000;—$60,000 of this were insured. The fire originated in a poultry house near the centre of a square, and only ceased its ravages when the entire square was consumed.

CREEK INDIANS.—The controversy between Georgia and the Creek Indians, which has heretofore threatened such serious consequences, is at length amicably and finally terminated. The Macon (Geo.) Telegraph informs us that a full Council of the Creek nation of Indians assembled at their Council ground on Monday the 31st Dec. and continued for several days. At this council the Treaty made by Col. McKenny with the Chiefs, for the purchase of their remaining strip of land in the boundaries of Georgia, was laid before them by the agent, and received their full assent. The Government is to pay them $47,914, being $5000 more than mentioned by Col. McKenny in his letter to the Secretary of War.

ANOTHER WARNING.—We are informed, says the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, by a correspondent in Southboro' that on the 7th ult. Dr. B———, of that town, received a letter of which the following is a copy:

"Sir,—I consign my remains to be dissected at discretion, at the medical College.

Cause—Tedium Vitæ, or a certain cure for intemperance has induced me to effect it. No obsequies is asked: In the pine grove near Mr. E. Flagg's I shall be found. ———"

The signature we purposely omit. On examination, the body was indeed found in the place pointed out. It appeared in evidence, that he drank a quart and half a pint of rum at once, which produced insensibility and apoplexy, followed by death in 24 hours; thus adding another victim, sacrificed at the shrine of Intemperance, and affording another warning to those who are addicted to similar habits.

OHIO COTTON.—An Ohio paper says, we have recently seen a specimen of Cotton, raised by J. Smith, of Goshen township, Belmont county, which, as far as we are able to judge is of the first quality. There appears no doubt that in a few successive crops it will entirely adapt itself to our soil, and of course become a matter of great interest to our farmers. The citizens of Ohio, when they ascertain a thing is practicable, have a fashion of *doing* instead of *talking* about it.—And we give our Southern brethren fair warning, that our citizens will shortly show them the second Epistle to raising Tobacco! We have proved that Tobacco raised by that curse of our national escutcheon, Slave labor, cannot compete with the labor of Freemen. *Neither can it in the raising of Cotton.*

SILK.—The inhabitants of the town of Manchester, Tolland county, Con. held a meeting on the subject of growing and manufacturing silk. Sundry resolutions were passed, expressing their convictions that the prosperity of the county would be promoted were this branch of domestic industry encouraged by government. A committee consisting of 7 gentlemen, were appointed to prepare a Memorial to Congress on the subject, in behalf of the town of Mansfield. Another committee was appointed to call a meeting of the towns of Tolland and Windham counties, interested in the manufacture of silk, to appoint committees to co-operate with the citizens of Mansfield, and to appoint committees to meet at some suitable place for the above object.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

The documents accompanying the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, show the present state and condition of the vessels built and building, those in ordinary, and those that are undergoing repairs at the several navy yards. The letters *A.* in *italic* denote those vessels built and building under gradual increase, and *B.* those building under the law of 3d March, 1825, for building ten sloops of war, five of which have been completed, and are now in service at sea.

At Portsmouth N. H.	
Alabama, *A.*	74
Santee, *A.*	44
Concord sloop, *B.*	00
At Boston.	
Virginia, *A.*	74
Vermont, *A.*	74
Columbia, *A.*	74
Independence,	74
Cumberland, *A.*	44
Falmouth, sloop, *B.*	00
At New York.	
Ohio, *A.*	74
Washington, *A.*	74
Franklin, *A.*	74
United States, *A.*	44
Liberator, *A.*	44
Savannah, *A.*	44
Fairfield, sloop *B.*	00
Sabine, *A.*	44
Fulton steam frigate,	00
Peacock, sloop,	00
Shark, schooner,	00
At Philadelphia.	
Pennsylvania ship of the line *A.*	00
Rariton, *A.*	44
Vandalia, sloop *B.*	00
Cayne, corvette,	00
At Washington.	
Potomac, *A.*	44
Columbia, *A.*	44
Congress, ready for sea,	36
St. Louis, sloop *B.*	00
At Norfolk.	
Delaware, *A.*	74
St. Souvenir, *A.*	44
North Carolina, *A.*	74
New York, *A.*	74
Guerriere,	44
Constellation,	36
John Adams, corvette	00

The commissioners have contracted for the frame and timber, of live oak, for 5 ships of the line, 5 frigates, and 5 sloops of war, of the first class. A part of a frame of a sloop of war has also been purchased.

ROYAL NAVY OF G. BRITAIN.

A correct statement or abstract of the Navy of G. Britain; the number of packets and revenue vessels employed by government; also the number of flag and other officers, complete to the 1st Oct. 1827:

Ships building and fit for service from 102 to 120 guns 24

Ships of 80 guns,	2	Of 84 to 74,	80
66	1	58	1
56	1	52 to 50,	21
48	2	46	73
44	1	42	19
36	1	34	1
33 to 28,	22	27	5
20	12	18	58
16	2	14	1
12	15	10	72
8 to 6,	27	Bombs	10
Cutters	10	Yachts	9
Convict ships	21	Lazarettos	16
Receiving do.	15	Powder ships	2
Police do.	1	Sheer Hulks	6

Lent to East India Company	1
Lent to the Marine Society	1
Floating Chapels	3
Quarantine service	5
Lent to the W. India Dock comp'y.	1
Police depot	1
Harbor service	1
Hospital ship	1
Hulk in the East Indies	2
Lent to the Soc'y for destitute sea'n	1
Victuallying depots	3
Troop ships	2
Hospital & store ship at Jamaica	1
Schooners, Tenders, &c.	14
Falmouth Station.	
Sloops of War fitted up as Packets	20
Hired vessels in the Packet service	19
Harwich Station.—Hired vessels	9
Revenue vessels.—England	30
Scotland 8 Ireland	7

Flag and other Officers.

Admirals 53, Vice Admirals 68, Rear Admiral 66, Superannuated and Retired Captains 20, Post Captains 809, Commanders 814, Lieutenants Superannuated with Rank of Commander 98, Lieutenants Poor Nights of Windsor 6, Lieutenants 3691, Masters 540, Surgeons 353, Pursers 668.

CARRIAGE BODIES.

Mr. Jessy Reeder, of Ohio, has patened a new mode of constructing carriage bodies, which is thus described: The rame or skeleton is composed of small strait grained slips or strips of tough white oak, shaved with the grain, about an inch wide, a quarter of an inch thick, steamed for bending into any desirable shape, and extended round the bottom and sides of the body, in every direction, like the frame of a common basket or ribs of a boat. The top of the carriage is made in the usual manner. The inside of the body is covered with carpeting, and the outside with canvas, or leather, which, with painting, make the most light, beautiful and permanent pannelling, not liable, like the common wooden pannels, to split and from which a little paint will remove the defacing of a bruise, the only injury to which they would seem exposed. No mortices of tenants are used in any part of the frame, which is so constructed as to brace every part, and to hold itself firmly together by the help of a few rivets or screws. The whole is so completely and stiffly interwoven, and present at every point so strong resistance, that it would rebound like a basket, from the most violent shock or concussion, unbroken, and it would appear impossible to break, rack or loosen it by upsetting, or any ordinary accident. The frame of a carriage body, calculated to hold six persons built in the above manner has been found to weigh only 25 pounds, less than one quarter of the weight of the common panneled body; and when finished, the difference between the weight of the old and new bodies is from three fourths to four fifths less, or the weight of from two to three persons, in favor to the latter.—*Albany paper.*

Legislature of Maryland.

From the Carrolltonian printed at Annapolis on Wednesday last.

PATAPSCO BRIDGE.

On Thursday last, upon the second reading of the bill granting permission to Messrs. Krebs and Cromwell to erect a Bridge near the lower Ferry, an animated discussion arose in the House of Delegates. Amongst the number who took a part in the debate were Messrs. Linthicum and Wells of Anne-Arundel, who spoke in opposition to the bill. Mr. Steuart of the same county advocated its passage with cogent arguments, delivered in clear and convincing terms. Mr. McMahon of Baltimore, followed on the same side, when Mr. Donoho, of Somerset county, rose and disclosed his views upon the matter; he depicted the glaring defects of the proposition as contained in the pending bill, and concluded by suggesting amendments which were readily accepted by Mr. McMahon, the chairman and reporter of the measure, after which the question was taken, and the bill passed by a large majority.

Annapolis, Feb. 2nd.

The committee on ways and means have made a lengthy report, by which it appears that the views of the committe correspond exactly with the report of the Treasurer of the Western Shore, as to the probable condition of the Treasury at the end of the ensuing fiscal year—showing a deficiency of $90,000 to be provided for. We hope the wisdom of the present Legislature will devise and adopt sufficient measures to obviate this evil and prevent its recurrence.

They further show, that an annual deficit of upwards of $60,000 would be the necessary consequence of remaining under the existing state of affairs.

To obviate this the committee propose some retrenchments in the expenses of the government and additional taxes.

Under the idea of retrenchments, they propose a reduction of per diem allowance to members of the Legislature—the abolishment of the Eastern Shore Treasury and Land Office, establishments, and the offices of State's Agents. In lieu of the latter, they propose a new officer to be placed at the head of the Treasury, as Comptroller thereof. The salary proposed for the Comptroller we have not ascertained.

In aid of the revenue, the committee propose to resort, 1st, to a tax on sales at auction—2nd, a further sum is proposed to be exacted for licenses of different kinds—such as those to ordinary keepers, retailers, &c. &c.—3d, a general assessment of all kinds of property, including funds, stocks, merchandize, &c. &c. with real property, and a tax to be levied upon the whole.

The bill for the election of State Senators by the people, which passed the H. of D, by a vote of two to one, has been negatived in the Senate—Ayes 2, nays 11.

Mr. Teackle, from the select committee has reported resolutions relative to the further prosecution of the State's claim for interest due on the advances made to the United States during the late war, which contemplates the appointment of an agent to attend and obtain the allowance from Congress.

Mr. Hooper has reported a bill to alter the time of meeting of the General Assembly and for other purposes. The bill provides that the time of the meeting of the general assembly, shall be on the first Monday of November, in each and every year, instead of the last Monday in December as is now prescribed. The second section enacts, that the governor shall be chosen on the second Monday of November in the same manner as now prescribed. The third section enacts, that all annual appointments of civil officers shall be made in the fourth week of November, as the constitution now directs.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Friday, January 25.

Mr. Dennis presented the petition of William A Schoolfield, of Somerset county, praying that a law may be passed requiring the judge of the land office for the eastern shore to direct the register thereof to supply an omission in an escheat warrant issued and executed in relation to certain land therein mentioned, and to issue a patent thereof to the petitioner; and the petition of Joseph Handy of said county, counter thereto; which were severally referred to Messrs. Dennis, Teackle and Donoho.

Saturday, January 26.

By Mr. Donoho, An act to repeal a part of the act of December session 1820, chapter 24, so far as the same relates to the waters of Nanticoke river. And,

An act to provide for the valuation and condemnation of water at the mouth of Windsor's creek, in Somerset county, for the erection and establishment of a tide mill. And,

By Mr. Hitch, An act to Authorize George Parker, senior, to remove a negro boy from the state of Deleware to this state.

Mr. Teackle reported a bill, entitled, An act to revive an act passed at November session 1811, chapter 153, and to repeal an act passed at December session 1826, chapter 114, concerning the town of Salisbury, in Somerset and Worcester counties; which was read the first, and, by a special order, the second time, considered and passed without amendment

Tuesday, January 29.

The speaker communicated to the house, a report from the collector of Somerset county, transmitted in obedience to the act of assembly, passed at the last session thereof, entitled, An act to assertain the number of deaf and dumb of this state, (chapter 255,) containing an account of the number ascertained in said county; which was referred to the committee on education.

The petition of the lumber dealers of the city of Baltimore, counter to the petition of sundry citizens of the state of New York, praying that no such alteration in the inspection of lumber, as was prayed for by the lumber merchants of the city of Baltimore at the last session, may be made, and remonstrating against the unfair and unlawful practices of the lumber inspectors of Baltimore, presented by Mr. Thomas of Cecil, on the 16th instant; referred to the committee to whom was referred the petition to which this is counter.

By Mr. Hitch, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to amend and reduce into one the several acts of assembly relating to the public roads in Worcester county, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, chapter 110.

The bill reported by Mr Hitch, entitled, An act to authorize George Parker, senior, to remove a negro boy from the state of Deleware to this state;

The bill reported by Mr. Donoho, entitled, An act to provide for the valuation and condemnation of water at the mouth of Windsor's creek, in Somerset county, for the erection and establishment of a tide mill;

The bill reported by Mr. Donoho, entitled, An act to repeal a part of the act of December session 1820, chapter 24, so far as the same relates to the waters of Nanticoke river, was also taken up for consideration, read the second time, and will not pass.

Wednesday, January 30.

Mr. Donoho offered the following order for consideration, which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Ordered, That it is the privilege, and bounden duty, of every member of this house, to propose and originate such measures as he may conceive to be conducive to the best interest of the good people of this state, and that orders tending to abridge the privilege, or restrict the exercise of that duty, are in their nature hostile to the general welfare, and ought not to be allowed—Ordered, That the order, adopted on the 19th day of the present month, requiring the printer of public bills to exhibit an account of the cost of printing, and the proper names of the reports of such bills, for publication in the journals, without inserting at the same time, the proper committee from whom the same had emanated, is calculated to abridge the privileges, and restrict the exercise of useful labor in legislation; that the said order is furthermore, a departure from ancient usage, imprecedented, unnecessary, and a wanton waste of public money, the same is therefore, hereby recinded and annulled.

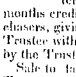
Ordered, That the good people of this state are entitled to a full and fair exposition of the proceedings of their delegates in this house; that the views and reasons of all committees, upon public matters referred to them, should be set forth as heretofore, and that orders, calculated to suppress or withhold any information necessary to a correct understanding of measures under consideration, are inconsistent with the rights of members, and repugnant to free and untrammelled legislation—that the order adopted on the 21st day of the present month, prohibiting reports upon leaves granted, or petitions referred, from their accustomed entry upon the journals, is calculated to conceal or withhold, from all succeeding legislatures, a fair view of the reason and motives which actuated their predecessors—that, the effect of such concealment may operate to the great injury of the public interest. The further continuance of the said order is therefore, unwise and inexpedient, and the same is hereby rescinded and annulled.

On motion by Mr. M'Mahon, it was Ordered, That the committee on internal improvement be authorized and requested to invite the attendance before said committee, of the president of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, and of the chief engineers under whose direction the surveys of said company have been conducted, for the purpose of communicating to said committee such information as they may possess relative to the practicability, and probable location, cost and results of said road, and the comparative advantages of that mode of improvement, and such as the said committee may deem proper and pertinent to the subjects of enquiry referred to the consideration of said committee under an order of this house of 21st inst. relative to the subscription of the stock in said company reserved to the state.

Mr. Hitch reported a bill, to authorize Avra Melvin, of Worcester, to remove certain slaves from Virginia to this state, which was read the 1st time and ordered to lie on the table.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, passed at November Term, 1827, will be offered at public sale to the highest and best bidder, part of a tract of land called 'Deer Park,' containing 562½ acres, more or less, the property of Arnold E. Waters, (minor.) This land is situated near Pocomoke



river, in Somerset county; it is well timbered, and has excellent buildings.—The terms of sale will be, twelve months credit, the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond or bonds to the Trustee with security, to be approved by the Trustee.

Sale to take place at Mr. Long's Tavern, in the town of Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 12th of February next, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

JAMES WILSON, Trustee.

Jan. 22, 1828. k

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Jan. 15, 1828.

§§§§§§§§§§ ON application of Nath'l §§SEAL.§§ Dixon, adm. [illegible]v. a. of Thos. §§§§§§§§§§ Jenkins, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that he give the notice required by law, for the creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week, for three weeks, in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Jenkins—late of Somerset county, deceased,—all persons having claims again t the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of July, 1828.—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of January, 1828.

NATHANIEL DIXON, Adm'r. of T. Jenkins, dec'd.

Jan. 22, 1828. k

We had received the annexed interesting address for insertion in our last paper, but for want of room were obliged to defer its publication till to-day.

ADDRESS OF THE COLONISTS

To the Free People of Colour in the United States.

The following, will doubtless be perused with very deep and general interests, especially by those to whom it is addressed. The opinions of this class of persons are becoming very favourable to Colonization; the number already anxious to emigrate exceeds the means possessed by the Society for their removal; and statements like those now communicated by the Colonists themselves, cannot fail to increase this number tenfold.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Monrovia, held at the Court-House on the 27th day of August, 1827, for the purpose of considering the expediency of uniting in an address to the coloured people of the United States, John H. Folkins, Esq., in the chair—It was

Resolved, That a committee of four persons be appointed, to frame a circular address to be published in the United States, for the better information of the people of color in that country respecting the state of this Colony, and the condition of the settlers—and

That Captains James C. Barbour and L. Devany, W. L. Weaver, Esq., and the Rev. C. M. Waring and Geo. R. McGill, be the committee to prepare, and report the said address, on Tuesday the 4th day of September next.

Tuesday, Sept 4th, 1827.

The forenamed committee reported the following address, which was adopted and ordered to be transmitted to the United States, and there published for the information of that country.

(CIRCULAR.)

As much speculation and uncertainty continues to prevail among the people of color in the United States, respecting our situation and prospects in Africa; and many misrepresentations have been put in circulation there, of a nature slanderous to *us*, and in their effects injurious to *them*; we feel it our duty by a true statement of our circumstances, to endeavour to correct them.

The first consideration which caused our voluntary removal to this country, and the object which we still regard with the deepest concern, is liberty—liberty, in the sober, simple, but complete sense of the word—not a licentious liberty—nor a liberty without government—or which should place us without the restraint of salutary laws. But that liberty of speech, action, and conscience, which distinguishes the free enfranchised citizens of a free state. We did not enjoy that freedom in our native country: and, from causes, which as respects our selves, we shall soon forget forever; we were certain it was not there attainable for ourselves or our children. This, then, being the first object of our pursuit in coming to Africa, is probably the first subject on which you will ask for information. And we must truly declare to you, that our expectations and hopes in this respect, have been realized. Our Constitution secures to us, so far as our condition allows, "all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the citizens of the United States;" and these rights and these privileges are ours. We are proprieters of the soil we live on; and possess the rights of freeholders. Our suffrages, and, what is of more importance, our sentiments and our opinions have their due weight in the government we live under. Our laws are altogether our own: they grew out of our circumstances; are framed for our exclusive benefit, and administered either by officers of our own appointment, or such as possess our confidence. We have a judiciary, chosen from among ourselves; we serve as jurors in the trial of others; and are liable to be tried only by juries of our fellow-citizens, ourselves. We have all that is meant by *liberty of conscience.* The time and mode of worshipping God, as prescribed us in his word, and dictated by our conscience, we are not only free to follow, but are protected in following.

Forming a community of our own, in the land of our forefathers; having the commerce and soil and resources of the country at our disposal; we know nothing of that debasing inferiority with which our very color stamped us in America; there is nothing here to create the feeling on our part; nothing to cherish the feeling of superiority in the minds of foreigners who visit us. It is this moral emancipation; this liberation of the mind from worse than iron fetters, that repays us, ten thousand times over, for all it has cost us, and makes us grateful to God and our American patrons for the happy change which has taken place in our situation. We are not so self-complacent as to rest satisfied with our improvement, either as regards our minds or our circumstances. We do not intend to remain stationary. Far from it. But we certainly feel ourselves for the first time, in a state to improve either to any purpose. The burden is gone from our shoulders: we now breathe and move freely—and know not (in surveying your present state) for which to pity you most, the empty name of liberty, which you endeavour to content yourselves with in a country that is not yours; or the delusion which makes you hope for ampler privileges in that country hereafter. Tell us; which is the white man, who, with a prudent regard to his own character, can associate with one of you on terms of equality? Ask *us*, which is the white man who would decline such association with one of our number whose intellectual and moral qualities are not an objection? To both these questions we unhesitatingly make the same answer:—There is no such white man.

We solicit none of you to emigrate to this country; for we know not who among you prefers rational independence, and the honest respect of his fellow-men, to that mental sloth and careless poverty, which you already possess, and your children will inherit after you in America. But if your views and aspirations rise a degree higher—if your minds are not as servile as your present condition—we can decide the question at once; and with confidence say, that you will bless the day, and your children after you, when you determined to become citizens of Liberia.

But we do not hold this language on the blessing of liberty, for the purpose of consoling ourselves for the sacrifice of health, or the suffering of want, in consequence of our removal to Africa. We enjoy health after a few months' residence in the country, as uniformly, and in as perfect a degree, as we possessed that blessing in our native country. And a distressing scarcity of provisions or any of the comforts of life, has for the last two years been entirely unknown, even to the poorest persons in this community. On these points there are, and have been, much misconception, and some malicious misrepresentations in the United States.

We have nearly all suffered from sickness, and of the earliest emigrants, a large proportion fell in the arduous attempt to lay the foundation of the Colony. But are they the only persons whose lives have been lost in the cause of human liberty, or sacrificed to the welfare of their fellow men?—Several out of every ship's company, have within the last four years been carried off by sickness, caused by the change of climate. And death occasionally takes a victim from our number, without any regard at all to the time of his residence in this country. But we never hope by leaving America, to escape the common lot of mortals—the necessity of death, to which the just appointment of Heaven consigns us. But we do not expect to live as long, and pass this life with as little sickness as yourselves.

The true character of the African climate is not well understood in other countries. Its inhabitants are as robust, as healthy, as long lived, to say the least, as those of any other country. Nothing like an epidemic has ever appeared in this Colony; nor can we learn from the natives, that the calamity of a sweeping sickness ever yet visited this part of the continent. But the change from a temperate to a tropical country is a great one—too great not to affect the health more or less—and in the cases of old people and very young children, it often causes death. In the early years of the Colony, want of good houses, the great fatigues, and dangers of the settlers, their irregular mode of living, and their hardships and discouragements they met with, greatly helped the other cause of sickness, which prevailed to an alarming extent, and was attended with great mortality. But we look back to these times as to a season of trial long past, and nearly forgotten. Our houses and circumstances are now comfortable—and for the last two or three years, not one person in forty from the middle and the southern states, has died from the change of the climate. The disastrous fate of the company of settlers who came from Boston in the Brig Vine eighteen months ago, is an exception to the common lot of emigrants; and the causes of it ought to be explained.—Those people left a cold region in the coldest part of winter, and arrived here in the hottest season of our year. Many of them were too old to have survived long in any country. They most imprudently neglected the prescriptions of our very successful physician, the Rev: Lot Carey, who has great experience and great skill in the fevers of the country, and depended on medicines brought with them, which could not fail to prove injurious.—And in consequence of all these unfortunate circumstances, there sufferings were severe; and many died.—But we are not apprehensive that a similar calamity will befall any future emigrants, except under similar disadvantages.

People now arriving, have comfortable houses to receive them; will enjoy the regular attendance of a physician in the slight sickness that may await them; will be surrounded and attended by healthy and happy people, who have borne the effects of the climate, who will encourage and fortify them against that despondency, which alone, has carried off several in the first years of the Colony.

But you may say, that even health and freedom, as good as they are, are dearly paid for, when they cost you the common comforts of life, and expose your wives and children to famine and all the evils of want and poverty. We do not dispute the soundness of this conclusion neither—but we utterly deny that it has any application to the people of Liberia.

Away with all the false notions that are circulating about the barrenness of this country—they are the observations of such ignorant or designing men, as would injure both it and you. A more fertile soil, and productive country, so far as it is cultivated, there is not, we believe, on the face of the earth. Its hills and its plains, are covered with a verdure which never fades; the productions of nature keep on in their growth through all the seasons of the year. Even the natives of the country, almost without farming tools, without skill, and with very little labor, make more grain and vegetables than they can consume, and often more than they can sell.

Cattle, swine, fowls, ducks, goats and sheep, thrive without feeding, and require no other care, than to keep them from straying. Cotton, coffee, indigo and sugar-cane, are all the spontaneous growth of our forests, and may be cultivated, at pleasure, to any extent, by such as are disposed. The same may be said of rice, indian corn, guinea corn, millet, and too many species of fruits and vegetables to be enumerated. Add to all this, we have no dreary winter here, for one half of the year to consume the productions of the other half. Nature is constantly renewing herself—and constantly pouring her treasures all the year round, into the laps of the industrious. We could say on this subject more, but we are afraid of exciting too highly the hopes of the imprudent.—Such persons we think will do well to keep their rented cellars, and earn their twenty-five cents a day, at the wheel barrow, in the commercial towns of America; and stay where they are. It is only the industrious and virtuous that we can point to independence and plenty, and happiness in this country. Such people are nearly sure to attain in a very few years, to a style of comfortable living, which they may in vain hope for in the United States. And however short we may come of this character ourselves, it is only a due acknowledgement of the bounty of Divine Providence, to say, that we generally enjoy the good things of this life to our entire satisfaction.

Our trade and commerce is chiefly confined to the coast, to the interior parts of the continent, and to foreign vessels. It is already valuable and fast increasing. It is carried on in the productions of the country, consisting of rice, palm oil, ivory, tortoise shell, dye woods, gold, hides, wax, and a small amount of coffee; and it brings us in return, the products and manufactures of the four quarters of the world. Seldom, indeed, is our harbor clear of European and American shipping; and the bustle and thronging of our streets, show something, already, of the activity of the smaller seaports of the United States.

Mechanics of nearly every trade are carrying on their various occupations—their wages are high, and a large number would be sure of constant and profitable employment.

Not a child, or youth in the Colony, but is provided with an appropriate school. We have a numerous public Library and a Court-House, Meeting-House, School-House and fortifications sufficient, or nearly so, for the Colony in its present state.

Our houses are constructed of the same materials, and finished in the same style as in the towns of America. We have abundance of good building stone, shells for lime, and clay of an excellent quality for bricks. Timber is plentiful of various kinds, and fit for all the different purposes of building and fencing.

Truly we have a goodly heritage; and if there is any thing lacking in the character or condition of the people of this Colony, it never can be charged to the account of the country: it must be the fruit of our own mismanagement or slothfulness, or vices. But from these evils we confide in Him, to whom we are indebted for all our blessings, to preserve us. It is the topic of our weekly and daily thanksgiving to Almighty God, both in public and in private, and he knows with what sincerity,—that we were ever conducted by his providence to this shore. Such great favors in so short a time, and mixed with so few trials, are to be ascribed to nothing but his special blessings. This we acknowledge. We only want the gratitude which such signal favors call for. Nor are we willing to close this paper without adding a heart felt testimonial of the deep obligations we owe to our American patrons—and best earthly benefactors; whose wisdom pointed us to this home of our nation; and whose active and persevering benevolence enabled us to reach it.—Judge, then, of the feelings with which we hear the motives and the doings of the Colonization Society traduced—and that, too, by men too ignorant to know what that Society has accomplished; too weak to look through its plans and intentions; or too dishonest to acknowledge either. But, without pretending to any prophetic sagacity, we can certainly predict to that Society, the ultimate triumph of their hopes and labors; and disappointment and defeat to all who oppose them. Men may theorize, and speculate about their plans in America, but there can be no speculation here. The cheerful abodes of civilization and happiness which are scattered over this verdant mountain—the flourishing settlements which are spreading around it—the sound of Christian instructions and scenes of Christian worship, which are heard and seen in this land of brooding pagan darkness—a thousand contented freemen united in founding a new Christian Empire, happy themselves, and the instruments of happiness to others: every object, every individual, is an argument, is demonstration, of the wisdom and the goodness of the plan of Colonization.

Where is the argument that shall refute facts like these?—And where is the man hardy enough to deny them?

[COMMUNICATED.]

OBITUARY.

DIED, on the 18th ult. at the residence of her father-in-law, Mrs. JULIANA M. I. JONES, (wife of the Rev. Wm. G. H. Jones, of the Episcopal Church,) aged 22 years and 2 days. Death had early marked this amiable woman as his victim. But by the power of the religion of Jesus she talked of his approach with calmness, and looked upon him as the messenger of eternal peace. A few days before her departure she exclaimed—"Oh! that it was over. O that I was with my dear Saviour." It is a source of incalculable comfort to her bereaved husband, that he has the hope of meeting her, where there will be no more sorrows, nor painful separation. Here is the consolation of religion. Here is one of the blessings of the Gospel.

May the young female especially derive instruction from this melancholy lesson. The rose of health once bloomed on the cheek of this estimable young woman. But alas! it has faded! it is dead! How soon, my tender young friend, may this be thy lot? Prepare then for death, " for at such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh."

Mrs. Jones has left a husband and infant daughter to bear the miseries of an unfriendly world. Long, long, Juliana, will thy memory be enshrined in the affections of a bereaved husband and lamenting friends.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans Court of Somerset County, will be sold at public sale, on Wednesday the 27th instant, at the late residence of Harry Wilson, deceased—all the PERSONAL ESTATE of said Wilson. Sale to commence at the hour of ten o'clock.

The terms of sale will be made known on the day aforesaid, by

GEORGE HOPKINS, Adm'r.

Feb. 5, 1828. z

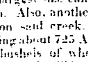
NOTICE.

THE Creditors of WILLIAM REDISH are hereby notified to attend in Somerset County Court on the first Saturday after the third Monday of May term next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the benefits of the insolvent laws of Maryland, shall not be extended to said petitioner.

Feb. 5, 1828. k

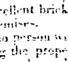
Valuable Property at Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM situated on the north side of Wicomico Creek, Somerset county,



Md. late the residence of Benjamin Dashiell, deceased, and known by the name of *Dashiell's Lot.* Vessels of the largest size can come up to this farm. Also, another tract of land lying on said creek. The whole comprising about 725 Acres. He has sown 90 bushels of wheat on the above lands which will be sold with the property.

He also wishes to sell a tract of land now the residence of Mr. Levin Ballard, senior, known by the name of *Moore & Canst*, situated on Menokin river, between the farms of Col. Wm. Jones and Dr. J. King.



This tract contains about 140 acres—and, besides other improvements, there is an excellent brick house erected on the premises.

As no person will purchase without viewing the property a further description is deemed unnecessary—and for other particulars please apply to

L. W. BALLARD.

Dec. 18, 1827. 8d

CALAMITOUS EVENT. A house situated upon the hill, in Ithaca, N.Y. occupied by Mr. John Welling, was burned down on the evening of the 9th ult. and three of his children perished in the flames, and a fourth was so badly burned that it expired the next morning. The parents were absent on a visit. On their return, their attention was attracted by the light of their own dwelling in flames—the father rushed forward, entered through a window, but was able to rescue but one of his children alive, to tell of the heart-rending cries of the remainder, and then expire.

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Jan. 15th, 1828.

§§§§§§§§§§ ON application of Levin §§SEAL.§§ Tyler, Executor, of Samuel §§§§§§§§§§ Milbourne, late of Somerset county, dec'd. it is ordered by the Court, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Milbourne, late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 24th of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th of Jan., 1828.

LEVIN TYLER, Executor of S. Milbourne, dec'd.

Jan. 22, 1828. k

BILL IN EQUITY

IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT—Also Supplemental Bill, &c.

Henry Hyland, Levin L. Waters and Eliza his wife

vs.

Levin D. Jones, Hiram Jones, Eleanor Jones, John Jones, Henry Jones, Charles Jones, and Alfred Jones, children and heirs at law of Charles Jones, (dec'd.) and George Jones and Robert Jones, Executors of the said Charles, dec'd.

THE Bill in this cause states that the complainant, Henry Hyland, sold to the said Charles Jones, deceased, in his life time a part of a tract of land situated in said county called *Peach Blossom*, for a large sum of money, to wit: the sum of six hundred and two dollars and twenty-five cents, and that the said Charles, deceased, gave his bill obligatory for the same to the complainant Henry—that the said complainant, Henry, hath assigned the same to the complainant Eliza—and that no part of the purchase money hath been paid—the supplemental bill states that since the filing of the original bill the complainant hath intermarried with the complainant Levin L. Waters. The bills further state that the said Charles Jones, deceased, hath died having first made his will in due form and appointed the defendants George Jones and Robert Jones his executors of said will, who have taken upon themselves the execution of the same, and that he has left as his heirs and devisees all of the other defendants above named his children. The bill further states that his personal estate is insufficient to pay his debts, and that the same will be entirely absorbed by judgements rendered against the said Charles, deceased, in his life time, and claims of preference. The object therefore of the bill, is, to obtain a sale of the said tract of land called *Peach Blossom*—that is the interest which the said Charles, deceased, had in the same at the time of his death, and which was devised to his said children or which descended to them, and the proceeds of sale applied to the payment of the said debt—The bills also state that the said defendant Eleanor doth not reside in the state of Maryland or within the reach of the process of Somerset County Court. It is therefore this seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty eight, Ordered, that the complainants give notice to the said Eleanor by publication of a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in the town of Princess-Anne—that she be and appear in Somerset county Court on the first Wednesday after the third Monday of May next, in person or by solicitor, to shew cause why a decree should not be passed as prayed by this bill—And it is further ordered that the first publication of said copy of this order in said paper shall be at least four months before the said first Wednesday after the third Monday of May next, and shall be continued once a week in said paper for at least three successive weeks.

WILLIAM TINGLE.

Test. GEO. HANDY, Clk.

Jan. 15, 1828 9z

THE PARTERRE.

VARIETY unfolds into the mind a relish for the useful and the sweet.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Dear Sir,

The Gospel of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, may find, tho' the medium of your weekly sheet, access to some who rarely frequent churches, but who will never fail to read their newspaper. It is a gladly solemn sound—a message of the last importance to the guilty race of Adam. It proclaims peace, pardon and eternal life, to every sinner who repents and forsakes his sins and turns to God, for salvation. It is a plan of rich, free and unmerited grace. Grace devised—Grace exercised—to Grace shall the triumphant song be sung by the multitude of sinners who have washed their garments and made them white in the blood of the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world. This ever blessed Person of the adorable Trinity spilt his own blood to buy the pardon of our guilt—and He everlives to intercede for His people at His Father's right hand. Thence, at the appointed day, known only to Himself, "shall He come to judge the quick and the dead." The graves shall open to resign the dead of all generations, and the vast multitude shall be all judged to Heaven or to Hell by the voice of the Almighty—and Eternity be spent in bliss ineffable, or in woe intolerable.

"Think, O my soul, on that dread day,
When this incensed God—
Shall shake the earth and rend the sky
And fling His wrath abroad."

Yet multitudes who profess to believe the Gospel true—and that there is a Heaven and a Hell, live on, most thoughtlessly and wickedly, notwithstanding. They are living at war with their consciences and with their God, and what can they expect but a wretched death and an undone Eternity? Oh! that they were wise and would consider this—that they would repent! What can the profane—the drunken—the lewd and scandalous profligate expect, but the vengeance of the Lord, if he repents not and that speedily? What can the idle and the Sabbath breaking multitudes expect for their breach of the 4th commandment? What can the unbelieving, who reject the Word of God, and deny the Lord that bought them expect but exemplary punishment, for their inexcusable unbelief? In short, what can any promise themselves, if they will live in sin and folly—and will never come to the irksome and unpalatable task of penitent reflection for their sin against God? They must expect "everlasting banishment from the presence of the Lord and from the glory of His Power." Oh! let them flee from the wrath to come! J. M.

SELECTED FOR THE PARTERRE.

FLORIAN AND ELLEN,

Or the Lily of the Manor.

FOUNDED ON FACT.

If ever beauty stole the heart away,
Enchantress, it would fly to meet thy smile;
Moments would seem by thee a summer day,
And all around thee an Elysian isle.

Ellen, the Lily of the Manor, was the only surviving descendant of the ancient and noble family of the Laird of Glencairn. Sixteen summers of uninterrupted felicity had passed by, and the wild and sportive child was transformed into the timid, retiring, yet graceful woman. That form of sylphlike delicacy had now more fully expanded, yet still retained its symmetrical elegance—those dark ringlets still flowed unconfined on her snowy bosom—her large and piercing eye, beaming in liquid brightness expressed every feeling of a lofty soul. Her cheek was fair as the spotless flower, whose name she bore; save when the glow of exertion or emotion tinged its pure surface with a blush soft and delicate as the leaf of the exotic rose.—Never had my eyes rested on a being more perfect, or more majestically beautiful than was Ellen of Glencairn, when habited in the dark plaid of her own native Caledonian Mountains.—Deep and passionate were the feelings of her enthusiastic mind, wild and unrestrained her youthful gaiety. The same eye that now pensively watched the decline of the sun, or followed, with admiring gaze, the silent and undeviating course of the silver orb of night, would, at the well known voice of friendship, glance bright and sparkling in the exuberance of joyous animation. From the lowly cottage of the peasant to the proud castle of the nobleman, the name of Ellen was alike revered and beloved. Though surrounded by a crowd of suitors, attracted by the united charms of wealth and beauty, the heart of the Lily of the Manor remained serene and calm in the exercise of friendship. They came and passed away as the fleeting shadows of a dream; and were as soon forgotten. The following summer, however, introduced a stranger to the house of Glencairn, and a lover of no common order to the beauteous Ellen. Fascinating in his appearance, and with manners pursuasively eloquent, Florian Estrado entwined his image round the heart of the youthful maiden. She loved him with a woman's love—true, deep, and devotedly. He too loved,

"But pure as the dew-drop that sits on the flower,
The affection that glowed in his breast,
As pure as the sunbeam just seen thro' the shower.
As pure as the waters of Jordan that hour,
Its stream by the Saviour was pressed."

They were united, and if there was on earth a being worthy of Scotland's sweetest flower, it was the virtuous Florian. Estrado was a native of the isle of St. Domingo, and though educated in the enervating ease of a tropical climate, was courageous, generous, and of a truly noble mind. But fortune has been said to war with merit to a life of freedom and honor, separate from him.—He succeeded in calming the turbulent grief of Florian, and restoring his mind to composure. It was early on a Sabbath evening they landed on our hospitable shore. The chiming of the bells for evening service soothed the lonely heart of Estrado. As he passed the church, the congregation dispersed and alarmed him, until at last, in the frenzy of despair and grief, he formed the resolution of leaving the wife of his bosom, together with her unconscious infant and flying to the relief of his distressed relatives. Short, yet painful was the struggle, but filial piety overcame even the tenderest emotions of his lovely Ellen. "I go," he said, "but he who rules yon heavens will preserve my love, and thy prayers, sweet Lily, will interpose as an invulnerable shield to the bosom of thy soldier." With these words he consigned her fainting form into the arms of the attendants, and departed from the home of peace and love, to join his countrymen on the field of battle. Too well has the pen of history recorded the tragic events of that unequal strife. Suffice it to observe, that when the din of arms had ceased, and the defeated and scattered remains of the vanquished had sought refuge in concealment, a proclamation was issued through out the isle, that revenge was satisfied, and offering mercy to the vanquished. Those who desired security and peace, were to assemble on a certain day in the principal square, there to receive pledges, (or tickets as they were termed,) of pardon. Accordingly at an early hour on the day appointed, hundreds assembled, and among the rest the father and sister of Estrado. It was long before the pride of the old man could stoop to supplicate, as it were, life and mercy at the hands of such beings. But when he turned his eyes on the pale and drooping being depending on him, the look of patient resignation he there met, caused him to yield to the persuasion of Florian, and, with the youthful Madeline, seek the place of pardon. After the delivery of tickets, it was concluded, they should both return with Florian to the blessed land of Scottish freedom. But alas! too sanguine man, trusting and noble thyself, thou dream'st not of treachery in another! How sweetly did fancy paint, and thy glowing tongue describe, the happiness attendant on thy home. The day of peace arrives, but instead of the expected mercy, assassination and death awaited them; instead of the security of life and peace, the spear and battle-implements were raised against their defenceless breasts. The youthful head of innocence, and the hoary one of age, shared the blow of death. Manly truth and female loveliness fell alike under the murderous hand of savage barbarity. Not one of all that crowded square escaped. Where late was heard the busy hum of expectation, was now the solemn silence of death. The loving and beloved ones were no more. The gay, the gallant, the beautiful, and the witty, were all thrown together in one mangled and lifeless heap. The golden ringlets and raven tresses of beauty were soiled with dust, covered, and disguised with the congealed blood of many a fellow sufferer. At last the carnage was staid, the victors paused from their work of devastation, and sounding the bugle departed to triumph and to defeat. In the intermediate time Florian was concealed in the hold of a vessel lying at the mouth of the harbor, anxiously awaiting their return. At length a footstep was heard, and a voice calling on Florian to ascend.—It was Miguel who, formerly a slave in the house of Estrado, was now an officer in the army of the victorious enemy. Fondness for Florian had induced him at the hazard of his life, to save the only being his soul loved.—He communicated to him in almost breathless haste, the direful tidings of the massacre. With a scream of agony Florian received the news, and in voiced vengeance on his foes. Suffering the first tumult of grief to subside, Miguel calmly pronounced the words "your wife!" They acted as a charm to the heart of Florian.—Starting in perturbation from his trance of grief, he cried wildly, "heaven shield Ellen, widowed Ellen!" and sunk prostrate on the ground. The arm of the sable warrior sustained his drooping head; the hand of the once despised slave administered restoration to the fainting white man. "Thou has treated me," he said "as a fellow being, not as a wild beast. Thou has comforted me in many a dark hour, and now Miguel repays his debt of gratitude.—Miguel shall stay with thee and console thee; and wherever thou goest, my master, thy slave shall follow thee." The vessel on whose deck they then were, was bound for New York, and intended to sail immediately. Already the anchor was weighed, the sails fluttered on the breeze, all hands were busy, and, at intervals was heard the coarse voice of the captain, crying to his men to "bear off." Already had they cleared the land, when the wretched Florian unveiled his eyes to a consciousness of his misery. Miguel still attended him; the faithful Miguel, who preferred comforting and soothing his mortals, and Paradise is not found on earth. Shortly after the union of Florian and the heiress of Glencairn, the rebellion commenced in the cherished home of his infancy, where still resided an aged father and a beloved sister. Exaggerated accounts every day met his bewildered eye.—Report with her thousand tongues on every side distracted and alarmed him, until at last, in the frenzy of despair and grief, he formed the resolution of leaving the wife of his bosom, together with her unconscious infant and flying to the relief of his distressed relatives. Short, yet painful was the struggle, but filial piety overcame even the tenderest emotions of his lovely Ellen. "I go," he said, "but he who rules yon heavens will preserve my love, and thy prayers, sweet Lily, will interpose as an invulnerable shield to the bosom of thy soldier." With these words he consigned her fainting form into the arms of the attendants, and departed from the home of peace and love, to join his countrymen on the field of battle. Too well has the pen of history recorded the tragic events of that unequal strife. Suffice it to observe, that when the din of arms had ceased, and the defeated and scattered remains of the vanquished had sought refuge in concealment, a proclamation was issued through out the isle, that revenge was satisfied, and offering mercy to the vanquished. Those who desired security and peace, were to assemble on a certain day in the principal square, there to receive pledges, (or tickets as they were termed,) of pardon. Accordingly at an early hour on the day appointed, hundreds assembled, and among the rest the father and sister of Estrado. It was long before the pride of the old man could stoop to supplicate, as it were, life and mercy at the hands of such beings. But when he turned his eyes on the pale and drooping being depending on him, the look of patient resignation he there met, caused him to yield to the persuasion of Florian, and, with the youthful Madeline, seek the place of pardon. After the delivery of tickets, it was concluded, they should both return with Florian to the blessed land of Scottish freedom. But alas! too sanguine man, trusting and noble thyself, thou dream'st not of treachery in another! How sweetly did fancy paint, and thy glowing tongue describe, the happiness attendant on thy home. The day of peace arrives, but instead of the expected mercy, assassination and death awaited them; instead of the security of life and peace, the spear and battle-implements were raised against their defenceless breasts. The youthful head of innocence, and the hoary one of age, shared the blow of death. Manly truth and female loveliness fell alike under the murderous hand of savage barbarity. Not one of all that crowded square escaped. Where late was heard the busy hum of expectation, was now the solemn silence of death. The loving and beloved ones were no more. The gay, the gallant, the beautiful, and the witty, were all thrown together in one mangled and lifeless heap. The golden ringlets and raven tresses of beauty were soiled with dust, covered, and disguised with the congealed blood of many a fellow sufferer. At last the carnage was staid, the victors paused from their work of devastation, and sounding the bugle departed to triumph and to defeat. In the intermediate time Florian was concealed in the hold of a vessel lying at the mouth of the harbor, anxiously awaiting their return. At length a footstep was heard, and a voice calling on Florian to ascend.—It was Miguel who, formerly a slave in the house of Estrado, was now an officer in the army of the victorious enemy. Fondness for Florian had induced him at the hazard of his life, to save the only being his soul loved.—He communicated to him in almost breathless haste, the direful tidings of the massacre. With a scream of agony Florian received the news, and invoked vengeance on his foes. Suffering the first tumult of grief to subside, Miguel calmly pronounced the words "your wife!" They acted as a charm to the heart of Florian.—Starting in wild frenzy

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, FEB. 12, 1828.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

It will be seen from the following extract from the Liverpool Chronicle of the 8th of December, that Snelson, the late Teller of the Petersburg bank, has been arrested at Liverpool:

Successful Pursuit.—[illegible] the Discount Office of the Bank of Virginia, having absconded, on the 21st October, with about 40,000 dollars, chiefly in Virginia bank notes, of $100 each, and bills upon some houses in Liverpool, was traced through the United States to Quebec, where he took his passage on board the Mary Cumming, bound to this port, which sailed on the 2nd Nov. 12 hours before his pursuer reached that place. Notices of these circumstances with copies of a handbill describing his person and offering a reward of $500 for his apprehension and safe delivery to the jailor of the town of Petersburg, from which he had absconded, were forwarded hither by a vessel which sailed from Quebec on the 3d November, and arrived here on Saturday, as also from New York, by the packet ship Leeds, which arrived here on Sunday, and Canada, which arrived on Tuesday; in the latter of which one of the Directors of the Bank came as a passenger. Boughey and Roberts the police officers, were accordingly directed to look out for the arrival of the Mary Cumming, which they boarded as she was entering the King's Dock Basin, on Wednesday last; and acquainted the delinquent with their errand, received from him about $30-000 in notes and bills, being the whole of the stolen property which remained. He also quietly surrendered himself, and expressed his willingness to return to America with the gentleman who had followed him hither.

There is very little political intelligence by the arrival at N. York on the 6th inst. Not a word from Constantinople, or from "the Isles of Greece," more than was published a few weeks since. A few straggling articles, of the old dates, strengthen the impression that the Turks were making warlike preparations.

To a commercial friend, says the New York American, we are indebted for the following *highly important letter* of December 4, from Paris, written by an intelligent man, and entitled to the greatest consideration.

PARIS, 4th Dec. 1827.—I wrote you by the Queen Mab, which sailed yesterday. I take the chance of this reaching Liverpool in time for the packet to communicate to you the important news which has since been received here. *The Grand Sultan has absolutely refused all terms proposed by the three allied powers, and even gone so far as to make the most extravagant demands of them.* The consequence is like to be an immediate war. The bombardment of Constantinople by the combined fleets of the three powers, and the passing of the Pruth by the Russian army may soon be expected.

FROM SMYRNA.—By the brig Phœbe Ann, arrived at New York, which left Smyrna on the 12th November, advices are received from that place to the 10th November. Capt Cooper informs, that considerable alarm existed among the Europeans at that place, who were yet entirely ignorant of the measures the Turkish government would adopt towards them. Eleven sail of British and French men-of-war were in the port, a force sufficient for the protection of their countrymen, many of whom were embarking their property, expecting to be obliged to flee the place. The governor at first prohibited them from removing their effects, but afterwards permitted it to be done. There had been no stipulation on the part of the governor, with the commander of the Aldents as was stated in the last London papers.

The U. S. frigate Constitution was in port, and would remain until the result of the negotiations at Constantipole was known. Several Americans had taken passage in the ship Harriet, which was to sail for this port with the next convoy.

The Phœbe Ann, was captured by a Greek privateer on her outward passage, and carried into Napoli de Malvosie, where the privateer belonged. The owner seeing that the Phœbe Ann was American property, expressed his regret at her capture, and insisted upon giving her up. This the officers of the privateer refused, and after having had a quarrel with the owner carried their prize to another port, took out the cargo, and released the vessel.

Letters from Smyrna say: When the news of the battle of Navarino reached Smyrna, on the 28th of October, a great deal of anxiety was manifested, and the vessels of war in the harbor moved as close as practicable to the shore, and every preparation was made for embarking the European inhabitants in case of any excesses being attempted by the Turks.—The next day the English and French merchants moved most of their property on board, and all made ready to escape. The police, and general good order of the city, was not however disturbed; for an Indian Courier had been immediately despatched to the capital, within a few days by express. We learn that the most admirable good order prevailed there, and that the Divan had assembled to take into consideration what was to be done. Negotiations have been entered into with the Ambassador, and it is confidently hoped that peace will be concluded. Perfect confidence has not, however, been quite restored. The vessels in the harbor are still loaded with goods of the French and English. Piracies are an every day thing, and we are led to believe that the European squadrons may take some steps to put it down, particularly as their treaty turns on that, and for motives of humanity which has caused already the shedding of a great deal of blood which, however, being Turkish, they believed is nothing but meritorious.

From the Morea we are without news for some time past; Ibrahim Pacha, from the last accounts, was laying waste the country; he will be obliged now to evacuate it; the cause of the Greeks is now, probably, gained, and it may be presumed they will be furnished from Europe, with every material for forming some good kind of government, which is most devoutly to be wished.

Extract of a Letter from an officer on board the United States ship Lexington, to one of the Editors of the New York Statesman, dated.

Smyrna, Nov. 8, 1827.

Among other places, I have visited the Plains of Troy, and hope in a few days to explore the Grotto of Antiparos. We shall spend most of the winter here, and as the late Proclamation of the Allied Fleet will probably put an entire stop to the piracies which are now so frequent in this sea, we hope next year to visit the coasts of France and Italy. If one can be entirely contented when away from his country and home, nothing is just now wanting to complete my happiness except a package of letters from my relations & friends. I have now no time to enter into a detail of my adventures; let it suffice that among other acquirements I have become quite an antiquary. Antiquities are all the rage here. You would laugh to see a dozen Midshipmen, who after spending a whole afternoon in hauling what they suppose to be an ancient temple or town, and bringing off a boat load of their precious remains, find themselves, much to their chagrin, in possession of a goodly assortment of the underpinning stones of a wind-mill, or something of equal value. Every old stone is a *Hercules*.

The news of the great naval battle at Navarino arrived here on the 28th. The Christians in the country immediately fled to the city, and those in the city removed with their effects to the wharves, where the English and French men-of-war were drawn up, ready to fire upon the town in case a massacre should take place. For several days great consternation prevailed among the Christians. Great preparations were made by the Turks; the baazars were closed, all business was suspended, and great quantities of military stores collected. As yet, nothing has been attempted, and the alarm has in some measure subsided; fear alone has probably restrained them so long. Despatches have been received by the bashaw from Constantinople, the contents of which are kept secret, and great fears are entertained that as soon as the Grand Seignor shall have completed his preparations, a general massacre of all the Christians will take place. All are now looking anxiously for arrivals from Constantinople Cochrane landed about 3,000 Greeks on the island of Scio. All the Turks except about 400 who shut themselves up in their fortresses, were murdered. The forts still held out.—These are the facts.

Deaths from burning Charcoal. Two coloured persons, man and wife, by the name of Williams, were found dead in their bed, at the house of a Mr. Heath in East-Hartford, on Thursday morning last. Previous to their retiring to rest, they placed a kettle of burning charcoal in the room in which there was no fire-place, which was undoubtedly the cause of their death.

The Philadelphia Aurora says, the American Dictionary of the English language, by Noah Webster, LL. D. which is much looked for, is in press, and will be published as soon as a careful reading of the proof sheets will admit. It is supposed that the work will be completed about the close of the present year.

Baltimore, Feb. 4.

FATAL DUEL.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. Bond Martin, and Mr. —— Carr, students of Medicine, left the city for "the field of honor," near Bladensburg, to settle a dispute of a trifling nature in its origin—they met at eight paces, when Mr. Martin received, on the first fire, the ball of his antagonist in his forehead, he fell and expired on the ground. His body was brought to Baltimore on Saturday evening, and has since been conveyed to the Eastern Shore of Md. the residence of his father, Chief Justice Martin. Mr. Carr is from Virginia.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Friday, February 1.

The several bills, passed by this house yesterday, of the following titles, were sent to the senate for concurrence, viz.

A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to amend and reduce into one the several acts of assembly relating to the public roads in Worcester county, passed at December sesion 1821, chapter 110.

An act to alter the present mode of appointing the justices of the levy court of Dorchester county, so that each election district may have one member.

On motion by Mr. Goldsborough, it was

Ordered, That the clerk of the council be requested to inform this house, what volumes of the laws of Maryland, also of the Maryland Reports, and also of the acts of congress, have been distributed to the several counties, and individuals entitled to receive the same.

Mr. Turner, reported a bill entitled, An act to restrain the evil practices of persons of color in this state, on the sabbath day. Which said bill was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

The reports of the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, to whom were referred the respective petitions of Thomas White, of Baltimore county, and Thomas Wimber, of Worcester county, made on 29th ultimo, were taken up for consideration, and severally read the second time. The said reports were severally concurred in, and the resolutions therein contained assented to, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The house proceeded to consider the order submitted by Mr. Donoho on the 30th ult, proposing to rescind the order adopted by the house on the 19th, requiring an exhibition of the expense of printing bills and reports, and of the members who reported the same; and also the order adopted on the 23d respecting bills or resolutions reported, when accompanied by preambles, arguments or reasonings; when, on motion by Mr. Thomas of Cecil, the house was called, and the absent members sent for. Before the door keeper returned, the speaker announced that the hour had arrived for taking up the orders of the day, which having precedence to other business, the further consideration of said order was therefore deferred.

According to the order of the day, the house proceeded to consider the bill reported by Mr. Sellman, entitled, An act to alter and abolish so much of the constitution as relates to the election of governor and council, by ballot and to introduce in. lieu thereof, the viva voce system; and the same having been read the second time,

On motion by Mr. Mackey, the question was put, That the further consideration of said bill be referred to the fourth day of July next? And the yeas and nays, being required by seven members, were taken and appear as follow:

Affirmative—Messrs. Gough, Taney, Bourne, Somervell, Rogerson, King, Hughes of Car. Turner, Price, Shower, Ely, Banning, Teackle, Gibbons, Dennis, Williams of Dorch. Goldsborough, Mackey, Harlan, Mercer, Semmes, Beall, Gantt, Duvall, Watkins, Stevens, Powell, Kemp, Holtz, Shriver, Potter, Jones, Orrell, Douglas of Car. Walgamot, Reatch, Millis, Yates, M'Neill, Hoffman, 39.

Negative—Messrs. Speaker, Boon, Thomas of St. M. Hawkins, Comegys, Kent, Stewart of A. Arun. Sellman, Linthicum, Parran, Lloyd, Martin, Donoho, Thomas of Cecil, Wells, Tilghman, Ruth, Hitch, Hooper, Thomas, of Fred. Hope, Montgomery, Smithson, Sutton, Steuart of B. M'Mahon, Fitzhugh, Lee, Peter, Hughes of Mont. Lansdale, M'Culloh, 3[illegible]

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the further consideration of the bill reported by him from the committee on ways and means, entitled, An act to regulate sales by public auction, which had been made one of the orders of this day, was postponed, committed to a committee of the whole house, made the order of the day for Monday next, the fourth instant, and ordered to be printed.

Saturday, February 2.

The Speaker communicated to the house a letter from the honourable Samuel Smith, one of the senators of this state in the senate of the United States, which was read, and is as follows:

Washington, 31st Jan., 1828.

Sir,

I have sent by the present mail the report of the committee on military affairs, and on the claims of South Carolina, and the bill predicated thereon. It amply sustains the claim for interest unpaid and for rejecting items for principal. I have thought it possible that it may be useful to Maryland, and have therefore done myself the honour to forward it.

With the highest respect,
I have the honour to be,
Your most obedient serv't
S. SMITH.

Hon'ble, the Speaker H. of Delegates.

By Mr. Hooper, the petition of Charles Farrow, keeper of the public gaol in Worcester county, praying for a law providing compensation for his trouble, and reimbursment of his expenditures, in taking care of, and victualling, cert in negroes confined therein, who had petitioned for freedom; which was referred to the committee on grievances and courts of justice.

By Mr. Ely, the memorial of sundry citizens of Baltimore county, praying for an amendment of the laws of this state, in respect to licenses granted to keepers of ordinaries, retailers of spiritous liquors, dry goods and merchandise; which was referred to the committee on ways and means.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, in referrence to the order offered by Mr. Donoho on the 30th ultimo, proposing to rescind certain orders of the house adopted on the 19th and 23d respecting the expense of printing bills and reports, and the members by whom they may be reported, and also concerning such bills or resolutions as may be reported and accompanied by preambles, arguments or reasonings; when, on motion by Mr. M'Mahon, the said order was laid on the table.

Monday, February 4.

Petitions, of the following, titles, were this day severally presented:

By Mr. Williams of Worcester, the petition of sundry citizens of Worcester and Somerset counties, praying for a law authorizing the building of a draw bridge across the Pocomoke river, at a place commonly called and known by the name of Stephen's Ferry.

And the petition of sundry other citizens of Worcester county, praying for a law establishing a public ferry across the Pocomoke river, near the village of New-Town, at a place called and known by the name of Stephen's Ferry, where it has been heretofore kept.

Ordered, That the said petitions be severally referred to a select committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Williams of Worcester, Hitch, Hooper, Teackle and Gibbons.

By Mr. Teackle, chairman of the committee on education, An act supplemental to an act entitled, An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools, throughout this state.

On motion by Mr. Semmis, the order of the day in regard to the bill reported by Mr. Teackle from the committee on ways and means, entitled, An act to regulate sales by public auction, which had been committed to a committee of the whole house, was postponed, & the bill laid on the table.

Tuesday, February 5.

On motion by Mr. Donoho, the bill reported by him, entitled, An act to repeal part of an act of assembly therein mentioned, was recommitted to the committee from which it was reported, for the purpose of amendment.

On motion by Mr. Fitzhugh, it was

Ordered, That the committee on the militia inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that all persons liable to perform militia duty, may obtain an exemption therefrom, during peace, on paying a sum of money annually for the benefit of the common schools of this state; and that said committee report on the expediency of encouraging the formation of volunteer uniform companies, by exempting from liability to perform militia duty, except in time of war, all persons who shall have been a member of a regular uniform company, and performed duty therein for a period not less than — years from the passage of the law.

By Mr. Steuart of Baltimore, from the committee on ways and means, An act to ascertain and fix the allowance of members of the senate, members of the house of delegates, and their respective officers, and the salaries of certain officers of the state, therein mentioned. This bill on motion by Mr. M'Mahon, was made the order of the day for Tuesday next the twelfth instant.

On motion by Mr Semmes the house, proceeded to consider the report of the select committee who were authorized and directed, by an order of the house, to inquire into the situation of the states claim on the government of the United States, for interests on monies expended in the late war, and to report to this house the measures which may seem proper and necessary for the recovery of the said claim delivered by Mr. Teackle on the 31st ultimo.

The house proceeded to consider the bill reported by Mr. Turner, entitled, An act to restrain the evil practices of persons of color in this state, on the Sabbath day.

After some debate, on motion by Mr. Thomas of Frederick, the question was taken, That the further consideration of said bill, with the amendments, be referred to the next general assembly? And it was resolved in the affirmative.

Wednesday, February 6.

By Mr. Hitch, the petition of Elizabeth Bishop, of Worcester county, praying for a law to authorize the levy court of said county, to levy a sum annually upon the assessable property thereof, which may be sufficient in amount to enable her to supply herself and four small children with the necessary means of life.

By Mr. Steuart of Baltimore; the memorial of sundry merchants of Baltimore, and dealers in spirituous liquors, praying for the rejection of the bill introduced into this house, entitled, An act to regulate the guaging of casks and the inspection of domestic distilled liquors in this state; which was referred to the committee who prepared and reported said bill.

By Mr. Dennis, the petition of sundry citizens of Somerset county, praying that the several counties of this state may be relieved from the burthen of supporting indigent, superannuated, and infirm, manumitted negroes; which was referred to a select committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Dennis, Hawkins, Goldsborough, Fitzhugh and Mercer.

Mr Teackle having asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to be entitled, An act to provide for the cession of territorial jurisdiction of Little Watts' Island and at Clay Island, in Somerset county, for the erection of light houses thereon, or at such other point or points in the said county, as may be selected by the proper officers of the government of the United States for the erection of the said light houses. It was, on his motion, Ordered, That a select committee of three members, consisting of Messrs. Teackle, Dennis and Donoho, be appointed to prepare and report the same.

On motion by Mr. Lee, it was Ordered, That the committee on ways and means be instructed to inquire into the present situation of the Washington Monument, the number, nature and amount of contracts entered into for its completion; and if in their judgement it be consistent with the faith of the state so to do, to report a bill providing for the suspension of that work for five years, and the application of the fund now used for its execution to the general purpose of the state, by placing the same under the direction of the treasurer of the Western Shore for the period of five years.

By Mr. Teackle, as chairman of the committee on education, An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act to povide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state. And,

An act to assign and appropriate certain revenues for the support of public instruction in primary schools, of all the youth throughout this state.

By Mr. Donoho, An act to amend and reduce into system the several acts concerning elections.

Mr. Donoho, chairman of the committee to whom was yesterday recommitted for the purpose of amendment, the bill that had been reported by him, entitled, An act to repeal part of an act of assembly therein mentioned, reported verbally, that the said committee, having considered and amended said bill, were of opinion, the same ought to pass with the amendment in grafted therein by the committee.

Thursday, February 7.

By Mr. Semmes, chairman of the committee on ways and means, An act for the general valuation and assessment of property in this state.

By Mr. Teackle, from the committee on ways and means. An act to establish the FISCAL BANK of the state of Maryland.

The hour havivg arrived for taking up the orders of the day, On motion be Mr. Semmis, the house proceeded to consider the order of the day postponed last Monday, in regard to the bill, reported from the committee on ways and means, to whom it had been recommited, entitled, An act to regulate sales by public auction, and which was, on the first instant, committed to a committee of the whole house.—Whereupon, the house accordingly resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, on said bill; and, after some time spent therein, the speaker resumed the chair, when, Mr. Lee, the chairman, reported, that the committee have, according to order, had the said bill under consideration, and that he was directed to report the same to the house with sundry amendments proposed thereto, and adopted by the committee.

From the American Farmer.

Mode of Raising Blooded Horses.

Mr. Skinner,

Sir,—I have to request you to publish the following mode of raising blooded horses; as pursued by Mr. William E. Brodnaxe, of Brunswick county, Va., the most successful breeder in that state, according to the extent of his stud. This mode of raising colts needs no better sanction than to mention the fact that Mr. Broadnaxe, by pursuing it, has made an extensive fortune in the period of thirty odd years, during which time the sales of his colts and horses, (as he informed me,) have averaged him from four to five hundred dollars. A single brood mare of his has, in the course of ten years, from the produce of her colts sired by Sir Archie, yielded him, in amount, about eight thousand dollars.

These facts go to shew the value of the blood horse, and to convince landed proprietors of the importance of turning their attention to the rearing of this noble animal; for while every kind of property, particularly the produce of our farms, has greatly fallen in value, yet the price of *fine saddle, harness and turf horses* remain unimpaired, and will continue to be so.

The success of this mode of raising blooded colts is not more to be admired than its great simplicity; it should, however, be mentioned that Mr. B. has been greatly aided in this mode of rearing blooded horses by using no other farm stock for work except *mules*. The value of these animals as work stock, from an experience of thirty years or more, he speaks of in the highest terms, and they have enabled him to devote all the finer produce of his farm, such as hay, oats, fodder, &c., to the rearing of his blood horses, while the coarser produce, such as rye, corn, straw and shucks, &c., have sufficed to keep his mules, from their hardy nature, in good plight.

If Mr. B. has been scrupulous in any one thing, it was his particular care to breed from only *thorough bred stallions* of the finest form, so that those who wish to meet with his success must imitate his example.

Author of 'Annals of the Turf.' Pierson county, N. C. Jan. 10, 1828.

"In the first place, be particular in selecting a good stock to breed from. When the mare is near foaling, let her be to herself, and if early in the season, let her and her colt be turned in a lot, (of wheat I prefer) Wean the colt the first of October in a stable, until it is done snikering after its dam; then turn it in a lot; if you have more than one, they will do best together.

"Stable them at night and turn them out in the day, except in very [illegible] weather; *force them all you can the first winter*—to do this, their principal food should be cut oats moistened and a due proportion of corn meal sprinkled over and mixed with them. Most foals are apt to be too delicate; forcing them and keeping them warm at night will increase the size of their limbs in proportion to the weight of their bodies.—After they are one year old, they should not be kept so fat, nor yet permitted to get poor. A stud colt, which is intended to be kept as such, should be separated from other horses at a year old, and stabled of nights; his rack and manger should be *so high* as to strain him a little to get food; the windows of the stable should also be high, as he will not look out at them: by these means his shoulders will be thrown back and his withers raised.—If it be wished to increase his quarters, enlarge his muscles and other material parts, keep him in the stable frequently for several days together, which will animate him; then turn him out in a lot, and encourage him to run and exert himself all you can, as *his parts will require size and strength* in proportion to the use made of them.

"I would recommend a mare of good form and thorough blood, though she cost the most, because her colts would cost no more to raise them than those from an ordinary mare, and would probably sell for more than three or four times as much. The reason I would wean in a stable is, that in the usual way of weaning in corn fields, &c., the colts run themselves poor before they are weaned. I prefer wheat lots for mares and colts, because they like it better than any thing else, and I think it agrees better with them. I find oats made use of as above stated, not only the most healthy and best, but also the cheapest food for mares and colts. In pursuing the course which has been laid down, I obtained the following results:

"I selected a mare which I knew to be of good stock, but from improper raising was only four feet six inches high, and very delicate: The first removal from her was four feet ten inches; the second removal five feet; the third was five feet two inches; the fourth was five feet six inches.

W. E. BRODNAXE."

ECONOMY.—A celebrated French writer on political economy, M. Say, tells this story: "Being in the country, I had an example of one of those small losses which a family is exposed to through negligence. From the want of small value the wicket of a barnyard, looking to the fields, was often left open; every one who went through drew the door to, but having no means to fasten it, it remained flapping; the poultry escaped and were lost. One day a fine pig got out and run into the woods. Immediately all the world was after it; the gardener, the cook, the dairy-maid, all ran to recover the swine. The gardener got sight of him first, and jumping over a ditch to stop him, he sprained his ancle, and was confined a fortnight to the house. The cook, on her return, found all the linen, she had left to dry by the fire burned; and the dairy-maid having run off before she tied up the cows, one of them broke the leg of a colt in the stable. The gardener's lost time was worth 20 crowns, valuing his pain at nothing; the linen burned, and the cloth spoiled, were worth as much more. Here is a loss of forty crowns, and much pain, trouble, and vexation, and inconvenience, for the want of a latch, which would not cost three-pence, and this loss, through careless neglect, falls on a family little able to support it.

PROGRESS OF FLORIDA.

Under this head, we find in the last St. Augustine Herald a topographical description of *four* new towns, which have sprung up in rapid succession, under the genial influence of our republican institutions. We give the description in the editor's own words:

Aspalaga.—A new town laid off recently, and located on the east side of the Appalachicola river, 75 miles from the Bay, and 8 miles below the confluence of the Flint and Chattahouchie rivers. It is represented to possess superior advantages for situation; and has a water communication to the Gulf of Mexico, for vessels drawing 9 feet water. A town here, will undoubtedly enjoy superior advantages, as it must command much of the trade of the upper region of country, and of that which lies contiguous to the streams which contribute to swell the Flint and Chattahouchie rivers. This location is about 70 miles from Tallahassee.

Magnolia, is a new town laid out on the St. Marks river, about 8 miles above Fort St. Marks, and 15 miles from Tallahassee, in a southern direction. Vessels drawing eight feet water can navigate this river, up to the town.—The town is located on a high and healthy situation, and possesses the advantage of Sulphur Springs in its immediate vicinity.

Rockhaven, is situated on a small branch emptying into the St. Marks, 6 or 7 miles above the confluence of the Wakully with that river, and is about 13 miles south of Tallahassee.—The stream upon which this town is located, is navigable by boats drawing not over three feet water.

Monticello, the seat of justice of Jefferson county, is situated 2 1-2 miles from Mickasury lake; 29 miles N. E. of Tallahassee; 24 from St. Marks; 26 from Magnolia; and 8 miles from the Georgian line. It is located at the extreme N. W. corner of the county, and the surrounding country is stated to be well adapted to the cultivation of the CANE.

PUNCHES.—A short time since a fellow, named Punches, who resided near Seneca Falls, after passing away a forged note of hand for a considerable sum, suddenly decamped.—The person who had cashed the note, immediately on learning it to be a forgery, mounted his horse, a valuable and spirited animal and followed on the track of the fugitive near two hundred miles. At last he arrived, in the night, at a house where he learned the rogue had made a halt; but it being late, and he much fatigued, he retired to rest thinking to be up by times on the ensuing morning, and prepare himself with a proper warrant for the light handed Mr. Punches. Mr. Punches, however, did not feel equally inclined to court 'the sable goddess;' but learning, by some means or other, that he was followed, he stole secretly out of the house, mounted his pursuer's horse, and made good his retreat! The discomfitted and disconsolate note changer, cursing in heart the *honest* Mr. Punches, who had thus *trumped his trick*, returned to his home on an animal which he was obliged to purchase for the occasion. Soon after hearing of a person taken up in Erie, Pennsylvania, for burglary, he was induced, from the description, to believe him no other than the dexterous Mr. Punches, and despatched a person, who knew his horse to recover the property. On the arrival of this messenger, he found likewise three other claimants, our honest Mr Punches having, in the course of the day when he was arrested, sold him to no less than three persons, and received payment from each. He had also broken into several stores before he was arrested.—*N. Y. Tel.*

SUGAR.—the history of sugar appears to be enveloped in a cloud of considerable obscurity. It was doubtless a production of the East and introduced into Europe from Asia at an early period, though the precise time is not accurately ascertained.—In our journal of the 5th inst. we gave the opinions of some of the early writers on the article into Great Britain, where it was decried by them and represented as the cause of the scurvy, consumption, &c. Modern experience is so much in contradiction to those opinions, and the use of sugar is so great and extensive at the present day, that it may not be uninteresting to give a more particular account of it.

The English word *sugar*, as well as most of the modern European names, appears to be derived from the Arabic *sukker*, or *shucker*. The Persians and Turks also call it *sheker*. Hence, we have the names of the same article, in Italian, Zucchero, in Spanish Azucar, in French Sucre, in German Zucker, in Dutch, Suycker, in English Sugar.

The Greeks and Romans knew but little about sugar, or the sugar cane from which it is derived. The most ancient author among the Greeks who mentions the sugar cane is Theophratus who lived 321 years before the christian era. He called sugar *meli kalaminon*, the honey of the reed. Diocorides who wrote Anno Domini, 64, is the first writer who mentions the word *sakcharon* or sugar in his chapter *peri sakcharon melitos*, concerning the honey of the reed. From him Pliny derives his name *Saccaron*, and the Latins afterwards adopted the term *Saccharum* for sugar, the juice of the cane. The Latin in his Pharsalt (book 3d, verse 236) says, when speaking of the Indians near the Ganges,

"*Quique bibunt tenera dulces ab arundine succos.*"

"They drink sweet juices from the tender reed."

Pliny in the 12th book of his natural history (chap. 8) says that "Sugar is brought from Arabia, but the best sort from India. It is honey collected from canes, like a gum, white, and brittle between the teeth; the largest is of the size of an hazel nut: it is used in medicine only."

Paulus Ægenta who wrote as late as A. D. 670, calls sugar *als o Indikos*. "Indian Salt, in color and form like common salt, but in taste and sweetness like honey."

Several of the Greek and Roman officers mention that sugar came from Arabia as well as India; but it is certain the sugar described by them to be *white like salt*, &c. was brought from India into Arabia. That it was not the produce of Arabia we learn from Avicenna, who recommends, "when the tongue is dry and parched in fevers, to cleanse it with oil of almonds and white sugar; and that the sick should have in his mouth a lump of the salt brought from India; which in color is like salt, and in sweetness like honey."

This can be no other preparation than what we now call white sugar candy, which may be considered (says Mosely) as the real *meli kalaminon; als Indikos*, and *sakcharon*, of the ancients.

China boasts, and not without reason, of the antiquity of her arts and policy over the rest of the east, as well as over the rest of the world. The sugar cane is indigenous to China. The climate and soil in many parts of Bengal and other districts of the East Indies are also suitable to the growth and cultivation of the cane; and sugar is, and we have reason to suppose ever has been produced there. Nevertheless. China is the only country in the East even now where sugar candy is made in perfection. The bright transparent sugar candy, so beautiful in appearance, and so grateful to the taste, is a peculiar manufacture, and was originally invented in China.

But the art of refining sugar and making what is called *loaf-sugar*, is a modern European invention, the discovery of a Venetian about the end of the 15th or beginning of the 16th century; and not practiced in India until very lately. (Moseley's treaties on sugar.)

Having thus given some account of sugar among the ancients, we shall reserve its more modern history for another time.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Vera Cruz to his friend in New Orleans, dated Dec. 21, 1827.

You are aware of the law that was forced from the Legislature of the State of Vera Cruz, by the *vox populi*, in the beginning of this month, expelling the European Spaniards; and that we anticipated a law from the National Congress on the same subject. We this day learn, it passed the Lower House, but was rejected in the Senate, much to the disappointment of all in this section of the Republic.

'Tis said that an attempt to awe the Senate into obedience to the will of the sovereign people is on foot; several large bodies of men had assembled at Facubago, and other villages adjacent to Mexico, for that object, and they report 800 ready to march from Onebla, for the same laudable purpose.

At Onelda, the lepro's lave committed a shameful outrage, robbed the old Spaniards to the amount of $100,000 in money and effects. The authorities were intimidated from calling in the military force by the immense rise of the populace; recourse was had to the bishop, who in his canonicals, with the insignia of his office, made his appearance, and addressed the mob; and, strange to appear, those villians paid no attention to his authority, or his remonstrances, but continued their work of plunder till day-light. In their contests for booty, some few were killed, and several wounded.

Oascaca is still in the hands of the chieftain Garcia, and of course under military rule.

Many robberies have been committed lately, on the road between this and Mexico; at present, we are tranquil here, but business of all kinds is completely paralyzed.

By the direction of the Secretary of War, Thomas L. McKenny, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, addressed a circular to the Agents of the United States in the Indian country, directing them to ascertain the remedy used by the Indians to counteract the effects of bites from mad dogs and snakes. The Superintendent himself, while travelling among the Indians, endeavored to ascertain the remedies for these dreadful maladies, (which he believed the Indians to possess,) but could never learn any thing satisfactory. He is of the opinion, however, that bandaging and suction are their great resorts, together with some application which they were too superstitious to make known to him. In answer to his circular, he has received a letter from Jasper Parish, at Canandaigua, enclosing another from Horatio Jones, the Interpreter at Gennesee, and a quantity of seed of the plant referred to in the following extract from Jones's letter. No satisfactory information had been obtained in relation to the Indian-cure for the bite of snakes.

"The cure for hydrophobia is a plant resembling the tobacco plant, which is made use of by the Indians as a substitute for tobacco, which is planted and cultivated in the same manner, and when ripe, the leaves are tied in bunches and put under cover to dry. When a dog is afflicted, it is moistened and tied round his neck, and the dry tobacco put in a pipe and smoked by a person into his nostrils; and in case a person is bitten, he is to be treated in the same manner, excepting binding moisted tobacco on the wound.

They never knew persons to be mad, though they have been frequently bitten by mad dogs, because they apply the remedy immediately, which (they say,) stops the effect of the poison. There are old and experienced doctors among the Indians, Tail Chief being about fifty-eight, and doctor Monture about fifty five.

I took this description from the Indians mouths last night. The offer of pay was an inducement to them to disclose the secret, and they wish to come on next spring, as an opportunity of proving the medicine (they say,) may not occur for many years. It certainly will effect a cure—a mad-dog was never known to die when they applied the above remedy."

The seed has been sent to J. S. Skinner, Editor of the Baltimore *American Farmer*, for distribution.

MARRIED, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. Quinn, Mr. Asa Price to Miss Martha Jenkins, all of this county.

On the 21st ult. Mr. Williams, aged 97 years, to Miss Polly Candle, aged 14 years, both of Green River Hollow, Mass.

Whate'er is odd on Hymen's page,
The wags in rhyme will twist it;
Whether in courtship, name, or age,
The married ones have miss'd it.

But e'en tho' witlings make a route,
And whims severely handle;
When life's poor lamp is going out,
'Tis wise to get a CANDLE.

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the papers by yesterday's mail.

FLOUR, best family.	$5 06¼
Susquehanna.	4 75
WHEAT, best white, p. bu.	90a105
red do	90
CORN.	40a42
RYE.	45
OATS,	24a27
WHITE BEANS.	80a100
PEAS.	[illegible] 50
CLOVER SEED.	4 50a5
FLAXSEED,	75a80
FEATHERS, do	27
PORK, Baltimore mess	13a14
prime	9 50
Northern mess	13 00
prime	9 00
Susquehanna mess	12 00
prime	9 00
BACON, middlings, &c.	7 00
Country assorted	7 50

ALL PERSONS

Indebted to the Subscriber,

For Officers' Fees and County Levy, for 1825, 1826 and 1827, are requested to make payment *immediately*, as no further indulgence can possibly be given, to any person, after the *first day of March next*. Large sums are due to persons, who have claims against the county, and must be paid. I have been threatened to be *sued*, and shall certainly *be*, if I do not pay them off. I shall direct my deputies after the first day of March, to execute every person who neglects this notice, however painful to me. I am now paying interest upon large sums, and shall be obliged to tax interest upon all sums that may be due me on the first of March. I feel myself under, many obligations to the people of Somerset—but I know them too well, to think for one moment, they would wish me to injure myself by indulging too long.

The public's ob't. serv't.
ROBERT STEWART,
late Shff. & Collector.

Feb. 12, 1828. k4

SALE FOR CASH.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued by the Clerk of Somerset county court, and directed to me, Elijah Parsons against Joshua Morris and George Jones, Elizabeth McBryde and Elijah Parsons against William Hopkins, will be sold at the Court-House door, in the town of Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 11th day of March next, between the hours of one and two o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: two head of horses, one gig, and two yoke of oxen, the property of Joshua Morris,—Also, two head of horses, two yoke of oxen, the property of George Jones—Also, part of a tract of land called *Kentucky*, containing 250 acres, more or less, the property of Wm. Hopkins

ROBERT STEWART,
late Shff. of S. C.

Feb. 12, 1828. k4

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE,

Corrected agreeably to the latest Baltimore papers.

Bank of the U. S. and Branches	par
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore Banks	par
Annapolis (5's and upwards)	par
Easton (5's and upwards)	par
Frederick (5's and upwards)	par
Frederick County Bank (5's and upwards)	par
Bank Westminster (5's and upwards)	par
Hager's Town (5's and upwards)	par
Planters' Bk. P. G. Co (5's and upwards)	par
Elkton	1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
Bank of Columbia	20
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown	par
Union Bank Georgetown	par
Bank of Washington	par
Bank of the metropolis	par
Patriotic Bank	par
Bank of Alexandria	par
Farmers' Bank of Alexandria	par
Bank of Potomack	par
Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria	par
VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Virginia & Branches	par
Farmers' Bank of Virginia and Branches	par
Bank of the Valley at Winchester	par
Do at Charlestown	par
Do at Leesburg	par
Do at Romney	½
Lynchburg Branches	½
Western Bank of Virginia at Wheeling	3½
DELAWARE	
Bank of Delaware	½
Farmers' Bank	½
Wilmington & Brandywine	½
Commercial Bank of Smyrna	½
Branch Bank of Milford	4
PENNSYLVANIA	
Philadelphia City Banks	par
York Bank	par
Carlisle Bank	par
Chambersburg Bank	par
Gettysburg Bank	par
Lancaster Bank	½
Harrisburg Bank	½
Chester County Bank	½
Germantown Bank	½
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster	½
NEW-YORK	
City Banks	par
Albany Banks	1
NORTH-CAROLINA	
Newbern Bank	5
Cape Fear Bank	5
State Bank and Branches	5
SOUTH-CAROLINA	
Charleston Banks	2
GEORGIA	
Bank of Savannah	2½
Bank of Augusta	2½
Bank of Darien	30
NEW JERSEY	
New Brunswick Bank	1½
Trenton Banking Company	1½
Newark Bank	1½
State Bank at Camden	1½
Do Elizabethtown	1½
Do Trenton	*no sale*
Do Morristown	1½
Do New Brunswick	1½
Salem Banking Company	3
People's Bank at Patterson	1½

Magistrates' Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE PARTERRE.

VARIETY instils into the mind a relish for the useful and the sweet.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Dear Sir,

The charms of Poetry are often rendered subservient to the great interests of the Everlasting Gospel, and the pens that can occupy your "*Parterre*" with these, are not to be released from their obligations. But in their absence, the humbler notes of prose may be acceptable.

The press never surely can bless society so richly as when it pours from its columns the radiance of Divine Truth, and exhibits, from the face of its mirror, the beauties of holiness.—Let it then be baptized, not by the effusion of consecrated water, but by interspersing, with its other items, an occasional, or a stated offering, to the God of light and mercy. I wish you a much abler pen to present these offerings—till that be employed refuse not the very hasty productions of one, that espouses the best of causes, tho' with very inadequate ability. The day in which we live is a day of too much action in proportion to the amount of reflection found among men—save in the cause of, true religion, in which there is a lamentable deficiency both of reflection and of action. For every other pursuit is found time—for religion many persons find none. Yet there surely is time for this, if there be "a time for all things." That there is, the wisest of men affirms. If time be allotted to books, to sleep—to refreshment at the table—to trade—to labor at the oar or with the wain—or if it be given to the sick—why not devote a share to religion? This surely would be reason. Yet men refuse to be creatures of reason. Much more, if the two be distinct, they refuse to be the disciples of religion. Glorious discipleship, which raises us to the level of exalted spirits in the third Heavens! Without it, we sink beneath that level to the depth of the Apostacy, and must hereafter sink lower still to the pit of misery. Then let us ask religion's light—religion's power—religion's sweetness, from that good and most gracious Being who gives to all that ask it—with an earnest heart and with repentance for the past.

Ye rich men who roll in affluence, with seldom a thankful tribute to the Giver of every good and perfect gift—with no bending of the knee at Jehovah's Throne, in the name of Jesus, in your solitary chamber, or round your family fireside give, O give your thoughts leave now and then to dwell upon the sublime realities of Faith & Hope. Avaunt, music, cards—the chase—and grosser pleasures—give place to the claims of the immortal soul—a soul *dying*, though *immortal*. Come, unbeliever, whose tho'ts stagger at the amazing plan of Redemption, dismiss your doubts—Behold the Sun! The Lord of Glory has appeared in human form—nay, more, in human nature. Divinity, absolute Divinity, has dwelt in a body, miraculously prepared of God—born of a virgin. Incarnate Love is now waiting to be gracious to thee, while filled with doubt—nay rather, filled with strange dislike—and mad rebellion against Him. Come, ye fair, ye gentler, of a finer mould—grace your other graces. Let lovely religion smile upon your lips and shed its calm—its lively glories round your brow—let it drop its penitential tear upon your cheek—its law of love be deeply impressed upon your heart—your tongue—your mien.

Come, ye men of giant intellect, who make a mountain of a molehill—this earth engrossing all your tho'ts, Eternity forgotten—here give full scope to all your noblest powers. Consecrate your intellect, your stores of wealth, of knowledge, and of influence to the cause which Gabriel most gladly would advance, if permitted to share the honor mortals have—of advocating the holy, thrice-holy Records of Inspiration.

Forsake the beaten, the still rough road, to honor and Fame's, towering, giddy, fatal, steep. Here let action and reflection combine their powers of thought and performance. Here's work for head and hands; for a long—the longest life.

Who are Rulers, that we speak their praises, but never laud Immanuel.—Who are civilians that we lavish all our pains upon, to make them seem all perfect? Who are warriors that we make society a tempest in supporting them? Why pass by real perfection, and forget the valor and the might of Immanuel, who has conquered death and Hell, and established "a kingdom of righteousness, and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost?" "Render" indeed "unto Cæsar *the things that be Cæsar's*"—but not "the things that be the Lord's." J. M.

Love Inconcealable.

Who can hide fire? If 't be uncover'd, light,
If cover'd, smoke, betrays it to the sight:
Love is that fire, which still some sign affords,
If hid, they are sighs—if open, they are words.

MOURNING DRESS.

The following judicious and well written communication, on the subject of Mourning Dresses, is taken from an eastern publication, & we recommend it to the attentive and candid perusal of our readers.—*N. Y. Post.*

Permit me to ask the attention of your readers to a subject in which all are interested. The custom of mourning, like many other customs, is followed without reflection as to its intrinsic propriety. It has prevailed in one form or another in all ages, and among all nations. The savage imprints the emblems of his grief on his naked skin. Hideous gashes and grotesque paintings are his mourning weeds. Polished pagan nations have demonstrated their grief by flowing mourning robes, as well as by the pompous ceremonial of their funerals. The custom then is not peculiar to Christians, nor derived from their religion. On the contrary, is not the spiritual teacher or Founder of our religion opposed to all *outward* show?

The fact that custom regulates the degress of mourning according to the degree of relationship, is a proof that it affords no rule by which to graduate the degree of sorrow—for it will not be believed that a faithless prodigal child who has impatiently awaited the death of his parent, and counted every day that delays the inheritance on which he expects to revel, feels as much as he who labors by care and tenderness to prolong his parent's life and mourns his death as an irreparable loss.—Nevertheless the symbol is the same—black garments and flowing weeds. The mourning dress then is no true indication of the feelings, and is often an hypocritical expression of what has no existence.

A second serious objection to mourning dresses, is the bustle and hurry which its preparation occasions immediately after the event of death. This is eminently the season to commune with the heart and be *still*. In this hour of solemn visitation, the feelings, even of the obdurate, are softened and impressible, the unthinking are then thoughtful, and then should leisure and retirements be afforded to commune with God—to listen to the voice of his providence, to give free course to the tears of repentance (which, alas! must too often flow when our friends can no longer be wounded by our unkindness, or made happier by our exertions) and to form holy resoltions for the future. These are some of the obvious uses of affliction, and may form a part of the benevolent purpose of God in the discipline he allots to his children.

But how is all this counteracted by the bustle of preparation for the funeral. The neighbors collect together to render their assistance—the house is a scene of bustle—caps, handkerchiefs, *ruffles*, are to be made—bonnet patterns to be selected, and dresses trimmed with crape. The minds of the young naturally volatile and repugnant to sorrow, are at once turned to the frivolities of dress—a false and immense importance is given to what is perfectly insignificant.

Many cases might be cited to show the scrupulousness of weak minds on this subject. Such as a circle of ladies earnestly debating whether it would be most *suitable* that a lady's crape trimming should be a quarter or a half a yard in depth—and a mother deferring the burial of her child because the ruffles of her cap were plaited instead of being quilled.

Such instances, though of rare occurrence, have a tendency to throw an air of ridicule over this custom. A custom held in general respect and by some deemed so essential that the slightest departure from its arbitrary rule is censured with more severity than the omissions of a serious duty to the living. We have heard the harmony of a whole family desturbed by a collateral relative wearing Canton crape instead of bombazin!

But the most serious objection is yet untouched—the expense imposed by this custom, alike on the poor and on the rich. This is a heavy tax on a large family, and augmented by the imagined necessity of preparing the dress for a funeral, or certainly for the first appearance at meeting. In the first hours of affliction almost every one is regardless of expense, and frequently an account is run up at the store that is afterwards paid with difficulty—if paid at all.

But mourning must be worn—mourning as good, or at least as deep as our neighbors. "Mrs ——'s daughters wore bombazin and crape"—an example is thus quoted without much, if any consideration, of the relative ability of the parties to pay for bombazin and crape. Those therefore who afford to change their dress at pleasure, must set the example of reform—and it must begin with those whose sorrow no one doubts. It would be injudicious to mock innocent prejudicies and therefore best to retain a moderate degree of mourning. But it is not the intention of this article to prescribe any line of conduct, but rather call the good sense of your readers to the subject—and should they think the custom has more evil than good tendencies, they may deem it their duty to express their opinions by their example and thus contribute to its gradual abolition.

DEATH IN THE BOTTLE.

"Drink boys, drink, and drown all sorrow,
For we may not live boys, to drink again to-morrow."—*College Song.*

One would think that these words of the old college song were written in anticipation of a book, lately published in London, on the adulteration of spirituous liquors.—The London Magazine has christened its review of 'Death in the Bottle,' and it is enough to make one's heart turn white with horror, to follow the author through his details. It is not many years since Dr. Accum did the eating world a similar service, by showing that which we fondly considered to be nutrious food, was absolutely poison. Bread ceased to be the staff of life; cheese sent a man to his ancestors, and vegetables and animals were sure to play the deuce with the human stomach. What is a poor fellow to do between Death in the Kitchen and Death in the Bottle? Scylla lies in wait for him in the shape of a baker's loaf, and Charybdis foams in the sparkling champaigne; starve to death and thirst to death, or eat, drink and be poisoned. The alternative is awful.

When a man enters a hotel and calls for a drink of brandy and water, he little dreams what he is complacently sipping—rectified spirits, vinegar, orace root, vitriol, extract of almond cake, cherry-laurel water, and extract of capsicum! What an infernal mixture—it is enough to corrode a stomach of sheet iron. So much for brandy. Next comes *gin*, infinitely more mischievous it seems, than his brother brandy. The lurking demons in a bottle of gin, are oil of vitriol sulphuric æther, oil of Turpentine, orace root, oils of juniper, of cassia, of carroways, of almonds, Angelica root, and capsicum! all essential poisons—no wonder people die of drinking! So let the reader bid "farewell, a long farewell," to gin and all its Tartarean attributes, and see if he can console himself with a good glass of wine. If the following mixture does not make him throw the bottle out of the window, he is more or less than man:—the deluded wretch is smacking his lips over a dose of capsicum, sal tartar gum dragon, (what an appaling word,) lees almond cake! If things were called by their right names, instead of saying to a friend, "Will you take a glass of wine," one would say "Will you take a glass of gum-dragon and sal tartar?"

Of late years, Sherry had been quite a fashionable drink, on account of its being less acid than Madeira, and consequently more wholesome. It contains, however, a tolerably reasonable share of the horrific, laurel water, benezoin, lambs-blood, chalk and oyster sheels! The idea of drinking oyster shells is something new we doubt whether they are as digestible as their phlegmatic tenant, even when coupled with chalk. It were as well to turn a man's interior into a lime kiln at once.

One great question arises in the consideration of this subject; what, in the name of decanters and glasses, is a man to moisten his clay with? We take it for granted that every one of our readers will forthwith stave in his beer-barrels, and decapitate all the bottles in his cellar; but what is he to drink with his dinner? Pure water is the best diluent—but that is about as hard to come at as pure wine. The Manhattan is miserable stuff, and the Water Works Company stagnated long ago. The last resort of thirsty man is cider, the generous extract of the juicy apple. Bottle it, and it has the foaming life of champaigne, without its pernicious qualities—drink it in moderation, and death will not be found in the bottle.

TO THE EDITOR V. HERALD.

Mr. Zieber—Thinking the enclosed piece worthy a place in the columns of the Herald and that it will be acceptable to the readers thereof, I transmit you the same for publication, should it meet your approval. X.

THE WORM.

"Outvenoms all the worms of Nile."

Who has not heard of the Rattle-snake or Copper-head? An unexpected sight of either of these reptiles will make even the lords of creation recoil; but there is a species of worm found in various parts of this state, which conveys a poison of a nature so deadly, that compared with it, even the venom of the rattle-snake is harmless.

To guard our readers against this foe of human kind, is the object of this communication.

This worm varies much in size. It is frequently an inch through, but as it is rarely seen, except when coiled, its length can hardly be conjectured. It is of a dull lead colour, and generally lives near a spring or small stream of water, and bites the unfortunate people who are in the *habit of going there to drink*. The brute creation it never molests. They avoid it with the same instinct that teaches the animals of Peru to shun the deadly Coya.

Several of the reptiles have long infested our settlements, to the misery and destruction of many of our fellow citizens.—I have, therefore, had frequent opportunities of being the melancholy spectator of the effects produced by the subtle poison which this worm infuses.

The symptoms of its *bite* are terrible. The eyes of the patient become red and fiery, his tongue swells to an immoderate size and obstructs his utterance, and delirium of the most horrid character quickly follows. Sometimes in his madness, he attempts the destruction of his nearest friends. If the sufferer has a family, his weeping wife and helpless infants are not unfrequently the objects of his frantic fury—in a word, he exhibits to the eye all the detestable passions that rankle in the bosom of a savage, and such is the *spell* in which his senses are locked, that no sooner has the unhappy patient recovered from the paroxysm of insanity, occasioned by the bite, than he seeks out the *destroyer* for the sole purpose of being *bitten again*.

I have seen a good old father, his locks as white as snow, his steps slow and trembling, beg in vain of his only *son* to quit the lurking place of the worm. My heart bled when he turned away, for I knew the fond hope that his son would be the "staff of his declining years," had supported him through many a sorrow.

Youths of Maryland would you know the name of this reptile? It is called the WORM OF THE STILL.

BEGINNING THE WORLD.

There is nothing that distracts the slumber of young men so much as setting up business. Beginning the world brings with it many serious thoughts. The hopes of success, the fears of disaster, the ligaments, of tenderness, the feeling of rivalry, all work deep upon the youthful mind, and render its nights restless and uneasy. There are some tempers however, that are eternally delighted with what may be called beginning the world. I knew a man who began life half a dozen times in the course of a few years, and each time with a different set of rules. He had been every thing for a time but nothing long. In consequence he was a poor devil and will very likely die a poor devil.

There is much truth, and some point in the above little sketch. Beginning the world, choosing a profession, and choosing a wife, are three things connected with life, of much difficulty, and of more importance.—Young men seldom give either of them that deliberation which is their due. The happiness of this world, and the hopes of futurity are connected with their decisions, whilst property and reputation or adversity and infamy are their attendant consequences. As far as regards a profession a man should never be too hasty in his determination. Almost every individual of the human family has by nature a particular talent, which when brought in requisition and applied to some exclusive object, cannot fail to be attended with a commensurate success. But the man who vainly conceives that he can succeed in every thing, seldom becomes eminent in any. It is absurd policy to commence a dozen projects together, even to begin a second before the first has been rendered permanently successful. Franklin particularly endeavored to convince young persons of the necessity of forethot, integrity and frugality in the early career of business. I was never discouraged, says he, by the seeming magnitude of my undertakings, as I have always thought, that one man of tolerable abilities may work great changes, and accomplish great affairs among mankind, if he first forms a good plan; and cutting off all amusements and employments that would divert his attention, makes the execution of that plan his sole study and business. To be sure it requires some little philosophy for a young man with a taste for pleasure, to forego all the amusement of youth and health for the sake of his business or profession, yet if he aspires to become eminent, such a course is actually necessary.

MATRIMONY.—One of the Philadelphia editors has been at the trouble and expense of embellishing the hymeneal department of his paper with the cut of a *mouse trap;* and lest the reader should be at a loss to "smell his device," he has surmounted it with the adage, that "marriage is like a mouse trap, easy to get in, but hard to escape." The trap is represented to be full of prisoners, dissatisfied with their *locus in quo;* and, like Yorick's starling, they are trying to "get out," "but can't."

We have often heard clever things said about matrimony, but we never before met with such a practical jest as the above. One of our city papers conjectures that it has been done up by some old hunks of a bachelor, who, despairing of ever reaching that Garden of the Hesperides, has chosen this method of venting his dissatisfaction. If such be the case we shall see Major Noah at him without loss of time. But we doubt this supposition, and for an obvious reason. It is the *bachelors* who are the unsophisticated and unwary race for whom this trap is set. If there be any delusion on the subject of matrimony, it exists among *them*. It is *they* that are restless until they get into fetters, and that rush headlong into the toil of which the above is an image. It is not until they become Benedicts (i. e. married men) that the scales fall from their eyes.—Of course the contriver of this admonitory picture must be (or have been) in the class of prisoners. But, added to these deductions, we have good authority in support of the position. The Margravine of Anspach, a lively biographical dowager, says: "Marriage is like masonry—it is only those who are *in* that know the *secret*." The conclusion is irresistible, that those who are *out* could not have originated this piece of Philadelphia pleasantry.

But, to speak gravely on the subject whose importance hardly admits of the levities that are often broken upon it—are not unquiet marriages rather owing to ill assorted and disproportionate unions, that to any irksom quality in the thing itself? Or, if there really be burdens and privations in that state, are they not more than compensated by augmented comfort? by conjugal tenderness in sickness, by smiles in health, by confidence and counsel at all times, by the endearments of the fire side, and by all the peculiar enchantments of *home*? The truth is, that in every state of life there is matter enough for ripening to such lugubrious people as love to be unhappy; and touching relative merits of the single and married states, we take it for granted that the changes are about equal.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

THINGS WORTH REMEMBERING.

Controversy.—A man who is fond of disputing, will, in time, have no friends to dispute with.

Adversity, a good teacher.—Those bear disappointments the best, who have been the most used to them.

Example.—When a misfortune happens to a friend, look forward and endeavour to prevent the same thing from happening to yourself.

Standard of value.—The worth of every thing is determined by the demand for it. In the desert of Arabia, a pitcher of cold water is of more value than a mountain of gold.

Luck and labor.—A guinea found in the street will not do a poor man so much good as half a guinea earned by industry.

Be honest.—If you only *endeavour* to be honest you are struggling with yourself.

A definition.—Truth is the conformity of expression to thought.

Take care. — Equivocation is a mean expedient to avoid the declaration of truth without verbally telling a lie.

Keep an account.—Our debts and our sins are always greater than we think of.

There's no such thing as ill luck.—It is true that some misfortunes are inevitable; but, in general, they proceed from our own want of judgement and foresight.

Our enjoyments are conditional.—If we had it in our power to gratify every wish, we should soon feel the effects of a surfeit.

Our real wants are few.—The stomach tires of every thing but bread and water.

Moderate your desires.—Take away your expensive follies, and you will have little occasion to complain of hard times.

Perhaps some fair one who reads the following, may learn to practice the lesson it seems to teach—that flattery is not love; and that she who would not be fatally beguiled of her heart, must shun its dangerous power.

By Mrs. Charles Gore.

He said my brow was fair, 'tis true:—
He said mine eye had stol'n its blue
From yon etherial vault above!
Yet still—he never spake of love.

He said my step was light, I own:—
He said my voice had won its tone
From some wild linnet of the grove!
Yet still—he never spake of love.

He said my cheek looked pale with thought;
He said my gentle looks had caught
Their modest softness from the dove!
Yet still—he never spake of love.

He said, that bright with hopes divine
The heart should be to blend with mine;
Fixed where no stormy passions move!
Yet still—he never spake of love.

He said—but wherefore should I tell
Those whisper'd words I loved so well?
Could I reject—could I reprove—
While still he never *spake* of love.

A quick apprehension and a lively imagination are seldom combined with a strong memory and solid judgement; but rather like razors, which are managed more by slight than by strength, and are better adopted to nice than great occasions.

Very nice scruples are sometimes the effect of a great mind, but oftener a little one.

L. D. Teackle

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

VOL. I. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1828. NO. 47.

A NEW VARIETY OF OATS.

Our agricultural friends will be gratified in learning that a new species of oats, possessing rare and estimable qualities, has been introduced this season into the province. A few bushels of them, we understand, were imported by his excellency the lieutenant governor—sown during the last spring, in a field upon the peninsula, and have been found to mature and ripen nearly a month sooner than any oats which has yet been naturalized in our climate. They are productive, rise with a strong vigorous stalk, and are large and plump in the grain.—The produce of the field, to which we have alluded above will be preserved as seed for the ensuing season. It will be sown during the next in the different quarters of the province; and should it preserve its present qualities, and continue to ripen as early in future years as in this, it must be regarded as a benefaction of the most important character. Such an oat, in fact, has long been a desideratum in our agriculture. The species, which is now common in the country, lingers so long before it reaches maturity, that it delays the harvest beyond the most convenient periods, and crowds the farmer's labor upon his hands. An oat which will ripen, as this does, before or along with the early sown wheat, will cause a more regular distribution of the toils of the harvest, bring the sheaf to the stack or barn in finer condition; and multiply at once the amount of food both for the family and for the stock. Notwithstanding Doctor Johnson's cynicle definition of the oat, we are satisfied that the emancipation of Nova Scotia depends upon it, and that the universal introduction of a finer variety of that grain would tend to hasten the happy and prosperous event.—*Halifax Nova Scotian.*

From the American Farmer.

Receipt for Curing and Cooking Pickled Fish.

The use of pickled fish, such as Mackerel, Salmond, Shad, &c. is becoming more general than formerly, and would be still more extensive if the proper mode of preparing them for the table was better understood. These fish constitute not only a salutary diet, but in many cases, make a very beneficial change in our food.

Whoever will give the following directions a fair trial will become sensible of their value.

First.—The fish should be kept covered by the pickle, by means of a flat stone or slate laid on them. The oil or animal fat which floats on the top of the cask, should not be removed as it prevents the fish from rusting but in taking the fish from the barrel or keg, this oil ought to be put aside, care being taken not to let the fish touch it.

Secondly—the fish should be washed clean, then put to soak in a large quantity of water, for eight or ten hours, with the flesh side down. The time of soaking may be varied to suit the palate. It must be washed clean, put to soak six or eight hours in milk, (if you have it,) then dry it by the fire.

Thirdly—When dry, lay it on the gridiron, with the fish side downward, over pretty lively coals, for five minutes or till it is moderately browned, then turn it with a plate or some flat instrument that will not break the skin, and let it remain over the coals ten or fifteen minutes, or till it is cooked sufficiently. Slide it off the gridiron into the dish, and strip off the back bone with a broad knife; pat the fish to cause the thick part of the fish to absorb the fat from the belly part; use no butter—then you will enjoy all the flavor and juices of the fish.

If a mackerel or shad so prepared does not relish, it must be more the fault of the palate, than of the food. How many articles, capable of being made into excellent dishes, are lost or spoiled from want of care and skill in dressing them.

IMPORTANT LAW CASE.

This was a suit brought before Justice Meigs for the recovery of ten dollars, being an error made in the addition of a bill of pencils sold the defendant at auction; on the 28th November, 1827, by the plaintiff, who is an auctioneer of the city. It was proved on the part of the plaintiff, that the goods were delivered to the defendant, and that there was an error in the adding of the said bill of ten dollars; that the amount ought to have been ten dollars more than was received. The original bill was in court, and manifestly established the fact, that there was an error in the addition of ten dollars. The defendant admitted the mistake, but claimed a set-off for deficiency in the articles sold; but offered no testimony to establish the fact. On the part of the plaintiff it was shown, that the defendant had never signified his dissatisfaction in the quantity or quality of the goods, until he was called on to correct the error in the account, which was proved not to be till two or three weeks after the sale.

His honor the Judge, ruled the law to be, that auctioneers were public agents, and that from their situation they were necessarily bound to do business in great haste, and that they were not bound to correct errors, consequently were not entitled to damages if they made a mistake against themselves. The court here likened them to the officers in our public banks, and held it as the law of the land that they were not bound to correct their mistakes.—*N. Y. Enb.*

The merry part of the world are very amiable, while they diffuse a cheerfulness throughout conversations at proper seasons and on proper occasions; but on the contrary a sore grievance to society, when they infect every discourse with insipid mirth and turn into ridicule such objects as are not suited to it.—For though laughter is looked upon by the philosophers as the property of reason, the excess of it has been always considered as the mark of folly. *Addison.*

PUBLIC VENDUE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans Court of Somerset County, will be sold at public sale, on Wednesday the 27th instant, at the late residence of Harry Wilson, deceased—all the PERSONAL ESTATE of said Wilson. Sale to commence at the hour of ten o'clock.

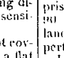
The terms of sale will be made known on the day aforesaid, by

GEORGE HOPKINS, Adm'r.

Feb. 5, 1828. z

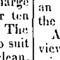
Valuable Property at Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM situated on the north side of Wicomico Creek, Somerset county,



Md. late the residence of Benjamin Dashiell, deceased, and known by the name of *Dashiell's Lot.* Vessels of the largest size can come up to this farm. Also, another tract of land lying on said creek. The whole comprising about 725 Acres. He has sown 90 bushels of wheat on the above lands which will be sold with the property.

He also wishes to sell a tract of land now the residence of Mr. Levin Ballard, senior, known by the name of *Moore & Casset*, situated on Menokin river, between the farms of Col. Wm.



Jones and Dr. J. King.—This tract contains about 130 acres—and, besides other improvements, there is an excellent brick house erected on the premises.

As no person will purchase without viewing the property a further description is deemed unnecessary—and for other particulars please apply to

L. W. BALLARD.

Dec. 18, 1827. 5d

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
Jan. 15th, 1828.

§§§§§§§§§§ ON application of Levin
§§SEAL.§§ Tyler, Executor, of Samuel
§§§§§§§§§§ Milbourne, late of Somerset county, dec'd. it is ordered by the Court, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Milbourne, late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 24th of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th of Jan., 1828.

LEVIN TYLER, Executor of S. Milbourne, dec'd.

Jan. 22, 1828. k

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks,

PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms.

At the Office of the Village Herald.

LAND FOR SALE,

IN POTATO NECK.

344 ACRES.

The westerly half of the farm late the property of Francis H. Waters, esq. (dec'd.)—About 100 acres are under improvement, a good part of which produces luxuriantly. The residue is heavily timbered with oak and pine, &c., and conveniently situated to market. The farm is washed on one side by the Annamessex river, and on the other it lies contiguous to the Menokin.

On the premises upon the Annamessex side is a delightful building-spot, of high ground, in full view of the river, intercepted only by a small grove of lofty pines, and near it a delightful well of water, said to be surpassed by none in the county. Further particulars are deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will doubtless view the premises for themselves. Half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five or more years—interest to be paid annually.

For further particulars enquire of Dr. Ballard, near the premises, or to Mr. Lazarus Maddux, Potato Neck, or to the Rev. Dr. Waters, Washington Academy, or a line addressed to the subscriber, Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, N. York, will meet with attention.

FREEBORN GARRETTSON.

December 18, 1827. 5d

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court.
Jan. 22nd, 1828.

§§§§§§§§§§ ON application of Clement
§§SEAL.§§ Goslee, Executor of Lau-
§§§§§§§§§§ day Goslee, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three sucessive weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy, Test,

JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Launday Goslee, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22nd day of Jan., 1828.

CLEMENT GOSLEE, Ex. of L. Goslee, dec'd.

Jan. 29. vv

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
Jan. 15th, 1828.

§§§§§§§§§§ ON application of Jona-
§§SEAL.§§ than Huffington, Executor
§§§§§§§§§§ of Gabriel Banks, late of Somerset county, dec'd., it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the paper printed at Princess Anne.

True copy, Test,

JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Gabriel Banks—late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of January, 1828.

JONATHAN HUFFINGTON, Ex'tor of G. Banks, dec'd.

Jan. 22, 1828. k

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice to my creditors for them to appear at the County Court, to be held in Somerset County, on the first Saturday after the third Monday of May Term next, to shew cause, (if any they have) why I shall not have the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland.

JOSHUA REECE.

Jan 22, 1828 k

Consumptions, Coughs, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC.

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

Certificate.

10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

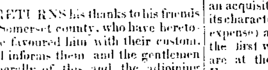
The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an annodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondriacal, nervous and hysterical diseases.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of the proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER, Princess Anne, Md.

Nov. 20, 1827.

T. L. DISHAROON,



SNOW HILL, MD.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends in Somerset county, who have heretofore favoured him with their custom, and informs them and the gentlemen generally of this and the adjoining counties, that he has on hand, and intends keeping in his shop at Snow-Hill, a general assortment of

Water Proof Hats,

Made of the very best materials, the Philadelphia and New York markets afford, and in the most fashionable style, tip'd off with genuine fur. Although he has it not in his power to style his manufactory an "Old establishment," he is proud to acknowledge it a *new one* In all new concerns, it is admitted that something *new*—something fashionable may be expected. Novelty has become the order of the day—an unfashionable hat on the head of any man is an *odd* sight—a very *ugly* one. The subscriber, well aware of the fact, notwithstanding he has not been long *napping* has made it his study to discover the knack of making *Hats* in the *Bon Ton style*. He confidently asserts that those who favour him with their custom shall have their favours supplied, on as cheap terms as can be obtained on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, or any other shore in the United States.

A reasonable deduction will be made on Hats bought, by merchants, to sell again.

Sept. 25, 1827. 7s

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of WILLIAM REDDISH are hereby notified to attend in Somerset County Court on the first Saturday after the third Monday of May term next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the benefits of the insolvent laws of Maryland, shall not be extended to said petitioner.

Feb. 5, 1828. k

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
Jan. 15th, 1828.

§§§§§§§§§§ ON application of Henry
§§SEAL.§§ Lankford, Adm. of Wm.
§§§§§§§§§§ H. Adams, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess Anne.

JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given.

THAT the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Wm. H. Adams, late of Somerset county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of January, 1828.

HENRY LANKFORD, Adm. of W. H. Adams, dec'd.

Jan. 22, 1828. k

PHILADELPHIA ALBUM

AND

Ladies' Literary Gazette.

"ALBUMS," says an agreeable writer, "are things, in which are gathered many sweets from the flowers of genius and taste in the garden of literature. They also serve as pleasant mementos of those friends who are absent, and tend to instruct, as well as to please—to enlighten, as well as to amuse."

The Album, to which the publishers respectfully invite attention, has during the brief space of its publication, met with such flattering and universal esteem as to warrant the printing, each week, of near *six thousand* copies.

The work is enriched with original articles on a variety of interesting and valuable subjects. Fine Arts; Sciences; Botanical, Historical, Biographical and Moral Essays, Sketches, &c.; Reviews of new books; Fashionable and Literary Intelligence; Manners, Conversation, Dress, and Beauty; the cultivation of Plants and Flowers; Amusing and Moral Tales, together with choice articles in every department of polite and useful literature.

It is handsomely printed (8 pages every Wednesday) on fine white paper, royal size, quarto form, making an elegant annual volume of upwards of *four hundred pages*, embellished with appropriate engravings.

The publishers are determined to spare neither pains nor expense in their ambitious exertions to make their work an acquisition to literature. To sustain its character, they have made at great expense) arrangements with some of the first writers in this country, and are at the same time enabled, from European Journals which they receive, to make the choicest selections from the richest sources of foreign literature.

To give the parents or brothers—the friends or guardians of their fair readers an assurance of that strict sense of purity, chasteness and general propriety which should eminently characterize a work of this kind, constituting a bouquet of the "flowers of literature," which must form to the cultivated and accomplished mind, a "*token of esteem*," the most valuable and pleasing—a "*forget me not*," of the most appropriate, endearing, and lasting nature, the publishers have associated with its former conductors in their editorial duties a lady of distinguished literary reputation and talent, whose watchful attention and acknowledged abilities they are confident will add materially to the character of the work.

Price $2 50 per annum, payable in advance. Address the Publishers of the Philadelphia Album and Ladies' Literary Gazette, 45 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

BLANK BILLS OF SALE.

Printed on fine Paper.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, FEB. 19, 1828.

Extract of letter to the Editor, dated House of Delegates,
Annapolis, Feb. 15.

Dear Sir,

The bill to regulate sales by auction has passed this house by an overwhelming majority after full discussion—55 to 14. The general valuation bill, with a view to the mass of property which has hitherto escaped taxation, will be taken up next, and in succession other measures of *great interest to the interior of the state*, upon all of which success is anticipated in this branch of the legislature; but we fear that the *influence of Baltimore* will defeat and render vain our labours in *the Senate*. It is understood that the members present in that branch stood, upon these measures, exactly balanced, say 7 to 7. Unfortunately, one of our Senators is absent, and fears are entertained that he will not return to his post—and consequently the public interest may suffer to an extent which cannot be estimated."

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the N. Y. Morning Courier, dated
Paris, Nov. 17, 1827.

"You will see by the papers the horrid massacres that have been committed in the streets of Paris; upwards of 120 citizens have been killed and wounded; on the side of the military 10 officers and 102 privates were wounded. All this is very alarming, and God knows knows how far it will go."

A ripe *Pear*, brought to maturity in the open air, without any peculiar cultivation, was produced at Charleston on the 4th of the present month. It is worthy of notice as a remarkable evidence of the warmth of the present winter.

OUTRAGEOUS PIRACY.

Capt. J. L. Roberts and Mr. S. Kellogg, supercargo of the schooner Ben Alam, arrived at N. York on Saturday before last, after having made their escape from Panama, at the imminent risk of their lives. Their account is, "that they arrived off the harbour of Chagres, in October last, where they disposed of a part of their cargo, paid the duties, and port charges, and after clearing the schooner, and being ready to proceed on their voyage with the exception of a small quantity of ballast, which they had contracted to have delivered on board, they were boarded by an officer and twenty-five men. The officers and crew of the schooner were confined below and ill treated, the schooner taken into port, where they were detained as prisoners 26 days in the most unhealthy climate in the world, and where a part of the crew died. The vessel and cargo were condemned, and the captain and supercargo condemned to six years labour in the public works, and all without their being brought before any tribunal of justice, or allowed a hearing; and they are at this moment entirely in the dark, not knowing what they were accused of, and are utterly ignorant of having done any thing contrary to the laws of Columbia.'

The following paragraph is from the Wilmington, N. C. Recorder of February 6.

There is no U. States Consul in Panama, nor is there any U. S. ship of war near the coast. The consequence is, our flag is not respected, while that of G. Britain floats proudly in the wind, and beckons protection to all her subjects.

Another Warning.—A man was frozen to death last week near to Centre Furnace, in this county. He had been seen not many hours before near to the place where his lifeless body was afterwards found, in a state of intoxication. A solemn warning this, to others of similar habits to beware!—*Bellefont Patriot.*

WAR.—The N. Y. Morning Courier of the 7th inst. contains the following paragraph.

A letter received yesterday evening by a mercantile house in this city, per brig Jane, dated Gibraltar, Dec. 22, 1827, which states, "*Our news of this day gives information that the Grand Sultan has declared war agaist the Allied Powers.*"

The above letter is from a mercantile house of the utmost respectability in Gibraltar.

The editors of the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser doubt its correctness

A postscript to a letter from a mercantile house in New York to another in Baltimore, says, "The John Jay brings an account of the opening of the French ports for one month, for the importation of Grain."

FREAK OF FORTUNE.

The Macon, Georgia, Telegraph of the 28th ult. mentions that the drawing of the Monticello Academy Lottery in that state, was completed on the 10th ult. On that day, the highest prize ($3000,) came out, against a ticket held by an old negro fellow, the property of C. Cargile, and was owned jointly by himself, and two sons-in-law, who had appropriated a dollar a piece in the purchase of the ticket.

THE BIBLE.

The total population already reported, concerning which it has been resolved by the different Bible societies, that every family shall be speedily supplied with the sacred volume, is 4,250,159

To which add Wayne co.,		
O., population in 1820,		11,933
Stark county,	do.	12,406
Washington city,		13,247
Total		4,267,755

The Washington city society have also resolved to aid the exertions of the Young Men's Society of Baltimore, by engaging to supply within, one year, every destitute family in the four adjoining counties of Maryland, namely, St. Mary's, Charles, Prince George's and Montgomery.

MURDER.—Mr. Godfrey Bowyer, a highly respectable citizen, while sitting in his house, at Valle's Mines, Jefferson County, Missouri, after dark, on the evening of the 14th ultimo, in conversation with some of his friends, was killed by some person on the outside of the house, shooting through the window. He was shot in the head and instantly died. Mr. Bowyer had been to St. Louis, to obtain process against several persons who had been committing depredations upon the mines of Messrs J. B. and Francois Valle, (of which Mr. B. was the manager, or some way interested therein,) and had returned but a few minutes before he was shot, bringing with him the sheriff to serve the process. By whom this murder was committed, is not certainly known; suspicion, however, has fallen on one of the leaders of the party against whom the process had been issued,

A CURIOUS MOUSE TRAP.

A gentleman in Portsmouth having purchased some oysters in the shell on Wednesday evening, deposited them in a pantry until the next day, when, as the servant was taking them out to be opened, one of them exhibited the novel spectacle of two mice suspended from its mouth, having their heads fast gripped within the shell. It would seem that the oyster, being somewhat distressed by the warmth of the weather, had opened its jaws to inhale a little fresh air, when the witless mice, tempted by the luring bait within the testaceous portal, thrust in their heads, and were caught fast by the sudden collapsing of the shells, thus subjecting the intruding vermin to a new sort of *Ostracism.*

CONGRESS.—Monday, Jan. 14. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Post-Master General transmitting the following statement of the nett amount of postage in each State and Territory for one year, ending March 31, 1827, viz.

New York	$229,784 72
Pennsylvania,	127,821 51
Massachusetts,	93,630 41
Virginia,	71,536 76
Maryland,	39,335, 38
South Carolina,	46,402 00
Georgia,	42,524 24
Ohio,	32,309 15
Connecticut,	30,160 13
Louesiana,	28,763 02
North Carolina.	27,571 81
Maine,	25,143 01
Kentucky,	25,572 26
Alabama,	20,161 68
Tennessee,	17,990 78
New Jersey,	16,227 41
Vermont,	15,557 93
Rhode Island,	13,367 22
New Hampshire,	13,250 51
District of Columbia,	10,586 55
Mississippi,	10,414 87
Missouri,	6,352 35
Indiana	5,670 46
Florida Ter.	2,698 67
Michigan	2,284 41
Arkansas	1,046 49
Total	$989,676 10

Abstract of the general annual returns of the Militia of the United States, by States and Territories, according to the act of March 2d, 1803, taken from the latest returns received at the Department of War.

Maine,	40,209
New Hampshire,	30,159
Massachusetts,	54,935
Vermont,	25,581
Rhode Island,	9,460
Connecticut,	25,731
New York,	150,027
New Jersey,	42,283
Pennsylvania.	167,775
Delaware,	7,451
Maryland,	40,091
Virginia,	100,662
North Carolina	60,660
South Carolina	36,429
Georgia	39,056
Alabama	25,000
Louisiana	12,274
Mississippi	5,291
Tennessee	42,685
Kentucky	60,266
Ohio	110,364
Indiana	37,787
Illinois	8,310
Missouri	3,824
Michigan Territory	1,603
Arkansas do	2,028
Florida do	0
District of Columbia	2,317
	1,150,158

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Friday, February 8.

Petitions, of the following titles, were this day severally presented:

By Mr. Hitch, the petition of Benjamin H. Gordy, of Somerset county, praying that he may be remunerated for the loss of the service of an indented apprentice, who was convicted of felony and sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary of this state; which was referred to the committee on grievances and courts of justice.

By Mr. Williams of Worcester, the petition of sundry citizens of Worcester county, counter to the petition of sundry citizens of Worcester and Somerset counties, praying for a law authorizing the building of a draw bridge across the Pocomoke river, at a place commonly called and known by the name of Stephen's Ferry, presented, by Mr. Williams of Worcester, on the fourth instant; which was referred to the committee to whom was referred the said petition to which this is counter.

By Mr. Donoho, the petition of sundry citizens of Somerset county, praying the passage of an act to authorize the levy court of said county, to contract for the removal of certain obstructions in Barren creek, Quantico, Rewastico and Wetipquin creeks, in the said county; which was referred to a select committee of three members, consisting of Messrs. Donoho, Teackle and Dennis.

On motion by Mr. Semmes, it was Ordered, That the committee of grievances and courts of justice, be, and they are hereby directed, to report a bill, regulating the sessions of the court of appeals, so as to prevent the sessions of the said court, occurring at the same time as the sesions of the county courts.

Bills of the following titles, were this day severally reported:

By Mr. Hughes of Montgomery, chairman of the committee on lotteries, An act regulating lotteries in this state.

By Mr. Linthicum, An act relative to divorces.

By Mr. Montgomery, An act for founding a college in Belle-Air, Harford county, by the name of the Maryland college.

By Mr Ely, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the direction of sheriffs and coroners in the return of jurors, and for the better regulation of juries, passed at November sessions 1797, chapter 87.

By Mr. Stevens, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to prevent gaming, passed at December session 1826.

By Mr. Blackistone, An act concerning crimes and punishments.

Which said bills were severally read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

The clerk of the senate returned the bills and resolutions sent to that body for concurrence, of the following titles.

An act to regulate the manner of marketing by slaves and free negroes in Ann-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis.

A resolution in favor of Thomas Wimber of Worcester county.

Severally endorsed, "assented to."

Mr Sellman, submitted the following resolution for consideration; which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the governor and council be and they are hereby requested to furnish information to this legislature, as early as practicable, whether the chancery papers which by resolution of December session 1825, were directed to be recorded, have been so recorded, and by whom, and what quantity, if any, still remain to be recorded; how much money has been paid to each individual engaged in such service, specifying the particular services performed by each, and in what manner the amount payable to each was ascertained, and the whole aggregate amount that has been paid to said persons: whether the transcripts made up under said resolutions, are copies of proceedings remaining in the chancery offices; and where?—Whether the records which have been made up have been carefully compared with the original papers, so as to be made comportable thereto, and by whom? And whether the records so made up have been placed in the chancery office, as directed by the original resolution, and if not, where are they?

The hour of twelve o'clock having arrived; on motion of Mr. Sellman, the house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, in relation to the bill, entitled, An act to regulate sales by pulic auction.

When the debate therefore was continued.

Saturday, February 9.

Mr. Donoho, reported a bill, entitled, An act to authorize the levy court of Somerset county, to contract for the removal of certain obstructions in Barren, Rewastico, Quantico, and Wetipquin creeks, and their several branches, and to levy the expenses thereof upon the said county.

Which said bill was read the first time, and ordered to lie upon the table.

Monday, February 11.

By Mr. Hitch, the petition of sundry inhabitants of Worcester county, praying an alteration in the mode of appointing the overseer of the poor of said county; which was referred to a select committee of five members, consisting of Messrs. Hitch, Hooper, Powell, Williams of Worcester, and Dennis.

The hour having arrived for taking up the orders of the day; on motion by Mr. Teackle, the unfinished business, in referrence to the bill, entitled, An act to regulate sales by public auction, was postponed till to-morrow. And,

On motion by Mr. M'Mahon, the order of the day, in referrence to the bill from the senate, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act against excessive usury, was postponed until Thursday next, the 14th inst.

The bill reported by Mr. Wells, entitled, A further supplement to the act for the recovery of small debts out of court, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned, was then taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Tuesday, February 12

By Mr. Williams of Worcester, the petition of sundry inhabitants of Worcester county, counter to the petition of sundry other citizens of Worcester and Somerset counties, praying for a law authorizing the building of a drawbridge across the Pocomoke river, from Newtown to Stephen's Ferry, presented by Mr. Williams of Worcester, on the 4th instant; which was referred to the committee to whom was referred the said petition to which this is counter.

By Mr. Dennis, the petition of the Vestrymen and Wardens of Somerset Parish in Somerset county, praying the passage of a law, authorizing the elections and meetings of the Vestry of said Parish to be held in the Church at Princess Anne; which was referred to a select committee of three members, consisting of Messrs. Dennis, Gibbons, and Goldsborough.

Mr. Teackle, chairman of the committee on education, delivered the following reports; which were severally read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

The committee on education to whom was referred the memorial of the Rev. Samuel Knox, lately Principal of Frederick-Town Academy; and the memorial of the Rev. Henry Lyon Davis, late Principal of St. John's College, beg leave to report—

The first memorialist complaints of the treatment he received from a board of trustees, with referrence to the termination of his engagement as Principal of the academy in Fredericktown.

The second details his election, by the Visiters & Governors of St. John's College, as Vice Principal, and his subsequent elevation to the principality of that institution—After which the memorialist complains, that he was deprived of his chair, and all connexion with the college, without the assignment of any reason—that with a view to restoration, he appealed to the county court of Anne-Arundel, and that he failed of redress, in consequence of what he believed to be the illegal conduct of the Judge who sat alone at the appeal in question.

These are matters which the committee conceive, do not come within the limits of their proper duties. They seem to belong to another appointment of this house.

The committee request to be discharged from the further consideration of these memorials.

All which is respectfully submitted

By order. J. H. Milbourne, C. Clk.

The committee on education to whom was referred the memorial of sundry citizens of Frederick county, praying for an abstraction of a portion of the annual donation to the incorporated academy in that county, in aid to a "Free or Non-Payment School;" and soliciting the appoinment of a disinterested visiter to make a just and fair report of the state and condition of the said academy—And also the memorial of the Visiters of Frederick County Schools, and sundry inhabitants of the same county, counter to the memorial first referred to, have had the matters of these referrences under consideration, and beg leave to present the following report.

From a review of the legislation upon this subject, it appears manifestly to have been the settled policy of the state to encourage the establishment of an incorporated institution in the several counties, for the higher attainments of classical learning, and a departure from this course the committee would esteem to be unjust with regard to the expenditures incurred in the erection of edifices for that object by many liberal, and enlightened citizens; and unwise in relation to the great interests of the state.

In illustration of this opinion, the committee might urge the reason assigned in a former report, upon a similar proposition: Experience has proved that such institutions cannot exist without the aid of public patronage, and the withdrawing of that aid would operate to their destruction, and, in effect give to the rich a monopoly of higher branches of education, as men of wealth can afford to support their sons at distant and expensive seminaries, whilst the middling and lower orders of society, would be deprived of the means of acquiring even the rudiments of classical knowledge: and in the deficiency of the necessary qualifications, consequent upon that deprivation, they would be excluded from the fair prospects of competition, and the equal pretensions they would otherwise enjoy for public employment, or professional elevation.

Wednesday, January 13.

By Mr. Hughes of Montgomery, the memorial of sundry citizens of Montgomery county, constables, and others, complaining of the inequality of the fees allowed to sheriffs and constables, for the performance of the same or similar services, and praying redress of said grievances.

Mr. Donoho asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill, to be entitled, An act to establish district courts for the trial of assaults and batteries, and for other purposes.

On motion By Mr. Teackle, the house was then called and the door keeper sent for the absent members, in the city.

Whereupon on motion by Mr. Semmes, the house agreed to proceed in the consideration of the ordinary business of the session, during the absence of the door keeper.

Mr. Teackle then submitted the following order for consideration, which was twice read viz.

Ordered. That any fifteen members, (including the Speaker if there be one) shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.

Mr. Goldsborough moved to amend said order, by striking out the words, "compel the attendance of absent members," and inserting in lieu thereof, the words, "require the attendance of members absent, but within the city of Annapolis." And the question thereon being taken, "Will the house agree to the proposed amendment?" It was determined in the negative.

The question was then propounded, "Will the house adopt the said order? And the yeas and nays, being required by seven members, were taken and it was negatived. Teackle and Donoho for it, and Gibbons and Dennis against it.

Thursday, January, 14.

Mr. Teackle, presented a report of the trustees of the University of Maryland, with a statement of the finances of the institution; which was referred to the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Wells, having first, asked and obtained leave for the purpose, reported a bill, entitled, An act for the better regulation of chancery proceedings, in certain cases; which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

Contents of the last No. of the American Farmer, dated Balt. Feb. 15.

On Crasses, letters addressed to G. W. Jeffreys, esq. from T. Gold and R. Peters-- Proceedings at a Quar. Meeting, and officers of the Pennsyl'a Agricultural Society---Plan of a Fellenberg School, in a letter addressed to Jon. Roberts, President of the Pa. Ag. Sos. from Anthony Morris, Esq.--- Devon and Short Horn Cattle, Inquiry---Culture of Silk in Ohio---Catalogue of the best Grapes cultivated in France---*Poetry*, Music---Fox Hunting, Baltimore Pack, and Potomac Hunt---Rules to choose a race horse by his external appearance---On the Liverwort--Answers to queries---Partner wanted in a Cotton Manufactory---The Weather--inquiries---Recipes --Editorial. Meade's Measurer---Prices

UNITED STATES MINT.

From the report of the directors of this institution it appears that the coinage effected during the year 1827, amount to $3,024,342 32, consisting of 9,097,845 pieces of coin, viz:

Of gold	27,713 pieces	=	$131,565
Silver	6,712 400		2,869,200
Copper	2,357,732		23,577
	9,097,845		$3,024,342

Of the gold bullion deposited at the Mint within the last year, the proportion received from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies, may be stated at 76.000 dollars; that from North Carolina at 21,000 dollars, and that from Africa at 15,000 dollars, leaving about 20,000 dollars derived from sources not ascertained. The whole amount received from North Carolina, to the present period, is nearly 110,000. This gold has generally been found to exceed in fineness the standard of our gold coins.

The supply of silver under various forms of unwrought bullion, and in foreign coins, has been unusually abundant, especially during the three first quarters of the year. The heavier deposites have been received generally through the bank of the United States. Of the amount of silver coined within the last year, more than 2,000,000 consisted of deposites received from that institution.

The amount of copper coins distributed within the last year, is 21,910 dollars. They are forwarded, as heretofore, at the expense and risk of the government, to all parts of the United States, accessable by regular means of transportation, on receiving the value thereof here, or a certificate of deposite, to the credit of the treasurer of the United States, for the requisite amount, in any of the banks authorized to receive deposites of public money.

A general view of the operations of the mint, from their first commencement, will not it is believed, be found destitute of interest, and is therefore respectfully presented.

The whole coinage executed since the establishment of the mint, amounts to $30,465,444 14 1-2; consisting of 103,081,178 pieces of coin:—

Of gold	1,538,161 p's	=	$8,255,667 50
Sil.	47,389,086	do.	21,695,899 90
Cop.	54,153,931	do.	513,876 74
	103,081,178		$30,465,444 14

Within the first 15 years of the operations of this establishment, beginning with the year 1793, and ending with 1807, the amount coined was $6,482,613 68 1 2; in the succeeding ten years, ending with 1817, the amount coined was $7,715,979 85, and in the last ten years it has been $16,266,850 61.

The average annual coinage of the first period above designated, it will be found was $432,171 21, that of the second $771,597 98, and that of the last period $1,626,685 06. The coinage of the last year, exceeds by nearly a million of dollars, that of any year preceding, and is nearly two fold the average amount of the period to which it belongs.

From Virginia. We learn, that the Convention Bill, which has for several years been agitated in Virginia, and which some weeks ago passed the House of Delegates of that state, passed the Senate on Thursday lest, by 14 votes to 10.

Spunk.—It is stated in Poulson's American that a woman in Delaware, having put her hand through an open worked fence to drive off a hawk which had seized a chicken, was turned upon by the hawk. He fixed his talons deeply in her hand and would not quit his hold until she cut off his head with an axe brought to her by a child. The bird measured four feet from the tip of one wing to that of the other.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

The Albany Argus of Friday, contains a settlement of the proceedings of the District Court at its late session in that city, in the case of John L. Tillinghast, Esq. one of the attornies of that Court.

It appears that soon after the previous sessions of the Court, Mr. Tillinghast called upon R. C. Lansing, Esq: Clerk of the Court, on some business connected with the office, and spoke of the Court in terms of great disrespect. On being cautioned by Mr. Lansing, he became more violent, repeated his declarations and charged the Court with "gross partiality," and with acting officially "from corrupt motives." At the opening of the late session Mr. Lansing placed on *file* an affidavit of this conversation, and a rule was served upon Mr. Tillingast, requiring him to show cause why his name should not be struck from the rolls of Court. Mr Tillinghast appeared, and after hearing what he had to say, the Court ordered his name to be erased from the roll of attornies. This they said they should do on two grounds. First, that a person who is doing all in his power to bring a Court into discredit and contempt, is an improper person to act in it: and secondly, that such language as Mr. Tillinghast has used, although not uttered while the Court was in session, was a contempt of Court, and this was the proper punishment for it.—The Court, however, offered to withhold the sentence on condition that Mr. Tillinghast would apologise and engage not to repeat the offence, which he declining, the order was made absolute.

Laborers.—A gentleman in the town of Randolph, Mass. about making a piece of road of some magnitude, stipulated as a preliminary to the engagement of laborers, that no spirituous liquors should be allowed during the progression of the work. The first day but four or five applications for employment on this condition were made; the next, however, upwards of a dozen more individuals consented to the restriction, and the desired number was immediately completed. Soon after the commencement of the road, a man who was notoriously addicted to intemperance, and whose family was suffering the consequent horrors of neglect, applied for work, but was told, that if employmed, he must refrain from useing any strong drink not only while at work, but at home. As an inducement, an extra dollar was offered him in addition to his wages, though his capability to labor was necessarily inferior to that of his companions. This was a startling alternative for a drunkard, but starvation was worse. He consented. For a few days he endured the torments of an enraged appetite, but he resolutely resisted its inclination; and at the end of three months he was a reformed man—and his family had been comfortably fed and clothed, and happiness once more reigned in the abode of misery.

This is an affecting story, and furnishes a bright example to those who employ laborers. Let it be imitated, widely and fearlessly, in every branch of industry, and many a poor wretch will have reason to bless the restriction which rescued him from destruction.

Reward of Folly.—In a frolic a few days since, at a country store, a few miles from Boston, two of the party challenged two others to drink as many glasses of brandy as they would guzzle down gills. The pledge was accepted, and the challengers succeeded in disposing of five gills, and their companions five glasses each.—The first two became so intoxicated that they could not leave the store, and were permitted to remain until morning: when one was found to have breathed his last! The two others set out for their homes at rather a late hour, and were so inebriated and heedless, that they spent the whole night in a fruitless search for their dwellings; at some distance from which day light exposed them, pale, exhausted and spiritless—*Traveller.*

A colored woman named *Tamor* died in Annapolis city on Saturday last, whose age as well as can be ascertained, must have been between 105 and 110 years.

A good law.—A law has been past in South Carolina, that from and after the first day of May next, the books of account of tavern keepers, shop keepers, or retailers of spiritous liquors shall not be admitted, allowed, or received, as evidence in any court having a right to try the same, or any debt contracted, or monies due for spiritous liquors, sold in less quantity than a quart.

[*Communicated.*]

MARRIED, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. D. Dailey, Mr. WILLIAM WOOD to Miss SARAH MADDUX, both of this county.

In ancient times old Ovid said,
A laurel of a lass was made;
In modern times be 't understood,
Our maidens likewise turn to *Wood.*

FROM ZION'S HERALD.

In Middlebury, Vt. Jan. 8th, by the Rev. John Clark, Rev. *Green Grove Moore* of the Methodist E. Church, Shapleigh, Maine, to Miss *Violetta Woodward*, of the former place.

Are there no *Violets* in the *Maine*—
Is that whole land a *a lonely Moore?*
An eastern *Grove* though deck'd with *Green*
Bears from *Vermont* its favorite flow'r.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 15.

FLOUR, best family,		$6 06½
Susquehanna,		4 75
WHEAT, best white, p. bu		95a100
red	do	95
CORN,		35a36
RYE,		45
OATS,		21a23
WHITE BEANS,		80a100
PEAS,		40a50
CLOVER SEED,		4 50a5
FLAXSEED,		75a80
FEATHERS,	do	27
PORK, Baltimore mess		15a14
prime		9 50
Northern mess		13 00
prime		9 00
Susquehanna mess		12 00
prime		9 00
BACON, middlings, &c.		7 00
Country assorted		7 50

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

WE think it necessary to remind our patrons, that the 52nd No. of this paper, (which will be issued on the 25th of next March,) will complete one year since the establishment of a printing office at Princess-Anne. After that period THE VILLAGE HERALD shall be considerably enlarged, and improved, by lengthening the columns and adding one to each page. This, we conceive, will be the most substantial token of gratitude we can offer those who, by their kind patronage, have enabled us to promise, with certainty, the contemplated alteration.

It may not be needless here to mention, we still remain decidedly of the opinion that the better way to conduct our paper, is, to keep without the arena of political controversy—exclusively devoting our columns to the chronicling of foreign and domestic intelligence, and the furtherance of instruction by giving a miscellany of usefully interesting and amusing matter.

The importance of agricultural information is obvious to every one—though such knowledge, in this section of our country, is not duly appreciated. Where papers—devoted entirely to the farming interest—have been extensively circulated,—there those who till the soil have been incalculably benefited by placing a proper estimate on intelligence relative to their vocation. May not we then hope that the appropriating of a portion of our paper to the invaluable science of agriculture, will be acceptable to, and command the attention of, those who engage in its pursuit? Surely we may; And we shall therefore put in requisition every means within our reach to render this department of our paper worthy the notice of every practical farmer.

The advantages of economy—its absolute necessity in the present condition of our country—and its being more praise-worthy than prodigality, are simple facts, which need no support, because they are the dictates of common sense and receive the assent of the mind as soon as proposed;—And it would be contrary to the known principles which direct and influence men to good and beneficial actions, to suppose we should feel indifferent to that which concerns our individual interest—which tends to increase or diminish our property—to add to or take from our happiness:—Hence, considering the interests of our patrons, and our own convenience and profit, we shall on the enlargement of our paper, (which will be on the 1st of next April) adopt the following

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Two Dollars a year, *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months; or $3 if not paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will hereafter be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion.) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

Note.—In order to obviate all misapprehensions, we would most distinctly state, that all our *original* subscribers will come under the above conditions immediately on the commencement of the next volume; And every one who subscribed since the commencement of the present volume, will come under the new terms on the expiration of the time for which his name was entered.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for each continuance: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Advertisements, if handed in by Monday night at 10 o'clock, shall appear in the paper next morning.

☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

, A gradually increasing circulation of the *Herald* enhances the advantages offered by it as an advertising medium, which, we trust, will be readily appreciated.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby warned against purchasing, or taking any assignment, or transfer whatever, on a Note of Hand, which James Smith, of Somerset county, holds against me, dated 17th day of September, 1824, amounting to twelve hundred dollars, as the payment of said note will be disputed by the subscriber.

DAVID LANKFORD.

Feb 11th—19. km

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of THOMAS JONES, (of Thomas,) are hereby notified that he has applied to Somerset County Court, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the state of Maryland, and that the first Saturday of May Term next of said court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the judges of said court to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be propounded relative to his application; at which time and place the creditors of the said Thomas are notified to attend and shew cause (if any they have) why he should not receive the benefit of the ivsolvent laws as prayed for.

Feb. 19, 1828. k

CONSTABLE's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by James Denson, a justice of the peace, and to me directed, at the suit of Henry Hyland against Lucretia Dickerson and Zaccheus Street, I have taken in execution the following property, viz: one hundred acres of land, more or less, known by the name of *Evans Second Chance*, as the property of said Street, which will be sold on Saturday the 8th of March, at White-Haven, to satisfy the aforesaid writ and cost. Sale to commence at the hour of three o'clock P. M.

THOS. JONES, Constable.

Feb. 19. jkq

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
Feb. 12. 1828.

ON application of Geo. L. Ayres, adm. c. w. a. of Wm. Ballard, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that he give the notice required by law, for the creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week, for three weeks, in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Ballard—late of Somerset county, deceased.—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of August, 1828,—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of February, 1828.

GEO. L. AYRES, Adm'r. of W. Ballard, dec'd.

Feb. 19. 1828. k

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
Feb. 12th, 1828.

ON application of Geo. M. Willing, adm'tor. of Obadiah Stanford, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Obadiah Stanford, late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 19th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of Feb. 1828.

GEO. M. WILLING, Adm'r. of O. Stanford, dec'd.

Feb. 12 k

NOTICE.

THE Levy Court will meet at Princess-Anne on Tuesday the 8th day of April next, on which day between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, will be offerred to the lowest bidder, the removal of all the stakes remaining from the setting of wiers in Monokin river and each of its branches, in accordance with the late act of Assembly, making it the duty of said Court to have the same removed.—The work is to be accomplished on or before the 20th of June next.

JOHN WOOLFORD, Sen.
President L. C.

Feb. 19, 1828. ktw

ALL PERSONS

Indebted to the Subscriber,

For Officers' Fees and County Levy, for 1825, 1826 and 1827, are requested to make payment *immediately*, as no further indulgence can possibly be given, to any person, after the *first day of March next.* Large sums are due to persons, who have claims against the county, and must be paid. I have been threatened to be *sued*, and shall certainly *be*, if I do not pay them off. I shall direct my deputies after the first day of March, to execute every person who neglects this notice, however painful to me. I am now paying interest upon large sums, and shall be obliged to tax interest upon all sums that may be due me on the first of March. I feel myself under, many obligations to the people of Somerset—but I know them too well, to think for one moment, they would wish me to injure myself by indulging too long.

The public's ob't. serv't.
ROBERT STEWART.
late Shff. & Collector.

Feb. 12, 1828. k1

SALE FOR CASH.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued by the Clerk of Somerset county court, and directed to me, Elijah Parsons against Joshua Morris and George Jones, Elizabeth McBryde and Elijah Parsons against William Hopkins, will be sold at the Court House door, in the town of Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 11th day of March next, between the hours of one and two o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: two head of horses, one gig, and two yoke of oxen, the property of Joshua Morris,—Also, two head of horses, two yoke of oxen, the property of George Jones—Also, part of a tract of land called *Kentucky*, containing 250 acres, more or less, the property of Wm. Hopkins

ROBERT STEWART,
late Shff. of S. C.

Feb. 12, 1828. k4

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE,

Corrected agreeably to the latest Baltimore papers.

Bank of the U. S. and Branches	par
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore Banks	par
Annapolis ($5 and upwards)	par
Easton ($5 and upwards)	par
Frederick ($5 and upwards)	par
Frederick County Bank ($5 and upwards)	par
Bank Westminster ($5 and upwards)	par
Hager's Town ($5 and upwards)	par
Planters' Bk. P. G. Co ($5 and upwards)	par
Elkton	1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
Bank of Columbia	20
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown	par
Union Bank Georgetown	par
Bank of Washington	par
Bank of the metropolis	par
Patriotic Bank	par
Bank of Alexandria	par
Farmers' Bank of Alexandria	par
Bank of Potomack	par
Mechanics Bank of Alexandria	par
VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Virginia & Branches	par
Farmers Bank of Virginia and Branches	par
Bank of the Valley at Winchester	par
Do at Charlestown	par
Do at Leesburg	par
Do at Romney	½
Lynchburg Branches	½
Western Bank of Virginia at Wheeling	3½
DELAWARE	
Bank of Delaware	½
Farmers' Bank	½
Wilmington & Brandywine	½
Commercial Bank of Smyrna	1
Branch Bank of Milford	4
PENNSYLVANIA	
Philadelphia City Banks	par
York Bank	par
Carlisle Bank	par
Chambersburg Bank	par
Gettysburg Bank	par
Lancaster Bank	½
Harrisburg Bank	½
Chester County Bank	½
Germantown Bank	½
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster	½
NEW-YORK	
City Banks	par
Albany Banks	1
NORTH-CAROLINA	
Newbern Bank	5
Cape Fear Bank	5
State Bank and Branches	5
SOUTH-CAROLINA	
Charleston Banks	2
GEORGIA	
Bank of Savannah	2½
Bank of Augusta	2½
Bank of Darien	30
NEW JERSEY	
New Brunswick Bank	1½
Trenton Banking Company	1½
Newark Bank	1½
State Bank at Camden	1½
Do Elizabethtown	1½
Do Trenton	*no sale*
Do Morristown	1½
Do New Brunswick	1½
Salem Banking Company	3
People's Bank at Patterson	1½

Magistrates' Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

L D Teackle

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

VOL. I. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1828. NO. 48.

THE PARTERRE.

VARIETY instils into the mind a relish for the useful and the sweet.

FROM THE N. Y. MIRROR.

THE BROKEN PROMISE.

I knew men kept no promises—or none
At least with women—and yet, knowing this,
With credulous folly, still I trusted one
Whose words seemed so like *truth*, that I forgot
The lesson that I had learned full oft before—
And I believed because he said he'd come,
That he would come—and then, night after night,
I watched the clouds, and saw them pass away
From the bright moon—and leave the clear, blue sky,
As spotless, and serene, and beautiful,
As if no promise were broken e'er
Beneath it. Man forgets, in busy hours,
What in his idle moments he has said,
Nor thinks how often woman's happiness
Hangs on his lightest words. It is not things
Of great importance which affect the heart
Most deeply—trifles often weave the net
Of misery or bliss in human life.
There's many a deep and hidden grief that comes
From sources which admit of no complaint—
From things which we cannot, dare not speak—
And yet they seem but trifles, till a chain,
Link after link, is fastened on each thought,
And wound around the heart—they do their work
In secrecy & silence—but their power
Is far more fatal than the open shafts
Of sorrow and misfortune; for they prey
Upon the health and spirits, till the bloom
Of hope is changed to fever's hectic flush:—
They break the charm of youth's first, brightest dreams,
And thus wear out the pleasure of the world—
And sap at length, the very springs of life:
But this is woman's fate. It is not thus
With proud, aspiring man—his mind is filled
With high and lofty thoughts—and love, and hope,
And all the warmest feelings of his heart,
Are sacrificed at cold ambition's shrine;
He feels that the whole world was made for him;
And if some painful disappointments cross
His path of life, he does but change his course;
Nor broken promise, nor hopes destroyed,
Are e'er allowed a place on memory's page.
'Tis only woman, in her loneliness,
And in her silent melancholy hours,
Who treasures in her heart the idle words
That had no meaning—and who lives on hope
Till it has stolen the color from her cheeks—
The brightness from her eyes; who trusts her peace
On the vast ocean of uncertainty—
And, if 'tis wreck'd she learns her lot to bear,
Or she may learn to die—but not forget:
It is for her to hoard her secret tho'ts,
To brood o'er broken promises, and sigh
O'er disappointed hopes—till she believes
There's less of wretchedness in the wide world,
Than in her single heart! ESTELLY.

FROM THE FRIEND.

THE CONVERTED JEW.

The following affecting narrative has appeared in some of the periodical Journals both in this country and in England, and has excited so much interest and sympathy with the individual who forms the principal subject of it, as to induce considerable inquiry as to its correctness.

One of our friends has been at some pains to trace out the story, and we are assured that the result of his researches has been entirely satisfactory. After receiving various accounts, all of which tended to confirm the truth of the narrative, a clue was at length obtained, which led him to the person through whose means it was first published. The character of this gentleman is highly respectable, and he has politely furnished such data as place the reality of the facts, and the accuracy of the statement, beyond doubt.

"Travelling lately through the western part of Virginia, I was much interested in hearing an aged and highly respectable clergyman give the following account of a Jew, with whom he had become recently acquainted.

"He was preaching to a large and interesting audience, when his attention was arrested by seeing a man enter the house, the lineaments of whose countenance had every appearance of a Jew. The stranger was well dressed—his countenance was noble, tho' its expression seemed to indicate that his heart had lately been the habitation of deep sorrow. He took his seat, and was absorbed in attention to the sermon, while tears often stole unconsciously down his cheek. After the service was over, the clergyman was too much interested in the stranger to refrain from speaking to him. Fixing his eye steadily upon him, "Sir, am I not correct in supposing that I am addressing one of the children of Abraham?" "You are," was the reply.—"But how is it that I meet a Jew in a Christian assembly?" The substance of his narrative was as follows:—He was a very respectable man, of superior education, and handsome fortune; who with his books, his riches, and an only child, a daughter, in her seventeenth year, had found a beautiful retreat on the fertile banks of the Ohio. He had buried the companion of his bosom before he left Europe, and he now knew little pleasure except in the society of his beloved child. She was indeed worthy of a parent's love Her person was beautiful; but her cultivated mind, and amiable disposition, threw around her a charm superior to any of the tinselled decorations of the body. No pains had been spared in her education. She could read and speak with fluency, several different languages; and her proficiency in other departments of literature was proportionate, while the ease and gracefulness of her manners captivated all who beheld her. No wonder then, that a tender father, whose head was now sprinkled with gray hairs, should place his whole affections on this only child of his love; especially as he knew of no source of happiness beyond this world. Being himself a strict Jew, he educated her in the strictest principles of his religion, and he thought he had presented that religion with an ornament.

"It was but a little while ago that this beloved daughter was taken ill:—the rose faded from her cheek; her eye lost its fire—her strength decayed; and, it soon became apparent, that an incurable and fatal disease was preying upon her constitution. The father hung over the bed of his child with a heart fraught with the keenest anguish. He often attempted to converse with her, but could seldom speak, except by the language of tears. He spared no trouble nor expense in procuring medical assistance; but no human skill could aver or arrest the arrow of death.

"He had retired in a small grove not far from his house, where he was pensively walking, wetting his steps with tears, when he was sent for by his dying daughter. He immediately obeyed the summons, and with a heavy heart, entered the door of her chamber; soon, alas! he feared, to be the chamber of death. The parting hour was at hand, when he was to take a last farewell of his endeared child; and his religious views gave him but a feeble hope of meeting her hereafter. She clasped the hand of her parent in her own, now cold with the approach of death, and summoning all the energy which her expiring strength would admit of, she thus addressed him:—"My father do you love me?" "My child, you know that I love you—that you are now more dear to me than all the world beside!" "But father do you *love* me?"—"Oh, why, my child, will you give me pain so exquisite? Have I then never given you any proofs of my love?" "But, my dearest father, do you *love* me?"—The afflicted father was unable to make any reply, and the daughter continued. "I know, my dear father you have ever loved me—you have been the kindest of parents, and I tenderly love you—will you grant me one request? Oh, my father, it is the dying request of your daughter! will you grant it?" "My dearest child, ask what you will—though it take every cent of my property; whatever it may be, it shall be granted—I *will* grant it."—"My dear father, *I beg you never again to speak against Jesus of Nazareth.*" The father was dumb with astonishment. "I know," continued the dying girl, "I know but little about this Jesus, for I was never taught; but I know that *he is a Saviour* for he has manifested himself to me since I have been sick, even for the salvation of my soul. I believe that *he will save me*, although I never before loved him. I feel that I am going *to him*—that I shall ever be with him. And now, my father, do not deny me;—I beg that you will never again *speak against this Jesus of Nazareth!* I entreat you to obtain a testament which tells of him; and I pray that you may know him; and when I am no more, that you may bestow on him the love that was formerly mine.' "

The exertion overcame the weakness of her enfeebled frame. She stopped and her father's heart was too full even for tears. He left the room in great horror of mind, and before he could compose himself, the spirit of his accomplished daughter had taken its flight; I trust into the bosom of that blessed Saviour, whom though she scarcely knew, yet she loved and honored.

The first thing the parent did, after committing to the earth his last earthly joy, was to procure a new testament. This he read diligently and devoutly:—and taught by the Holy Spirit from above, he is now numbered among the meek and humble followers of the once despised Jesus.

A SAILOR S STORY.

The wind, which was but light when we weighed anchor, just lasted long enough to take us clear of the bay, and then abandoned our vessel to the strong current which runs constantly into the Mediterranean, and which bore us gently past the rock towards the East, the direction in which we were bound. As the evening approached, our captain showed me the way down into his little cabin, where the steward, a mulatto man, had prepared a supper of tea and biscuit with fried ham and eggs, and where he now stood with a greasy handkerchief upon his head, ready to wait upon us.—I have often remarked that the stations on board of an American merchantman seemed to be filled with a sort of referrence to color; thus, the captain is always a white, the steward a mulatto, and as for the cook, the blacker the better. Having finished our homely meal, we went on deck; the captain produced some good cigars which he had brought from Havana, and the steward handed us a coal of fire stuck upon the end of a fork.—Meanwhile, night had set in, and the moon, which was nearly full, threw its sober light against the sails, among the ropes, and upon the deck of the vessel. We had been drifted by the current past the Rock, and it, with Ape's Hill upon the African coast, was in full view to the west of us.—These two rugged mountains, which frown upon each other from the extremities of Europe and Asia, are the Calpe and Abbyle of the ancients, the fabled pillars, of Hercules, and the *ne plus ultra* of the unlearned geographers of the old time. It may very well be supposed, however, that this was not the subject of conversation between the captain and myself, as we reclined upon the hen coops, on either side of the companion-way. We were discoursing the common topic among seafaring men, the sights we had seen and the dangers we had passed, in many a maritime pilgrimage. He was an older sailor than I, and assuming a veteran s privilege, took the lead in the conversation. He had sailed chiefly in small craft, and had been so unfortunate as to have been four times overset at sea. On one occasion, said he, the vessel was laded with sugar, which dissolved at once and thus saved her from sinking. The crew contrived to crawl to that part of the bottom which remained above the sea.—In this situation, exposed to the dashing of the waves and the constant violence of wind, they continued four long days and nights, without any thing to drink, and with no other food but the salted biscuit, which floated about the wreck. Many sharks surrounded them, diving into the hold of the vessel, in quest of the beef and pork, and not refusing such of the unhappy sufferers as slipped from the wreck and sunk powerless and exhausted into the sea. Our captain was mate of the distressed vessel, and in that trying situation had to feel, not only for himself, but likewise for a younger brother, who was making a first voyage under his care. He had, however, contrived to secure the unhappy youth by means of ropes, lest he should fall off into the sea; and in this way preserved him from a fate which befel more than one of his comrades.—At length, on the fourth day of their disaster, they descried a sail standing towards them. The wind was fair, and the stranger approached them rapidly, so that they could soon discover that the vessel had been disabled in the late gale.—As she came up, the sufferers began to dread lest they might not be observed; for their once stately brig now scarcely formed a perceptible object above the ocean. This terrible apprehension, though soon removed, was succeeded by another scarcely inferior.

As the stranger approached, the whole ship's company came to the side to gaze at them; and with feelings more heart sickening, that they felt unable to relieve them; for no boat was to be seen putting off to their succour; in fact, the long boat had been washed from the deck of the vessel, and at every roll, fragments of the jolly boat could be seen, dangling from the stern. If the sensations of those who clung to the wreck were agonizing, those of that stranger's crew were not the most enviable. They seemed brought by Providence in presence of these unfortunate men but to pity them, and bear to their anxious friends the story of their disaster. Man, however, is not to be so easily cheated of his life. After gazing anxiously at the vessel, and convincing themselves that safety was only to be found in their own exertions, the shipwrecked sailors began to strip off the tattered clothing which the pelting of the sea had left them, and prepare to swim for their lives. The others soon understood and seconded their endeavors. They came as close to leeward of the wreck as their own safety would permit, and then stopped their progress, by balancing the efforts of their sails. Unmindful of the sharks which were playing between the vessels, the whole party of survivers now plunged off and soon overcame the distance which separated them; the others, holding over ropes, assisted them to gain the channels, and received them with joy on their hospitable deck. One must witness such a scene to appreciate it justly; for their is between seafaring men when they meet on the ocean a bond of unity and a strong feeling of sympathy, which ever prompts them to stretch forth a helping hand to a distressed brother. It arises from the common reflection that they are separated from the land and from the dwelling place of man by a vast expanse of dangers, and is assisted by the possibility of their one day needing the same service from others. At all events, whatever may be its source this feeling certainly exists, and gives a turn of sensibility to the rough and vicious character of the sailor. In this little tale of the sea, there was one incident more striking than all the rest; it gives an idea of what one is capable when placed in a situation of desperate necessity. Our captain had been among the first to leave the wreck, and was already ascending the side of the vessel which had come so providentially to their relief; when the dreadful recollection crossed his mind, that his little brother had never swam in his life. He shuddered at his neglect and determined to return with a rope to his assistance. Conceive his astonishment, as he turned in haste to affect his purpose, at seeing the little fellow swimming like a fish, towards him. There was a shark so near him, that in striking out his arms they came in contact with the harsh side of the animal; but it turned away harmlessly, for it was no doubt glutted with food from the wreck. Thus he reached the deck of the vessel in safety, and there the joyous embraces and hurried questions of his brother reminded him that he had never swam before. This idea, added to the fatigue he had undergone, for a moment overpowered him, and he fainted in his brother's arms. The vessel which received them, arrived at its place of destination a few days after, and the little fellow who gained strength meanwhile, attempted to swim in the river, but he sunk like a stone; indeed he never swam again; for his sufferings on the wreck and excessive indulgence, when taken off had broke him down and he was soon after gathered to his fathers. This story with two others of more fatal consequences though less interesting in their details, caused me to look upon our captain in the light of a Jonas; but nothing happened to disturb the tranquility of our passage, which was completed in an almost constant calm, at the end of 36 hours.—*N. Y. Amer.*

FROM THE BOSTON BULLETIN.

Remarkable Instance of Tenderness.

An instance of female tenderness was related to me but the day before yesterday, which, (though it occurred some years ago) as it exhibits the distinguished tenderness of soul of one of our country women, should not pass unnoticed. My informant was residing upon the spot where the occurrence took place, and his relation may be implicitly relied on. It was the first time that I had ever heard the story, and it may be as new to many of your readers as it was to me.

"On eagle's wings immortal scandals fly.
While virtuous actions are but born to die."

Envy and the thousand baleful passions that disgrace humanity, are continually active to obscure perfections which their possessors cannot emulate. Thus the public is surfeited with scandal and defamation; while virtue is left to pine in obscurity, unnoticed and unknown.

On Fourth of July, 1821, the army and naval officers of the United States, residing at Whitehall at the head of Lake Champlain, commemorating the birth day of our National Independence, fired the customary salutes of artillery. It was now near the close of day, and the loud cannon sent its reverberating thunders over hill and dale. At the moment when the match was presented to one of the pieces, a young man, in the dizzy excitement of the moment, rushed forward to thrust a club into the mouth of the cannon—at the same instant the charge went off, taking with it both his arms to the shoulders, and putting out both his eyes. Thus in an instant were all the flattering visions of youth annihilated. He who a moment previous looked forward to the world before him with calm and manly confidence in his own energy and resources, now lay helpless on the ground, writhing with physical pain, and tortured with mental anguish. O quantum mutatus ab illo! Cut off from all the solaces of life, and yet still doomed to live: the warm grasp of friendship, the smile of affection, the tear of sympathy, shall never again revisit him in his long night of sorrow.

At sight of a spectacle too painfully affecting, every bosom swelled with compassionate sorrow—for the heart of a brave man is the throne of sensibility. They raised him from the ground, and bore him bleeding in their arms to his residence, which was not far distant. A female came out to receive him It was his sister. When she saw her brother, covered with blood, mutilated, sightless and nearly exanimate—The concourse of friends who followed with bleeding hearts and surrounded the suffering youth, stood unnoticed before her—her eyes were rivetted only upon one object dear to her heart: her soul filled and agitated only with one emotion, nature oppressed with the dreadful tumult of feeling—coul I endure no more: she yielded herself up to womanly sorrow, and in the touching accents of sympathising tenderness and grief, she exclaimed,—"*God gracious! if that an't the new shirt I made for him last week!*" JOE MEADOWS.

Rockbury, Jan. 23, 1828.

TURKISH JUSTICE.

In the "establishment of the Turks in Europe, an Historical Discourse," lately published by Murry, the celerity of the Turkish mode of administering justice, is thus described:—

"The chief of the police, at Constantinople and other great towns, goes round in the day time and at night, and immediately executes the sentences he gives. If a baker is found selling his bread by a light weight, he is hanged before his door; if any one is apprehended on a spot where a disturbance takes place, he is instantly despatched. No matter if the apprentice, who knew nothing of the fraud, is hanged instead of the baker; no matter if a spectator loses his life, instead of the actual rioter; the purpose is to create terror to the guilty, even by shedding the blood of the innocent, and the crime is punished when the criminal escaped. Inferior punishments are ordered and regulated by the same arbitrary caprice. If the officer does not think the offence worthy of death, he orders the bastinado to be applied, and sits smoking his pipe till it appears to him the culprit has been tortured sufficiently, and he is pleased to pronounce the merciful word 'enough.'

"It not unfrequently happens that the celerity of Turkish justice is purposely displayed to awe the minds of foreigners. A Russian minister had complained to the vizier of an outrage that had been committed upon a person entitled to his protection. The vizier made a horizontal motion with his hand to some of his attendants, and before the concurrence was over, seven heads were rolled on the floor before the face of the Russian.—An English embassador, on another occasion, was also a witness of this fatal motion of the hand, in a conference he had with the vizier; when he rose up to go away, he saw several heads newly put up at the gates of the palace.

"The way in which the robbers are apprehended and executed, and occasionally innocent persons in their stead, is worthy of particular notice.

"Upon hearing a report of robbers, a pacha sends out a number of horsemen, and orders them to bring the heads of the offenders, for each of which he is to receive a reward.

"Whether they find the robbers or not, these horsemen are sure to return with heads. And person in a village, and not owned by the usual authorities, any stray traveller, or wandering beggar, if he fall in with these savage cavalry, is sure to lose his life; and thus a number of innocent men are put to death, whilst it often happens that not one of the guilty suffers. A traveller relates that he saw the return of one of these parties with the heads dandling by the horses' sides, and the riders bearing in their looks of savage joy, rather the appearance of successful banditti than of ministers of justice. Torture is allowed by the Turkish jurisprudence, or at least practised in order to extort confession of guilt or of wealth. It must be said, however, to the honour of the Turks, that they do not practise the cruel modes of execution authorized in more polished monarchies. When the sentence of death is given, the criminal is quickly strangled; sometimes he is told that an order has come for his deliberation, and his irons are knocked off; the bow-string is put round his neck, and he dies in a moment."

LIFE.—The certainty that life cannot be long and the probability that it will be much shorter, than nature allows, ought to awaken every man to the active prosecution of whatever he is desirous to perform. It is true that no diligence can ascertain success death may intercept the swiftest career; but he who is cut off in the execution of an honest undertaking has at least the honor of falling in his rank, and has fought the battle though he missed the victory. *Rambler.*

From the London Saturday Times.

THE LATE EVENTS IN PARIS.

The massacre near Manchester, a few years since, was much talked of in England; but when compared with the cold blooded assassinations at Paris, it sinks to nothing. At an early hour in the evening of Monday, 26th Nov. small groups, composed of boys, paraded down the rue St. Martin, the rue St. Denis, and the rue St. Honore and where the houses were not illuminated, bawled out for lamps. It is not denied that they threw stones; but, so far from damage being incurred there were not half-a-dozen windows broken in the rue St. Denis. All accounts agree that these provocators might have been easily arrested, which was so far from the case, that detachments of gendarmerie, whom they met, let them pass quietly, and only seemed to wreak their vengeance on the unarmed spectators, the greater part of whom were drawn to the rue St. Denis by curiosity. This fact strengthens the supposition that these miscreants were employed by the police to create a disturbance. About ten on the first night, reports of all sorts were spread about of the events which had taken place in the rue St. Denis, and an immense crowd flocked thither.—Their attitude was not at all menacing; but when it became known that the soldiery were coming, they took away the scaffolding from a house under repair, to form a barrier for their protection. The rue St. Denis, at this part is very narrow, and from the numbers collected, it was impossible to escape; when a sudden order was given for the troops to attack them on all sides, not the least resistance was offered; and the defenceless men and women collected, were exposed to the fire of the infantry. The gendarmes called to the people at the windows to retire, and where they were not obeyed, fired at them without hesitation. The *Moniteur* asserts that the people were summoned to retire; but where the massacre took place on Monday, it is ascertained that not one tenth of the assemblage were aware of it, the fact is, that the soldiery, in many instances, cut down people endeavoring to escape, and were inattentive to the cries of mercy on every side.

Eight persons were killed on the first night; and the number of wounded was very considerable. One would have thought the lamentable example of Monday night would have kept people away from the danger; but when the succeeding disturbance occurred the mob was much more considerable, and the carnage really dreadful. The troops kept up a regular fire on the people, who as in the first instance offered no resistance: their curiosity was so strongly excited that they could not keep away; and when the mob became dense and the military arrived, it was impossible to escape. One gendarme was killed, and it is asserted that 60 soldiers were wounded. At least 50 of the people were killed, including Monday and Wednesday; and the number of wounded must have been frightful.

During the whole of Thursday, the *Morgue* (receptacle for dead bodies) was besieged, bodies were brought thither by sixes, and, after remaining only about half an hour, were carried away to make room for others. Many of them were cut and slashed in a dreadful manner, and counting the numbers I saw there at different times, and the five found in the Passage du Grand Cerf, in the rue, St. Denis, 50 cannot be an exaggerated calculation On Thursday night all was tranquil; but the Boulevards, and many parts of the town, were lined with troops.—Paris had the appearance of a besieged city during the whole week, and cannon were planted on some of the bridges. It is needless to say that much exasperation exists against the authors of these lamentable events. To show that the authorities anticipated that disturbances were likely to arise, the fact may be mentioned, that the swords of the soldiery had been sharpened previous to Monday.

The strongest evidences of the public feelings were exhibited at the Morgue; and as the bodies were taken out and in cries of "Shame!" "Down with the butchers of Ministers," &c. &c. resounded from the immense crowds, assembled in the vicinity.—Friday, gendarmes were seen riding in various directions, and the troops are still on the alert. Every body who happened to be passing on the first night in the Place Vendome (where one of the Ministers resides) was suddenly arrested by the gendarmerie, who came in at both ends; but no disturbance took place, and they were allowed to depart after giving their names. Among the sufferers in the rue St. Denis are many respectable people; and not one of them mixed in the slight disturbance which arose—One young girl, a milliner, who was taking home some work, was shot in the thigh and is since dead at the hospital. During all the week, every shop has been closed at an early hour, and places of amusement are deserted.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE,

Corrected agreeably to the latest Baltimore papers.

Bank of the U. S. and Branches	par
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore Banks	par
Annapolis	par
Easton	par
Frederick	par
Frederick County Bank	par
Bank Westminster	par
Hager's Town	par
Planters' Bk. P. G. Co ($5 and upwards)	par
Elkton	1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
Bank of Columbia	20
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown	par
Union Bank Georgetown	par
Bank of Washington	par
Bank of the metropolis	par
Patriotic Bank	par
Bank of Alexandria	par
Farmers' Bank of Alexandria	par
Bank of Potomack	par
Mechanics Bank of Alexandria	par
VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Virginia & Branches	par
Farmers Bank of Virginia and Branches	par
Bank of the Valley at Winchester	par
Do at Charlestown	par
Do at Leesburg	par
Do at Romney	½
Lynchburg Branches	½
Western Bank of Virginia at Wheeling	3½
DELAWARE	
Bank of Delaware	½
Farmers' Bank	½
Wilmington & Brandywine	½
Commercial Bank of Smyrna	½
Branch Bank of Milford	4
PENNSYLVANIA	
Philadelphia City Banks	par
York Bank	par
Carlisle Bank	par
Chambersburg Bank	par
Gettysburg Bank	par
Lancaster Bank	½
Harrisburg Bank	½
Chester County Bank	½
Germantown Bank	½
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster	½
NEW-YORK	
City Banks	par
Albany Banks	1
NORTH-CAROLINA	
Newbern Bank	5
Cape Fear Bank	5
State Bank and Branches	5
SOUTH-CAROLINA	
Charleston Banks	2
GEORGIA	
Bank of Savannah	2½
Bank of Augusta	2½
Bank of Darien	30
NEW JERSEY	
New Brunswick Bank	1½
Trenton Banking Company	1½
Newark Bank	1½
State Bank at Camden	1½
Do Elizabethtown	1½
Do Trenton	no sale
Do Morristown	1½
Do New Brunswick	1½
Salem Banking Company	3
People's Bank at Patterson	1½

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Feb 12, 1828.

[SEAL.] ON application of Geo. L. Ayres, adm. c. w. a. of Wm. Ballard, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that he give the notice required by law, for the creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week, for three weeks, in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Ballard—late of Somerset county, deceased,—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of August, 1828,—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of February, 1828.

GEO. L. AYRES, Adm'r. of W. Ballard, dec'd.

Feb. 19. 1828. k

ALL PERSONS

Indebted to the Subscriber,

For Officers' Fees and County Levy, for 1825, 1826 and 1827, are requested to make payment *immediately*, as no further indulgence can possibly be given, to any person, after the *first day of March next* Large sums are due to persons, who have claims against the county, and must be paid I have been threatened to be *sued*, and shall certainly *be*, if I do not pay them off. I shall direct my deputies after the first day of March, to execute every person who neglects this notice, however painful to me. I am now paying interest upon large sums, and shall be obliged to tax interest upon all sums that may be due me on the first of March. I feel myself under, many obligations to the people of Somerset—but I know them too well, to think for one moment, they would wish me to injure myself by indulging too long.

The public's ob't. serv't.
ROBERT STEWART,
late Shff. & Collector.

Feb. 12, 1828. k4

PUBLIC VENDUE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans Court of Somerset County, will be sold at public sale, on Wednesday the 27th instant, at the late residence of Harry Wilson, deceased—all the PERSONAL ESTATE of said Wilson. Sale to commence at the hour of ten o'clock.

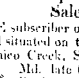
The terms of sale will be made known on the day aforesaid, by

GEORGE HOPKINS, Adm'r.

Feb. 5, 1828. z

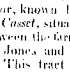
Valuable Property at Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM situated on the north side of Wicomico Creek, Somerset county,



Md. late the residence of Benjamin Dashiell, deceased, and known by the name of *Dashiell's Lot*. Vessels of the largest size can come up to this farm. Also, another tract of land lying on said creek. The whole comprising about 725 Acres. He has sown 90 bushels of wheat on the above lands which will be sold with the property.

He also wishes to sell a tract of land now the residence of Mr Levin Ballard, senior, known by the name of *Moore & Cassel*, situated on Menokin river, between the farms of Col. Wm.



Jones and Dr. J. King.—This tract contains about 150 acres—and, besides other improvements, there is an excellent brick house erected on the premises.

As no person will purchase without viewing the property a further description is deemed unnecessary—and for other particulars please apply to

L. W. BALLARD.

Dec. 18, 1827. 'd

LAND FOR SALE,

IN POTATO NECK.

344 ACRES.

The westerly half of the farm late the property of Francis H. Waters, esq. (dec'd.)—About 100 acres are under improvement, a good part of which produces luxuriantly. The residue is heavily timbered with oak and pine, &c., and conveniently situated to market. The farm is washed on one side by the Annamessex river, and on the other it lies contiguous to the Menokin.

On the premises upon the Annamessex side is a delightful building spot, of high ground, in full view of the river, intercepted only by a small grove of lofty pines, and near it a delightful well of water, said to be surpassed by none in the county. Further particulars are deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will doubtless view the premises for them selves. Half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five or more years—interest to be paid annually.

For further particulars enquire of Dr. Ballard, near the premises, or to Mr. Lazarus Maddux, Potato Neck, or to the Rev. Dr. Waters, Washington Academy, or a line addressed to the subscriber, Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, N. York, will meet with attention.

FREEBORN GARRETTSON

December 18, 1827.

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks,

PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed. on moderate terms,

At the Office of the Village Herald.

Consumptions, Coughs, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

Certificate.

10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an annodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondriacal, nervous and hysterical diseases.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of the proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER,
Princess Anne, Md.

Nov. 20, 1827.

T. L. DISHAROON,

HATTER,

SNOW HILL, MD.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends in Somerset county, who have heretofore favoured him with their custom, and informs them and the gentlemen generally of this and the adjoining counties, that he has on hand, and intends keeping in his shop at Snow Hill, a general assortment of

Water Proof Hats,

Made of the very best materials, the Philadelphia and New York markets afford, and in the most fashionable style, tip'd off with genuine fur. Although he has it not in his power to style his manufactory an "Old establishment," he is proud to acknowledge it a *new* one. In all new concerns, it is admitted that something *new*—something fashionable may be expected. Novelty has become the order of the day—an unfashionable hat on the head of any man is an *odd* sight—a very *ugly* one. The subscriber, well aware of the fact, notwithstanding he has not been long *napping* has made it his study to discover the knack of making *Hats* in the *Bon Ton style*. He confidently asserts that those who favour him with their custom shall have their favours supplied, on as cheap terms as can be obtained on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, or any other shore in the United States.

A reasonable deduction will be made on Hats bought, by merchants, to sell again.

Sept. 25 1827 kt.5

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Feb. 12th, 1828.

[SEAL.] ON application of Geo. M. Willing, adm'tor. of Obadiah Stanford, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Obadiah Stanford, late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 19th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of Feb. 1828.

GEO. M. WILLING, Adm'r. of O. Stanford, dec'd.

Feb. 12 k

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of WILLIAM REDDISH are hereby notified to attend in Somerset County Court on the first Saturday after the third Monday of May term next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the benefits of the insolvent laws of Maryland, shall not be extended to said petitioner.

Feb. 5, 1828. k

PHILADELPHIA ALBUM AND *Ladies' Literary Gazette.*

"ALBUMS," says an agreeable writer, "are things, in which are gathered many sweets from the flowers of genius and taste in the garden of literature.' They also serve as pleasant mementos of those friends who are absent, and tend to instruct, as well as to please—to enlighten, as well as to amuse."

The Album, to which the publishers respectfully invite attention, has during the brief space of its publication. met with such flattering and universal esteem as to warrant the printing, each week, of near *six thousand* copies.

The work is enriched with original articles on a variety of interesting and valuable subjects. Fine Arts; Sciences; Botanical, Historical, Biographical and Moral Essays, Sketches, &c.; Reviews of new books; Fashionable and Literary Intelligence; Manners, Conversation, Dress and Beauty; the cultivation of Plants and Flowers; Amusing and Moral Tales, together with choice articles in every department of polite and useful literature.

It is handsomely printed (8 pages every Wednesday) on fine white paper, royal size, quarto form, making an elegant annual volume of upwards of *four hundred* pages, embellished with appropriate engravings.

The publishers are determined to spare neither pains nor expense in their ambitious exertions to make their work an acquisition to literature. To sustain its character, they have made (at great expense) arrangements with some of the first writers in this country, and are at the same time enabled, from European Journals which they receive, to make the choicest selections from the richest sources of foreign literature.

To give the parents or brothers—the friends or guardians of their fair readers an assurance of that strict sense of purity, chasteness and general propriety which should eminently characterize a work of this kind, constituting a bouquet of the "flowers of literature," which must form to the cultivated and accomplished mind, a "*token of esteem*," the most valuable and pleasing—a "*forget me not*," of the most appropriate, endearing, and lasting nature, the publishers have associated with its former conductors in their editorial duties a lady of distinguished literary reputation and talent, whose watchful attention and acknowledged abilities they are confident will add materially to the character of the work.

Price, $2 50 per annum, payable in advance. Address the Publishers of the Philadelphia Album, and Ladies' Literary Gazette, 45 Chestnut street. Philadelphia.

PRO PATRIÂ LIBERTATE

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, FEB. 26, 1828.

From the N. Y. Commercial.

DEATH OF DE WITT CLINTON.

[Yesterday's mail] brought intelligence of this melancholy event, which occurred at Albany on the evening of Monday the 11th inst. and with great suddenness. He had discharged his official duties during the day, and written several letters in the course of the afternoon. About 7 o'clock in the evening he was sitting in his study, conversing with two of his sons, when his head suddenly fell backwards, and he died almost instantly. The interval between the attack, and the arrival of Dr. Bay, the physician, at which time life was extinct, was not more than ten minutes. It is supposed that he died from a sudden rupture of one of the large blood vessels. The news immediately spread through the city of Albany, and an intense and painful sensation was excited, while the inhabitants remained in suspense as to the result of the calamity. An immense croud occupied the house and its precincts during the evening. Means of resuscitation were ineffectually employed to a late hour. A deep gloom pervaded the city on the following morning. The Senate and House of Assembly adjourned, after making arrangements for the order of the funeral, which was to take place at two o'clock on Thursday.

The State of New York has thus lost its highest ornament; our country one of its noblest benefactors, and the cause of science and improvement a faithful and indefatigable patron. The name of Clinton belongs to late posterity, not from his political career, though his star so long influenced the tides of party. His popularity will be immortal, because the effects of his labours will endure while our nation has an existence; and will come home to the business and bosoms of men, in the facilities of education, commerce and internal communication, achieved by his genius and perseverance. Our country has not such another man to mourn for.

Lieutenant Governor Pitcher, on whom the administration of the Government now devolves, is confined with serious indisposition.

The Albany Argus says:

Great interest was manifested by the public to see the body, ere it was forever withdrawn from human observation.

The side-walks of every street through which the procession moved, and the windows of the houses, and the roofs of several of them, were thronged by spectators of both sexes, and of every age. Many of them wore badges, bearing a minature likeness of Clinton. More than one of the groups thus decorated, were composed of children whose parents had adopted this mode of manifesting their own sympathy with the general feeling.

Upon the whole every thing was done that duty or sympathy required; and so done as to confer honor upon the legislature and the state. The solemnities, without being ostentatious, were appropriate and imposing; they were calculated to call out the finer feelings of the heart—to remind those who witnessed them, of the solemn rites consecrated, in ancient days, to the memory of heroes and mighty men; and to furnish at the same time, a noble incentive and a bright reward to public virtue.

De Witt Clinton was born in 1769, in Orange county, N. York; was educated at the first seminaries in that vicinity, and commenced the study of the law in 1786. He was elected in 1797 a member of the Assembly from N. York; afterwards senator for four years, & in 1800 member of the council of appointment. In 1802, Mr. Clinton was appointed a senator of the United States, in place of General Armstrong resigned—from which station he retired in 1803, having been chosen mayor of the city of New York.—He continued, with few intermissions, to exercise the functions of that office for several years—in which period he projected an extensive plan for the defence of the city, which was adopted and carried into effect. In 1810, he was appointed one of the commissioners on the subject of internal navigation, in conformity with whose report, laws were passed by the legislature. He was again elected to the mayoralty of New York in 1811; and was annually re-chosen until 1815. In 1816, while Lieutenant Governor, he was recommended by a portion of the New York Delegation in Congress, as a candidate for the Presidency. In the following year he was almost unanimously elected Governor of N. York. In 1823, through the management of those who had all along opposed his measures, he was removed from the office of canal commissioner—a post merely honorary, though excessively laborious. But a re-action ensued, and De Witt Clinton was called from retirement in 1824, by an immense majority of his fellow citizens, to the Chief Magistracy of New York—a station which he still occupied at his death.

LATE FROM LONDON.

By the packet ship Canada, from Liverpool, the New York Commercial of Friday week, has files of London papers to the 1st January, and Liverpool of the 2d both inclusive.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

Reported Destruction of the Greek Fleet.—The intelligence by this arrival is important, though not decisive. On the 16th ult. we published a letter from the three Admirals commanding the allied fleet, in which they forbade the meditated descent upon Scio. In this letter was the following paragraph:—

"There remains no longer any pretext for them [the piracies, &c. of the Greeks corsairs.] The maritime armistice is, in fact, observed on the side of the Turks, since the fleet no longer exists. *Take care of yours, for we will destroy it also, if the case requires it,* to put an end to a system of maritime pillage, which will end in putting you out of the protection of the law of nations."

Nevertheless, we have already been partially informed, that the Greeks persisted in their design of attacking Scio, and the Austrian Observer confirms the fact of the invasion of that island by the troops under Col. Fabvier, on the 28th Oct. This town has been pillaged, and the Turks on the 14th Nov. continued in the castle, which was besieged by the Greeks, notwithstanding a request made to Col. Fabvier, by Admiral de Rigny, some days before to withdraw. The houses of the European consuls are said to have been pillaged by the invaders. It appears now that the combined admirals have made good their declaration above quoted, with a vengeance. An express arrived in London from Paris, on the 29th December, bringing the Gazette de France of the preceding day. It contains the very important intelligence, on the authority of letters from Trieste, which received the fullest credit at Vienna, that *the French Admiral de Rigny had destroyed the Greek fleet* off Scio, for having refused to obey the injunction of the 24th October to desist from hostilities against the Turks and after having summoned Colonel Fabvier to suspend further operations. The truth of this intelligence was doubted by some of the papers, and among them, by the Morning Herald of January 1, which considers the silence of the Smyrna advices to the 18th Nov. upon this point as a fact of at least sufficient importance to render the statement questionable.

Situation of the Allied Ministers.—The next prominent question involving in these intricate affairs in the East, is the situation of the Allied Ministers at Constantinople. By our former advices, reaching us by different arrivals, the public were lead to expect that the great question of Peace or War between the Turks and the Allies, would be positively determined, on the 11th of November. The British Traveller of the 2d Jan. (evening) announces an express from Vienna of the preceding day, which states, that when the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople communicated to his French and English colleagues, his determination to leave for Odessa, they strongly remonstrated with him, and used every exertion in their power to detain him there, as they wished to remain until the very last hope of an accommodation with the Porte should have vanished, when they might all leave the Turkish capital together. It was reported at Vienna that he would not listen to their pressing solicitations, and accordingly embarked." But it is not determined even yet, and it was announced in Paris on the 29th of Dec., and in London on the 1st ult. that so late as the 4th of Dec. the Ministers were still in Constantinople; but it is added for the fortieth time, "that they were on the point of departure."

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

The Colonization Society.

Mr. Zieber,

The cause of the free people of color is one of vast interest, I conceive, to the moral, political and religious welfare of our Southern country. A memorial to Congress, petitioning aid for said society has been pretty widely circulated, by being addressed to clergymen, and others probably—with a request, that, after obtaining "the signatures of those who may regard the society as one of national interest," they would "transmit it to the Speaker of the House of Representatives." A faint effort was made to obtain signatures, but, alas! I fear, it was unsuccessful. So withers and dies all good in our hapless community!—Are we willing, Mr. Editor, to put up with the evil instead of encountering it, manfully, and in the strength of God, removing it? Here are multitudes of free people of color, hard by us—living—and that is all—on what charity may give them, or a very precarious occupation may be able to provide. And some, it is to be feared, live by stealth, from year's end to year's end. Now, the operations of the above named society afford a prospect, at no very distant day, of removing the evil, and that, greatly to their advantage, in every point of view. Shall we take Issachar's plan, and lie quietly down under our growing calamities, "because rest is good"? This is to be stupidly blind and insensible to danger. Shall we then form a society auxiliary to the Parent, at the head of which on earth stands the great Bushrod Washington—of which we do believe, the God of Heaven is the friend and patron. The address from the Colonists in Liberia, lately printed in your columns, is a convincing proof of the astonishing proficiency of things there—and the accession which will be annually made to the population, by successive transportation, will soon render it a desirable mart for American commerce. We are not dreaming, sir, here is no Utopia in romance, but Utopia on terra firma, & we challenge Carthage the most powerful rival of Rome—and Plymouth, the landing place of the Pilgrims, and any other colony, known in the history of the Old or New World, to shew improvement like that of Liberia. The scheme is practicable. It only wants money, and that not an incalculable amount; and men, such as are easily to be found; and benevolence, such as we all like to think ourselves possessed of—in order to transport, to their native land, in a shorter time than this generation will outlive, the finest colonists in the world—as trial proves them to be. Let us, sir, be up and doing—and let none manifest a sensitiveness, as if the property of their fathers were about to be taken from them, though it can be easily shewn that every slave in the land ought to be immediately set free.

I am, dear sir, yours, B. D. H.

An Escheated Estate.—A letter was read in the Senate of Mass. on Thursday, from the Solicitor General, stating that an estate in Charlestown, had escheated to the Commonwealth. It belonged to a foreigner, now deceased by the name of John Nicolas Redberg, and is said to be worth five or six thousand dollars.—Had Redberg been naturalized, this property would have descended to his heirs.—*Boston Traveller.*

From the return of the Superintendents of sweeps to the corporate authority, it appears that the whole number of houses in the city of Baltimore, at the termination of the year 1827, was 11,274.—of the following sizes, viz. one story 1487, two story 7772, three story 1897, four story 113, five story 1, seven story 1.

Clerical dues, or one of the many blessings of an established Church.—During the late session of the Imperial Parliament, says the Kingston, Upper Canada Herald of the 15th ult. a petition of a most extraordinary character, was presented by Mr. Hume. "It was from an individual named Peter Watson, who had been confined seventy-two days in Durham gaol in consequence of a suit instituted by the vicar of Chesterle street, for the non payment of Easter offerings, amounting to the sum of *ten pence half penny*, the law expenses on the proceedings having exceeded the sum of *one thousand pounds.* The petitioner dwelt on the various vexations to which he had been subjected by the proceedings in the ecclesiastical court, and prayed the house to take the earliest opportunity of making an alteration in the laws relating to those offerings."

Comment on the above is unnecessary.

SEGARS.—Our friends (says the Philadelphia U.S. Gazette,) have for a few days past, been regaling themselves upon segars, made from tobacco, grown on the farm of Mr. Rohrer, of Lancaster county Pa. Mr. Rohrer procured the seed from Cuba, and gave strict attention to the cultivation of the plant. He has caused a few hundred boxes of segars, to be maufactured from the leaf, with a view of testing the market.—Those who are judges, pronounced them good—requiring age to equal the "real Havana."

Mrs. Simpson paid a new year's visit to her husband in the jail of Davies county, Indiana, and the jailor, good naturedly permitted her to remain in the jail overnight: early the next morning she bid him an affectionate farewell, and departed in tears; some hours after, however, the jailor discovered that *he* had departed, leaving her in his place, she having put on the breeches. *She* was shortly afterwards discharged, and *he* has not since been heard from. Few husbands would object to their wives assuming the breeches on *such* occasions.

Mechanical or Artificial Leeches.—The instrument has been invented by Mr. Salancher and acts as an equivalent to leeches. Its advantages consist in extracting the precise quantity of blood that is wanted to be taken from the patient; in withdrawing the fluid with every agreeable degree of despatch and gentleness; in not causing that repugnance, which naturally attends the application of disgusting insects or worms; in not causing any injury; and finally in being practicable in every station, climate, situation and country. This instrument is manufactured at Paris by the Engineer Damontiez.—*Medical Repository.*

Census of Alabama.—The whole number of inhabitants of this state is 244,041: of this number 94,303 are slaves. This state in 1820 contained 127,901 inhabitants, shewing an increase in seven years of 116,140—The increase of slaves in the same time is 49,429.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Friday, February 15.

Mr. Gibbons, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to be entitled, An act for the relief of Richard Waller, and the administrators of Josiah Broughton and Samuel Heath, deceased, securities of William S. Handy, late sheriff of Somerset county.

Saturday, February 16.

On motion by Mr. Hitch, the amendment proposed by the senate to the bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to amend and reduce into one the several acts of assembly relating to the public roads in Worcester county, passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty one, chapter 110, was read the second time, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Teackle, chairman of the committee on education, entitled, An act supplemental to the act, entitled, An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools, throughout this state; and in the progress of the second reading thereof.

On motion by Mr. Lee it was made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Teackle asked for leave to withdraw the papers and documents accompanying the petition of Mary Anne Girand for a divorce, and also the papers and documents accompanying the counter petition thereto, of Augustus J. T. Gigrant the leave asked for? It was resolved in the affirmative.

The bill reported by Mr Dennis, entitled, An act to change the place of holding elections for vestrymen and church wardens, and the regular meetings of the vestry of Somerset parish, in Somerset county; passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Monday, February 18.

The bill reported by Mr. Thomas of Frederick, entitled, An act to provide for holding on the same day, throughout the state, the elections for choosing delegates to the general assembly, sheriffs of the respective counties, representatives of congress, electors of the senate and electors of president and vice-president of the United States, was taken up for consideration, and after some amendments were offered,

On motion of Mr. Dennis, the question was proposed, Shall the further consideration of said bill be referred to the next assembly? it was determined in the negative—Gibbons and Dennis for, and Teackle against it.

The question then recurred, and was put, Shall the said bill pass? which was resolved in the affirmative—40 to 18—Teackle for, and Gibbons and Dennis against it. Donoho absent.—The bill was then sent to the Senate.

Tuesday, February 19.

By Mr. Donoho, the petition of sundry citizens of Somerset county, praying that the Levy court may be elected by the people; which was referred to Messrs. Donoho, Gibbons and Teackle.

By Mr. Teackle, An act to provide for the cession of territorial jurisdiction at James Island and at Clay Island, Somerset county, for the erection of light houses, or at such other point or points in the said county, as may be selected by the proper officers of the government of the United States for the erection of the said light houses.

Wednesday, February 20.

Mr. Dennis presented the petition of Levin Tyler, of Somerset county, guardian to Samuel C. Broughton, Patty Ann Broughton and Rebecca Broughton, the infant children of Anne Broughton, deceased, residing in said county, praying the passage of an act for their relief, as respects the payment of the debts of the deceased; which was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Dennis, Gibbons and Teackle.

In consequence of receiving a whole week's legislative proceedings by yesterday's mail, we are obliged to omit the most important articles, because of their length, for our next paper.

MARRIED, on Wednesday last, the 20th inst. Mr. Thomas I. Aires to Miss Mary A. Lowes.

On the same day, Mr. Adam Hitch to Miss Eveline Malone.

On the 16th inst. Mr. Isaac Parks to Miss Esther Lankford.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Henry, Mr. Salathiel Griffith to Miss Hetty Harris.

On the 21st inst. Mr. Andrew Adams to Miss Amelia Moore, all of this county.

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Henry Lankford, administrator of Pierce Riggin, against Henry I. Riggin, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—One negro man Jim, 1 woman Ann, 1 do. Nelly, 1 do. Easter, 1 boy Dave, 1 girl Margaret, 1 do. Case, 1 do. Jane, 1 do. Eliza, 3 head of horses, 2 yoke of oxen, 4 head of cattle, 20 head of hogs, 25 head of sheep, 6 feather beds and furniture, 1 corner cupboard, 1 clock, 1 sideboard, 1 desk, 1 walnut table, 3 pine do. 1 stand, 1 lot of earthen ware, 1 dozen chairs, 1 sofa, 2 trunks, 1 lot knives and forks, 1 grind stone, 1 hand mill, 1 cart, 1 carriage, 1 wheat fan, 1 lot of casks, 1 cider mill, 1 cross-cut saw, 1 hand saw, 3 ploughs, 3 harrows, 3 axes, 1 lot of iron, 500 bushels of corn, 11 stacks of fodder, 1 lot of flax in the straw, 2 pair of andirons, 3 ox chains, 3 ox yokes, 6 hives with bees, 1 lot of tin ware, 1 lot of cooper's ware, 1 looking glass, 2 guns, 1 tract of land called and known by the name of Gray's Purchase, containing 100 acres more or less; Dudley, 50 acres; Rowley-Hill, 50 acres; part of a tract called Unity Enlarge, 42 acres; Pivilege, 30 acres; part of Privilege, 20 acres;—part of Philip's Conclusion, 200 acres; part of Friends Assistance, 90 acres; and part of Pasturage, 20 acres, which I shall proceed to sell at said Riggin's house, on Thursday the 20th of day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Feb. 26, 1828

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Goddard against Elijah Culver, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—A part of a tract of land called Morris's Lot, containing 120 acres, more or less, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 18th March next, at the Court House door, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. I shall proceed to sell the life estate of said Culver, in and to the above mentioned land, to the highest and best bidder for ready cash.

ROBERT STEWART,
Feb. 26 late Shff. S. C.

CONSTABLE's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday the 20th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises, the following property, viz: One negro man Jim, 12 head of hogs, 1 clock, 1 side board, 1 corner cupboard, 2 beds and furniture, 15 stacks of fodder, more or less, 100 bushels of corn, more or less, 6 chairs, 8 hives with bees, & 1 wheat fan, which I have seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry I. Riggin; to satisfy the claims of Henry Lankford, Cottingham and Dickerson, Parker Dickerson, Isaac Pewsey, James Bloyd and William White, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.

JOSEPH RICHARDS,
Feb. 26 Constable.

To one of our Delegates at Annapolis we are indebted for a copy of the following bill, which has passed both houses of our State Legislature without amendment:

A BILL, entitled, A further additional Supplement to the Act, entitled, An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent Debtors.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of any county court, or of any judge of any county court, or of any justice of the orphans court, to whom application may be made for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state, by any person or persons whatsoever, immediately thereupon to appoint a trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said applicant or applicants; and the county court, judge or justice, as the case may be, shall not grant a personal discharge to the said applicant or applicants, until the trustee, so appointed as aforesaid, shall give bond, (with security to be approved,) to the state of Maryland, in such penalty as the said court, judge or justice, may prescribe, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his trust; and until the said applicant or applicants shall execute to the said trustee a good and sufficient deed of conveyance for all his estate, real, personal and mixed, (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself or themselves, and his, or their families excepted,) for the benefit of the creditors of the said applicant or applicants; and until the trustee, so appointed, shall certify, in writing, to the said county court, judge or justice, as the case may be, that he is in possession of all the estate of the applicant or applicants, mentioned in his or their schedule.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That the said trustee, so appointed as aforesaid, shall have power and authority, in his own name, or in the name or names of such applicant or applicants, to sue for and collect, all debts and demands, due and owing to the said applicant or applicants, and to give and execute receipts, acquittances or releases of the same.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the said trustee, upon such notice and terms as may be prescribed by the said county court, judge or justice, granting a personal discharge to the said applicant or applicants, to sell and dispose of, at public auction, all the said estate; real, personal and mixed, of the said applicant or applicants, to so conveyed to him as aforesaid, and the proceeds of said sale to distribute amongst the creditors of said applicant or applicants, agreeably to the provisions of the seventh section of the act, to which this is a further additional supplement, after deducting therefrom the commissions to be allowed him, as likewise prescribed in the tenth section of the said original act.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted,* That said trustee shall have authority to convey and assure to any purchaser or purchasers, and to his, her, or their heirs, any estate, real, personal or mixed, which he may sell to him, her or them, agreeably to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted,* That if at the time of the final hearing of his or their application in the county court, to which his or their petition may be returnable, no interrogatories or allegations shall be filed, or if filed, shall have been satisfactorily answered, or decided in favor of such applicant or applicants, that then it shall be the duty of the said court to extend to the said applicant or applicants, final discharge, without the assent of his or their creditors.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted,* That the voluntary confession of any judgement, in favor of any creditor or creditors, security or securities, made by any person or persons, with a view, or under an expectation, of being or becoming an insolvent debtor, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, an undue and improper preference to such creditor or creditors, security or securities, within the true intent and meaning of the 9th section of the act to which this is a further additional supplement.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted* That all such acts and parts of acts of assembly, as may be inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed: Provided, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to extend to the city and county of Baltimore.

SUGAR CANE.—A letter from St. Augustine, to the editor of the Pensacola Gazette, mentions that the culture of Sugar Cane is becoming very general. Gen. Hernandez, who has a plantation thirty miles south of this place, calculates to plant nearly 300 acres the ensuing season. From 300 acres of cane, a clear profit of at least $30,000 may be made. This is far better than raising the finest Sea Isl and Cotton.

Business is rather lively there; the market was full of Yankee notions.—The season is delightful; they have had frost but two mornings and then very light.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

GAMBLING.

Mr. Editor,

The games of hazard or of skill which are so much the pastime, at public houses, are serious evils which should by all means not pass unnoticed. Let the "truth" be told "without reserve." It is known that cards were invented to amuse a hypochondriac—one of the kings of France. As for dice, they are daring violations of the 3d Commandment—and "the Lord will not hold him guiltless who taketh his name in vain." Chess and games of skill, as they are called, can never be rendered free from the charge of waste of time, and from the charge of vulgarity, even if they had had a Franklin for their advocate. He was far, however, from recommending them, but he sometimes would examine their nature and describe the mode of playing them.

Billiards, Bagatelle, &c. &c. &c. are combined of skill and hazard, and exhibit nothing to instruct or amuse a mind trained to thought, and furnished with stores of information. They are very ruinous to young men in particular, who having nothing stately to do, engage alas! in doing what is worse than nothing.

The associates at a billiard table are corrupting—the language often must be highly so—the hours kept very late and unseasonable—the interludes filled up with drinking, & the amusement closes with quarrels, or at least, with mortification for loss of bets, and with temptation, from this fact, to renew the game! The amount lost may be inconsiderable—but to play at all, for no money or for a small sum, is degrading. "Facilis descensus Averni." The finished gamester is a thorough-paced villian. He will not stop short of picking your pocket—of cutting your throat.

He will rob you of your last cent—and make you no returns for what he gains by fraudulent play. He is one of the worst pests of society and should be indicted and imprisoned wherever found. I have known of instances in which suicide has followed immediately upon the losses of one evening—and doubtless many an untimely death may be traced to the desperation produced by the adventures of a card table, and a billiard room.

This is a country, Mr. Editor, of free enquiry, and we may not be overstepping the bounds of decorum, if we ask what right a Legislature has to license a gambling table, or a public house that keeps one? Why not, as well, license the thief who picks my pocket, and raise a revenue from foot pads, provided they steal "secundum artem." Why should not gambling houses and their keepers be served in Maryland as they are in Virginia? They are there, I believe, compelled to leave the state, or quit their employment. What virtuous *Legislators* have we truly, who can not only refuse to abolish the practice, but who even sanction it, by considering gambling tables and gambling hotels lawful property, subject to such taxation, as other goods are. Awake, O arm of the Lord—tis time for Thee to work, for men make void Thy law.

I am, sir, yours truly, G. D. H.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 22.

FLOUR, best family,		$6 25
	Susquehanna,	4 75
WHEAT, best white, p. bu.		95a110
	red do	95
CORN,		35a36
RYE,		45
OATS,		21a23
WHITE BEANS,		80a100
PEAS,		40a50
CLOVER SEED,		4 50a5
FLAXSEED,		75a80
FEATHERS,	do	27
PORK, Baltimore mess		13a14
	prime	9 50
	Northern mess	13 00
	prime	9 00
	Susquehanna mess	12 00
	prime	9 00
BACON, middlings, &c.		7 00
	Country assorted	7 50

A Candidate.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Somerset county, that he is a Candidate to represent them in the next House of Delegates.

BRITTINHAM HULL.

Feb. 26, 1828. tk

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of JOSIAH HEATH, *late of Somerset County, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof properly authenticated, with the Clerk of said County Court, on or before the first Saturday after the third Monday of May Term next.*

BURTON CANNON,
Feb. 26. gk *Trustee.*

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Samuel Darby are hereby notified to attend in Somerset County Court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday of May Term next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the benefits of the insolvent laws of Maryland shall not be extended to him.

Feb. 26. ekp

THE *VILLAGE HERALD.*

WE think it necessary to remind our patrons, that the 52nd No. of this paper, (which will be issued on the 25th of next March,) will complete one year since the establishment of a printing office at Princess-Anne. After that period THE VILLAGE HERALD shall be considerably enlarged, and improved, by lengthening the columns and adding one to each page. This, we conceive, will be the most substantial token of gratitude we can offer those who, by their kind patronage, have enabled us to promise, with certainty, the contemplated alteration.

It may not be needless here to mention, we still remain decidedly of the opinion that the better way to conduct our paper, is, to keep without the arena of political controversy—exclusively devoting our columns to the chronicling of foreign and domestic intelligence, and the furtherance of instruction by giving a miscellany of usefully interesting and amusing matter.

The importance of agricultural information is obvious to every one—though such knowledge, in this section of our country, is not duly appreciated. Where papers—devoted entirely to the farming interest—have been extensively circulated,—there those who till the soil have been incalculably benefited by placing a proper estimate on intelligence relative to their vocation. May not we then hope that the appropriating of a portion of our paper to the invaluable science of agriculture, will be acceptable to, and command the attention of, those who engage in its pursuit? Surely we may; and we shall therefore put in requisition every means within our reach to render this department of our paper worthy the notice of every practical farmer.

The advantages of economy—its absolute necessity in the present condition of our country—and its being more praise worthy than prodigality, are simple facts, which need no support, because they are the dictates of common sense and receive the assent of the mind as soon as proposed;—And it would be contrary to the known principles which direct and influence men to good and beneficial actions, to suppose we should feel indifferent to that which concerns our individual interest—which tends to increase or diminish our property—to add to or take from our happiness:—Hence, considering the interests of our patrons, and our own convenience and profit, we shall on the enlargement of our paper, (which will be on the 1st of next April) adopt the following

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Two Dollars a year, *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months; or $3 if not paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will hereafter be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued until at the editor's discretion, until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

Note.—In order to obviate all misapprehensions, we would most distinctly state, that all our *original* subscribers will come under the above conditions immediately on the commencement of the next volume; And every one who subscribed since the commencement of the present volume, will come under the new terms on the expiration of the time for which his name was entered.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Advertisements, if handed in by Monday night at 10 o'clock, shall appear in the paper next morning.

☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

, A gradually increasing circulation of the *Herald* enhances the advantages offered by it as an advertising medium, which, we trust, will be readily appreciated.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby warned against purchasing, or taking any assignment, or transfer whatever, on a Note of Hand, which James Smith, of Somerset county, holds against me, dated 17th day of September, 1821, amounting to twelve hundred dollars, as the payment of said note will be disputed by the subscriber.

DAVID LANKFORD.

Feb 11th—19. km

THE
AMERICAN FARMER,

Is published in weekly numbers of eight quarto pages,

By J. S. SKINNER,

Postmaster of the City Baltimore,

AT $5 PER ANNUM, TO BE PAID INVARIABLY, IN ADVANCE.

Fifty-two numbers make a volume of convenient form, and the last one is accompanied with a title page and minute index. The following brief tables of the contents of the *four* numbers of the current volume, all of which may yet be had, will show that the American Farmer is devoted to Scientific and Practical Agriculture; Rural and Domestic Economy; Gardening; Internal Improvements; and Readings adapted to Females, and especially to the stations and duties of Mothers and Mistresses of Families. The American Farmer contains also a great number of useful recipes and an exact account of the prices going at the time of publication, not only of the chief staple articles of the country, but also of the various articles and productions which are sold in the common market. Not one word of politicks is ever permitted to appear in it.

Tho' many papers have a greater number of subscribers, few circulate over a wider space of our country.

When an original number fails of being received by the mail, another will be sent.

A few sets of the previous volumes are on hand. A single number will be sent to any one who may desire to see a specimen of the publication.

Persons wishing to subscribe may inclose a $5 note, directed to the Editor, and at his risk, by the mail.

Contents of No. 1.—March 23.—The Agriculture of Modern Italy, describing their *implements*, the care and kinds of *Cattle*, and the management of Dairies: description of Farm Houses, Laborers, &c. &c.—Agriculture, as influenced by *geographical* circumstances.—Treatise on the culture of Barley, by Judge Buel—Sheep: remarks on the management of them, and comparison between South Down and Dishley, by Joseph Kersey—On Grasses and other Plants No. 1, by G. Sinclair—Notices of pernicious and unprofitable Plants, how to extract them—View of the Cotton Trade—Hints of Mothers on the management of Children—Influence of Women on the happiness of Society—Ladies in Town and Country compared—A Female model in real life—Hyacinths, Carnations, Double Daisies, when to plant and how to manage—Sporting Olio—Distemper in Dogs, how to cure with laudanum—Trotting Match—Notice of Henry, competitor of Eclipse—Recipes. For scouring Carpets, Hearth Rugs, &c. &c.—To Dye Cotton a Buff color—To cure the Tooth Ache—For Indigestion or Sour Stomach, given to the Editor by an eminent Physician—Advertisements connected with Farming and Gardening—The Price Current, minute and particular.

No. 2.—March 30th—Science of Agriculture—Origin and principles of Culture, as derived from the study of Vegetables—Queries on various subject connected with Agriculture and Horticulture—Remarks on the distribution of Vegetables—Varieties of Fruit Trees, esculent herbaceous plants, florists' flowers, hardy timber trees, shrubs, &c.—On Grasses and other Plants, No. 2 by G. Sinclair,—Notices of pernicious and unprofitable Plants, continued—On the selection of Seed Corn, by Joseph Cooper—Cultivation of the Potatoe in New York, with a notice of its origin—On the select. of Milch Cows, by T. Pickering—Rapid growth of the Plane Tree—Maple Sugar, manufacture of, in the state of New York—Proper directions for Felling Trees—Cockroaches, how to destroy them—Bad effects of Vanity and Affectation—Remarks on Delicacy—Height of celebrated English Race Horses—Duck Shooting—Game Shooting—Authentic pedigree of Clockfast—Wild Pigeons—Advent of the Martins—Animal Longevity—Recipes. To make an excellent Family Wine—Current Wine—Elder Wine—To stain Wood a fine Black—To make Nankin Dye—Description of "Mark Anthony" and Rinaldo—Large Carrot.

No 11.—June 1.—Observations on the value of Orchard Grass—Remarks on the past and present culture of Maryland lands, No. 1—On the quality of the Nankin Cotton, cultivated in North Carolina—On Grasses and other plants, from G. Sinclair's Hortus Gramineus, with notes, &c. *Festuca pratensis* Meadow fescue, *Holcus lanatus*, Wolly soft-grass, Salem grass, or white timothy. No. 10, continued—Charles E. Rowan on Smith's Plough—Early Mowing—Prospect of Crops in Virginia—On the Corinthian grape, or Zante Currant—Mr. Prince's desirable White Rocket and Corinthian Grape—On the structure of Ice-houses, by Mr Boardley, of Maryland—Medical Essays, No. 2, on the food and management of Infants—Sale of the late Duke of York's Stud—Recipes from Mason's Gentleman's Farrier, Mash, Sit fasts, and Saddle galls—Game Shooting in England—Manufacture of Flannels in New England, with remarks by Mr. Niles—Chinese Agricultural Fete—Recipes, an Indian cure for the bite of a Snake, To cure Gravel Walks—On the inspection and exportation of Tobacco—Editorial. Prices current at Baltimore, with statements of actual sales.

No. 12.—June 8.—Observations on the different classes of Farmers, and on the injurious error of occupying more land than can be cultivated properly, by Lorain—On Grasses and other Plants, from G. Sinclair's Hortus Gramineus, with notes, &c. (*Poa Nervata*, nerved meadow grass; *Phleum pratense*, meadow cat's tail, or timothy grass; *Lolium perenne*, rye grass)—On Maryland lands, addressed to farmers, emigrants and other settlers—On the culture and management of Sheep and Wool—Hemp raised in New York—Pinching off Potatoe Blossoms—Melocoto de Olor, or small sweet scented melon of Colombia—Extraordinary Pear Tree—Large Celery—Essay on preparing Animal Food, boiling, roasting, frying, broiling, baking, &c.—Whiskey Vinegar for pickles—The Rail Road at Mauch Chunk—Steam Engine for raising water on the Union Canal—Maternal Love—Remarkable Equestrian Expeditions—Spiders' Thread—Dissection of the Old and New Testament—Meteorology of May at Baltimore—Frost at Campbell's Station, Tennessee—Extraordinary Pine Tree—Races at Canton, near Baltimore—Pedigree of Sir Solomon—Editorial—Prices current at Baltimore, from actual sales.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice to my creditors for them to appear at the County Court, to be held for Somerset County, on the first Saturday after the third Monday of May Term next, to shew cause, (if any they have) why I shall not have the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland.

JOSHUA REECE.

Jan. 22, 1828. k

SALE FOR CASH.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued by the Clerk of Somerset county court, and directed to me, Elijah Parsons against Josiah Morris and George Jones, Elizabeth M'Bryde and Elijah Parsons against William Hopkins, will be sold at the Court House door, in the town of Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 11th day of March next, between the hours of one and two o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: two head of horses, one gig, and two yoke of oxen, the property of Joshua Morris.—Also, two head of horses, two yoke of oxen, the property of George Jones—Also, part of a tract of land called *Kentucky*, containing 250 acres, more or less, the property of Wm. Hopkins.

ROBERT STEWART,
Late Shff. of S. C.

Feb. 12, 1828. k4

NOTICE.

THE Levy Court will meet at Princess Anne on Tuesday the 8th day of April next, on which day between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, will be offered to the lowest bidder, the removal of all the stakes remaining from the setting of wears in Monokin river and each of its branches, in accordance with the late act of Assembly, making it the duty of said Court to have the same removed.—The work is to be accomplished on or before the 20th of June next.

JOHN WOOLFORD, Sen.
President L. C.

Feb. 19, 1828. ktw

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of THOMAS JONES, (of Thomas,) are hereby notified that he has applied to Somerset County Court, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the state of Maryland, and that the first Saturday of May Term next of said court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the judges of said court to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be propounded relative to his application; at which time and place the creditors of the said Thomas are notified to attend and shew cause, if any they have, why he should not receive the benefit of the insolvent laws as prayed for.

Feb. 19, 1828. k

CONSTABLE's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by James Dennis, a justice of the peace, and to me directed, at the suit of Henry Hyland against Lucretia Dickerson and Zaccheus Street, I have taken in execution the following property, viz: one hundred acres of land, more or less, known by the name of *Evans Second Chance*, as the property of said Street, which will be sold on Saturday the 8th of March, at White-Haven, to satisfy the aforesaid writ and cost. Sale to commence at the hour of three o'clock P. M.

THOS. JONES, Constable.

Feb. 19. jkq

BLANK BILLS OF SALE,

Printed on fine Paper.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

THE PARTERRE.

VARIETY instils into the mind a relish for the useful and the sweet.

STANZAS.

'Tis sweet to think, that when I die,
There's one will hold my languid head,
And let me on her bosom lie,
Till every breath of life is fled.

And when these beaming eyes shall close,
And lose, at last, their fading ray,
For ever fix'd in deep repose,
She'll watch beside my lifeless clay.

'Tis sweet to think, that, when I'm dead,
Her eye will pour its softest tear,
Her hand upon my green turf shed
The sweetest flowrets of the year

'Tis sweet to think, we both shall lie,
Ere long, within one common tomb,
Till, from death's bonds released, we fly
To those bless'd realms beyond its gloom.

THIS IS LOVE.

To sigh for hours at beauty's feet,
To start when rival steps draw near,
With ardent warmth her glance to meet,
And pour soft flatteries in her ear;
To kneel, till won by fairer forms
And brighter eyes, and then forsake,
And while new hope, new fancy warms,
To leave her trusting heart to break:
This passion haunts our earthly span—
This is the wavering love of MAN!

To seek one form in early youth,
To court no gaze, no vow beside,
To hold through life an holy truth,
Which firmest proves when deepest tried.
And like the diamond's sparkling light
Can halls and palaces illume,
Yet shines more cheering and more bright
In scenes of darkness and of gloom:
This faith descends from realms above,—
This, this is WOMAN's changeless love.

SERENADE.

Awake, love, awake!
No rude breeze is breaking
The wave on the lake,
Or the aspen leaf shaking;
The stars in high heaven
Are whispering their love;
The lesson that 's given,
Oh! come, then, improve.

Love's spirit is roving
Abroad o'er the earth;
And young hearts are proving
Joys to which he gives birth;
The soft dews are kissing
The lips of each flower;
Love's self is impressing
His seal on the hour.

Awake, then, awake!
I have tales for thy ear,
And fond vows to make
Which none others should hear,
I would breathe to thy bosom
My affection and truth,
And bright hopes that but blossom
In the springtide of youth.

ZELIA.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

The birth, life, miracles and death of the Lord, Jesus Christ, are a theme of sufficient breadth to fill the most expanded capacity, and with admiration and astonishment to entrance it. The long expectation of the advent of the Messiah—the general belief of such an event to be realized in the history of this world, and the important consequences anticipated as its result, are strongly marked in the records of inspiration. The Jewish Seer beheld them—the Divine Prophet foretold them. They accordingly came to pass and angels sang their fulfilment, over the plains of Bethlehem. Glory to God, in the highest—Peace on earth and good will to man. What joy must they have felt—what joy should we feel. For us, He was born—for us He bled—and for us He ever liveth to intercede. Angels needed not, in innocence a Saviour—Angels had none provided, when they fell. For their seduction of our first Parents, they forever remain, at war with Immanuel—and He shall bruise the head of the Old Serpent. Here we behold the sovereignty of the Most High, in His election of man, to the passing by of Angels.

'Twas Mercy filled the throne,
And Wrath stood silent by,
When Christ was sent with pardons down,
For rebels doomed to die.

What shall we say in return for this wonderful love? What caused the Almighty thus to condescend? His sovereign will and pleasure! Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in Thy sight. Let none suppose this to be an arbitrary choice—it is founded in the highest reason—the Divine Justice & Wisdom. Man may, now, make his salvation incompatible with the perfections of God, as the fallen Angels appear to have done, by wilful transgression; against which the most pointed denunciations, in all the Word of God, are aimed. The blood of the Lord Jesus may be trampled upon, and sore vengeance will be the consequence. The only way to avoid this dreadful doom is to seek refuge from the Divine displeasure in that blood, and daily apply it by faith for renewed pardon, and peace with God. Now, what is the duty of your readers, Mr. Editor, in regard to this stupendous salvation which is to be had thro' the blood of the Lord Jesus Christ? It is to embrace it, without money and without price—freely offered, let it be freely and fully received, and the consequence shall be most happy. Let this overture, now made in the name of the Most High, through His only-begotten and well-beloved, Son, not be carelessly read, nor let it be rejected. It is of the most weighty moment and consideration to all of us—Let none exempt himself from the duty of embracing the Divine Deliverer from impending wo. Let none say, I pray thee, have me excused.

There is no excuse for such.

J. M.

WARNINGS TO QUIT.

"Inaudible, the chilly foot of age
Steals on our joys, and drives us from the Stage." *Juvenal.*

The inconsistencies of men are endless; we are most alarmed at what we most wish for, and most certain of what we treat, as if they were matters of doubt, viz: old age and death. In sincerity, there is no person who does not wish to live to a good old age; yet we deceive ourselves, and act as if age, instead of being honorable, were a disgrace to those who possess it: we deny our age, disguise the traces of time; but the reason for all this is, that we wish to put off thinking on the last scene of life; so that, come when it will, it is sure to steal upon us like the foot of the assassin, unheard and unobserved. To say that such conduct is absurd and unwise, would be merely pointing a self-evident fact, which every one knows; but we will prove that men are ridiculous as well as criminal, in cherishing these delusions, which impose upon none but themselves, and that those who are taken by surprise in the decline of life (we except, of course, those whom accident, war or any other premature mortal blow, mingles with the dead) have many "*warnings to quit*," which they cannot help perceiving, but to which they are wilfully deaf, and blind, and insensible. When, in the cold evening of the autumn of life (its close) which borders on the winter, the once luxuriant crop of hair droops and decays, and might make a polished forehead venerable, the declining *beau* affects to be astonished; cannot think what makes his tresses fall off; buys a scalp; flies to M'Alpin, or Ross, or Beaumont, or reads the papers in quest of a nostrum to bring back returning summer to a winter's front; chuckles when he sees the artificial quite outdo what once was natural; thinks that he looks vastly well, and neglects this useful lesson, which is a "*warning to quit*." When the thinned locks become iron gray, and, if let alone, would exhibit the reverend patriarchal silver, the affrighted coxcomb swears that too much thought, care, fear, climate or any cause but the real one, has changed the color of his hair before its time, and straight he applies to some one to teach him to *die*, not as he ought, but to *dye* his piebald crinosities, whiskers and all. When, like an actor who dont *die* naturally, the black is rusty, or the brown is *overdone;* the roots occasionally betray the counterfeit, but his humbugging mirror persuades him that all is well; and acquaintances, either to flatter or turn him into ridicule, are surprised how improved he is in his looks: and thus he bestows not a tho't on this "*warning to quit*." Summer and autumn are gone by, and the untaught Sexagenarian wonders that his voice is not so strong as it was; he cannot perform vocally, as heretofore; it must be a bad cold; yes, but it lasts a whole year, with no improvement: he will take pectoral lozenges. Then, again, he cannot ride so boldly as formerly, nor walk so great a distance, nor drink so much wine, the want of practice, a town life, a d——d nervous hand, making a *little too free*, having got too indolent, a bad house, or a touch of the rheumatism, these *must* be the causes; and he will take to regular exercise, change the air, keep better hours, and be sure to rally: he tries all these, but they fail; he has forgotten these "*warnings to quit*."

My lord is sixty-three; it is, as he allows, a ticklish epoch—a climacteric, as would-be-wise heads call it: but he looks quite charmingly, and if he gets over this said climacteric, he thinks that he may go on to a hundred years old; he has a fine stomach, a commanding voice, tolerable spirits, and spells well; but, it is true, he cannot see so clearly nor hear so distinctly, and he has given over dancing and hunting, and forgotten all that he had learned, and memory deserts him when most wanted; it is of little consequence to him; he heeds it not, but is as haughty and overbearing, as tho'tless and improvident as ever: yes, memory has indeed deserted him, for he remembers not these "*warnings to quit*."

Lady Flora loses a tooth; it must be an accident, yet her ladyship has long since passed the half century: a false one will do as well; true, but it is not the same; we lose a friend, and can a new acquaintance replace him? The leaf falls and we heed it not; another succeeds it in time, but man has no second spring; poor Lady Flora! thou can'st not take a new lease of thy life; thou art but a tenant at will, and this was a "*warning to quit*."

Sir Owen Overreach is only forty-five, he rolls in riches; aye, and he is rolling down the hill, yet he takes no count of time, he has only time to count his cash; his constitution however, gives way, appetite fails, and he is an epicure; sensuality grows blunt, and it is his idol: strength leaves him, yet his inclinations are vicious and imperious; beauty smiles on him, yet he follows her, and groans in the struggle betwixt fondness and avarice; his heir looks as if he wished to eject him; self-love yet misguides him, and to the climate of India, the want of novelty, the monotony home, and the presumption of his apparent successor, he attributes all this: he will use tonics, visit the continent, take a fresh favorite, and keep the young rascal out of his estate as long as he can; his moveables he will leave to whom he likes; 'tis all in vain: the clay is mortgaged, death will soon foreclose, his lease is nearly expired, yet he attends not to these many "*warnings to quit*."

Flirtetta enjoys the finest possible health, her appearance is wonderfully youthful for her age, and *that* she conceals from all her acquaintances; but her temper and spirits are much altered, she is petulent and complaintive, dissatisfied with every body and every thing; the very seasons (she assures us) are changed; the young men of the age are metamorphosed from gallant courtiers into horse-jockies and coachmen; they are more attentive (she protests) to the equine and canine race than they are to the soft captivating sex, whose absence made even Paradise a lonely gloom. Formerly, when she went to court or to the opera, to Ranelagh and to the Festine rooms, to the Pantheon masquerade and to Kensington gardens, she had a legion of admirers in her train; her very look was imperative: now she is forced to pass to the optative mood, with "dear me, colonel, I wished I could find some one to call my carriage:" she paints in the prettiest style imaginable, yet cannot find an amateur to admire her art; she bears the richest and most attractive perfumes about her still tall and elegant person, yet is she (poor dear Flirtetta) sadly

"———doom'd to blush unseen,
"And waste her sweetness on the desert air."

This is insupportable to her; and every "At Home," or *Soiree* which she attends, adds to her mortifications, in consequence of the neglect, which she experiences, and makes her look dejected the following day: her milliner can no longer satisfy her, and she is changed weekly; her dress-maker still *bolsters* up her credit as to shape and make, but no colour now looks perfectly becoming, and she cannot think why she is so thin in the face, whilst she preserves an agreeable *em bon point* in her person. Alas! alas! the magnetical day is gone by; auburn tresses, floated on a block ere they were fitted to Flirtetta's forehead, have nothing provoking in them like those of Belinda;—Ranelagh, the Pantheon, and the pedestrian display of the gardens, passed away together: some are huddled with the dust; other frequenters of the carriage-ride have eclipsed the setting or set stars of her time; the lengthened visage, spare cheek, and fireless eye, together with those lines of demarkation, rudely yclept wrincles, point out the march of time, from which the withering spintress is flying whilst overtaken, a direction post cannot more distinctly indicate the road before her; these, all these, are so many "*warnings to quit*."

Unnatural parents (made such by vanity) behold with surprise and envy there progeny rise in beauty, in vigor, and in talent; other young people thus gifted by nature, would claim our attention and applause, but memory forces on them a thirty or forty years' finished picture of themselves thus bloomingly breaking into life, and the copy of what they were seems to be wresting the palm of admiration from them; they overlook the higher interests which *alone* should attract them: the mother wishes to keep back the daughter whilst the father only beholds in his representative and heir of entail "*a warning to quit*."—If we possess a mansion, the foundation of which was shaken, whose columns were rent, whose pedestals were giving way, the surface of which seemed time-struck, and the roof of which was bent and gently inclined towards the earth, we should consider this as a warning sufficient, and should seek out for another and a more lasting habitation; in our woods and parks we should look steadfastly at the superannuated tree, whose trunk was hollowed out by the consuming hand of time, whose verdure was blighted, and whose sapless body merely encumbered the land, and showed the necessity of making place for the young sapling-successor; regret would take possession of a reflective mind on such an occasion;—but it would be its portion: even so is the house of clay, the tree of vitality; the hour glass is constantly warning us that the scythe follows it. Even whilst tracing these brief and perishable lines, the hand of the clock has twice glided round the circle of my dial; it is, worthy friends and indulgent readers, to you and to me, "*a warning to quit*."

JACQUES.

Refinement.—Should any one doubt the fact, that the people of the United States are the most learned, enlightened and classical people under heaven, let him peruse the effusions that are daily emanating from our political presses, Appollo and his handmaids, that were wont in olden time to caper about on the summit of the Phocian mount treading on flowers, breathing fragrance, and conversing with gods, have now become mere scullions and scavengers in the service of Adams and Jackson: *ex gratia*—an "Adams man" says,

Had General Jackson New Orleans lost.
The Presidential path he'd never crossed!

To which a Jackson man responds,

If Henry Clay had died at *Ghent*,
Would Adams have been Presi *dent?*

Most sublime couplets! equal to the magnificent maxim of Monsieur Jean Lenoir, the celebrated reformer—who declares, that

First to make men think at all,
Is, of all things, the prin-ci-*pal.*

Or, the rhyme of the Kentucky songster,

Come all ye bold Kentuckians, I'd have you for to know,
That for to fight the enemy, we're going for to go.

"Honor is the subject of my story."

We have to record another instance of engregious folly, emanating from false and puerile ideas of insulted honor. Two young men, clerks, we believe, attached to a dry good store in Maiden Lane, quarrelled lately about two females, following the interesting occupation of *pea-nut sellers*, at or near the Exchange. The cause of this deadly broil we cannot ascertain, but suppose it is set to the tune of "*C'est l'amour, l'amour*."—The fair damsels were, at all events, engaged in a traffic, "whose very mention will crudle the life blood' of Good Society; for, as a poetical correspondent of the Morning Courier says,

"Our theatres are pea-nut shops"—

we, therefore with due deference to the parties implicated, will suppose them simple *huckster* girls, honorable and reputable subjects for a quarrel between professed gentlemen. However,

"Great streams from little fountains flow,"
Great things from little *pea-nuts* grow.

a challenge was sent, and the 8th January appointed for the fatal rencountre. Seconds were of course appointed, who, were fortunately men of sense, and capable of discriminating between a due sense of propriety and conduct for which the principals should have been well *breeched*, and sent to their usual avocations.—The ferriages paid over Hoboken ferry, from whence, for economy's sake, they footed it to the "immortal field of honor.' The ground was taken, and *blank* cartridges secretly substituted by the judicious seconds; and, as the "fatal spring of all their woes," a *pea-nut* was introduced into each barrel in lieu of *balls*. The pistols were chosen, stations selected, and the signal given. Honor, immortal *honor* called them on; when lo! one of the combatant's *pea nuts* took effect, and winged by fate and gunpowder, struck his opponent on the very fount of feeling—*the seat of honor*. Smarting with the wound, which, by some instinct of the weapon, struck the very spot where children are wont to receive castigation, a reconciliation was effected and the parties returned home, free from all anguish fits of shaking, and as good friends as ever. Oh! *trumpery!* oh! *Moses!* As Rees would say, "this is too much."—[Noah.]

Qualifications for Congress.—"Why do you not present yourself as a candidate for Congress?" said a lady the other day to her husband, who was confined to his chair by the gout. "Why should I my dear?" replied he, "I am not qualified for the situation." "Nay but I think you are," returned the wife, "your language and actions are parliamentary.—When bills are presented, for instance, you either order them to be laid on the table, or make a motion to rise; though often out of order, you are still supported by the chair, and you often poke your nose into measures which are calculated to destroy the constitution."

When any body's behaviour disturbs you dismiss the image of the injury; and bethink yourself whether you have not been guilty of the same fault. Such reflections are the most certain way of becoming truly wise and pious

THE GENEROUS MASK.

A beautiful woman, of Broadnaxe, mourned for her husband, who had embarked in a vessel that was said to be shipwrecked. Many lovers, attracted by her youth and beauty, waited on her, to make her the offer of their hands, as soon as the news was confirmed that her husband had perished. The lady observed a great deal of circumspection in her conduct; however, wishing to give an answer to the offer of her lovers, she invited them to an entertainment at her house on one of the last days of the carnival. They were at play when an unknown mask disguised as a genius presented himself and sat down to play with the lady. He lost; and he insisted upon playing more, and he lost again—fortune went against him ten or twelve times in succession, for he seemed to shake the dice so that they might turn up against him. Others of the players tried their fortunes with him but they did not find their account in it. The lady sat down again, and gained an immense sum of money, which the mask seemed to lose with an air of gaiety and apparent pleasure, that astonished the spectators. Some said loud enough to be heard, that he gave away with prodigality and did not play. The mask raising his voice said —that he was the—was the—was the genius of riches; that he cared not for them, unless he could share them with the lady;—and that he *professed* nothing that he was not willing to fulfil. As he spoke, he pulled out several purses, some filled with gold and others with diamonds, which he placed before the lady, proposing to stake them against the most trifling sum she would choose to hazard. The lady, embarrassed by this declaration, refused to play.—They did not know what to think of this adventure—when an old lady of the company whispered to her neighbor that the mask was the devil,—and that his riches, his dress, discourse, and his abilities at play made it evident enough. The generous player heard it, and profited by it. He assumed the manner and voice of a magician—he spoke of several things that were known but to the lady herself:—he spoke several unknown languages,—performed many slight of hand tricks, and concluded by saying that he had come to demand one of the company that had been given to him; protested that she belonged to him, and that he was going to take possession of her, never more to quit her. Each one regarded the lady, who was at a loss what to think of the affair. The women trembled, the men smiled, and the *genius* continued to amuse himself. However the scene continued long enough to give them time to send for persons who began to interrogate the spirit, and were ready to exorcise; when the mask turned the whole into ridicule, with so much spirit, that the laugh was entirely on his side. At last he threw off the mask, and the scene was concluded by a cry of joy from the lady of the house. It was none else but her husband, who having gone to Spain, from thence to Peru,—where he became enrichened, and returned to Broadnaxe, loaded with an immense treasure. He had learned, on his arrival, that his wife intended giving an entertainment, at which he determined to be present without being known. He had assumed for that purpose the most fantastic appearance he could be present with.—The assembly composed of his relations and friends, congratulated his happy return, and left him with his happy and loving wife.

THE BUTTERFLY.

To be born with the spring, and to die with the rose,
To sip the fresh sweets of young flowers, ere they close;
To float on the wings of the zephyr at even,
And bathe in the rich flood of glory from heaven;
To shake from the wing the light spangles of gold,
And its course to the deep vaults of azure to hold;
Passing off from the bosom of earth like a sigh,
Is the magical life of a young butterfly.

It resembles Desire, which in search of new sweets,
Alights on each object of beauty it meets.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Mr. Zieber,

I read a piece in your paper not long ago, under the head of "Hands Off," since which I seldom, if ever, go into a printing office, but it involuntarily occurs to my mind. Being in an office several days ago, I heard something drop on the floor, when instantly flashed thro' my mind—"*Hands off!*" I write this merely to acquaint you that the piece had its desired effect with me, and trust I am not alone in this respect. I. P.

A counsellor being questioned by a judge, to know "for whom he was concerned," replied as follows: "I am *concerned* for the plaintiff, but I am *employed* by the defendant.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

VOL. I. TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1828. NO. 49.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE,

Corrected agreeably to the latest Baltimore papers.

Bank of the U. S. and Branches	par
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore Banks	par
Annapolis ($5 and upwards)	par
Easton ($5 and upwards)	par
Frederick ($5 and upwards)	par
Frederick County Bank ($5 and upwards)	par
Bank Westminster ($5 and upwards)	par
Hagers Town ($5 and upwards)	par
Planters' Bk. P. G. Co ($5 and upwards)	par
Elkton	[illegible]
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
Bank of Columbia	20
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown	par
Union Bank Georgetown	par
Bank of Washington	par
Bank of the metropolis	par
Patriotic Bank	par
Bank of Alexandria	par
Farmers' Bank of Alexandria	par
Bank of Potomack	par
Mechanics Bank of Alexandria	par
VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Virginia & Branches	par
Farmers Bank of Virginia and Branches	par
Bank of the Valley at Winchester	par
Do at Charlestown	par
Do at Leesburg	par
Do at Romney	[illegible]
Lynchburg Branches	[illegible]
Western Bank of Virginia at Wheeling	[illegible]
DELAWARE	
Bank of Delaware	[illegible]
Farmers' Bank	[illegible]
Wilmington & Brandywine	[illegible]
Commercial Bank of Smyrna	[illegible]
Branch Bank of Milford	[illegible]
PENNSYLVANIA	
Philadelphia City Banks	par
York Bank	par
Carlisle Bank	par
Chambersburg Bank	par
Gettysburg Bank	par
Lancaster Bank	[illegible]
Harrisburg Bank	[illegible]
Chester County Bank	[illegible]
Germantown Bank	[illegible]
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster	[illegible]
NEW-YORK	
City Banks	par
Albany Banks	1
NORTH-CAROLINA	
Newbern Bank	5
Cape Fear Bank	5
State Bank and Branches	5
SOUTH-CAROLINA	
Charleston Banks	2
GEORGIA	
Bank of Savannah	2½
Bank of Augusta	2½
Bank of Darien	20
NEW JERSEY	
New Brunswick Bank	1½
Trenton Banking Company	1½
Newark Bank	1½
State Bank at Camden	1½
Do Elizabethtown	1½
Do Trenton	no sale
Do Morristown	1½
Do New Brunswick	1½
Salem Banking Company	5
People's Bank at Patterson	1½

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
Feb. 12, 1828.

[SEAL] ON application of Geo. L. Ayres, adm. c. w. a. of Wm. Ballard, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that he give the notice required by law, for the creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week, for three weeks, in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Ballard—late of Somerset county, deceased,—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of August, 1828,—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of February, 1828.

GEO. L. AYRES, Adm'r. of W. Ballard, dec'd.

Feb. 19, 1828. k

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms,

At the Office of the Village Herald.

THE AMERICAN FARMER,

Is published in weekly numbers of eight quarto pages,

By J. S. SKINNER,

Postmaster of the City Baltimore,

AT $5 PER ANNUM, TO BE PAID INVARIABLY, IN ADVANCE

Fifty-two numbers make a volume of convenient form, and the last one is accompanied with a title page and minute index. The following brief tables of the contents of the *four* numbers of the current volume, all of which may yet be had, will show that the American Farmer is devoted to Scientific and Practical Agriculture; Rural and Domestic Economy; Gardening; Internal Improvements; and Readings adapted to Females, and especially to the stations and duties of Mothers and Mistresses of Families. The American Farmer contains also a great number of useful recipes and an exact account of the prices going at the time of publication, not only of the chief staple articles of the country, but also of the various articles and productions which are sold in the common market. Not one word of politicks is ever permitted to appear in it.

'Tho' many papers have a greater number of subscribers, few circulate over a wider space of our country.

When an original number fails of being received by the mail, another will be sent.

A few sets of the previous volumes are on hand. A single number will be sent to any one who may desire to see a specimen of the publication.

Persons wishing to subscribe may inclose a $5 note, directed to the Editor, and at his risk, by the mail.

Contents of No. 1.—March 23.—The Agriculture of Modern Italy, describing their *implements*, the care and kinds of *Cattle*, and the management of Dairies; description of Farm Houses, Laborers, &c. &c.—Agriculture, as influenced by *geographical* circumstances.—Treatise on the culture of Barley, by Judge Buel—Sheep; remarks on the management of them, and comparison between South Down and Dishley, by Joseph Kersey—On Grasses and other Plants No. 1, by G. Sinclair—Notices of pernicious and unprofitable Plants, how to extract them—View of the Cotton Trade—Hints of Mothers on the management of Children—Influence of Women on the happiness of Society—Ladies in Town and Country compared—A Female model in real life—Hyacinths, Carnations, Double Daisies, when to plant and how to manage—Sporting Olio—Distemper in Dogs, how to cure with laudanum—Trotting Match—Notice of Henry, competitor of Eclipse—Recipes: For scouring Carpets, Hearth Rugs, &c. &c.—To Dye Cotton a Buff color—To cure the Tooth Ache—For Indigestion or Sour Stomach, given to the Editor by an eminent Physician—Advertisements connected with Farming and Gardening—The Price Current, minute and particular.

No. 2.—March 30th.—Science of Agriculture—Origin and principles of Culture, as derived from the study of Vegetables—Queries on various subject connected with Agriculture and Horticulture—Remarks on the distribution of Vegetables—Varieties of Fruit Trees, esculent herbaceous plants, florists' flowers, hardy timber trees, shrubs, &c.—On Grasses and other Plants, No 2, by G. Sinclair,—Notices of pernicious and unprofitable Plants, continued—On the selection of Seed Corn, by Joseph Cooper—Cultivation of the Potatoe in New York, with a notice of its origin—On the select. of Milch Cows, by T. Pickering—Rapid growth of the Plane Tree—Maple Sugar, manufacture of, in the state of New York—Proper directions for Felling Trees—Cockroaches, how to destroy them—Bad effects of Vanity and Affectation—Remarks on Delicacy—Height of celebrated English Race Horses—Duck Shooting—Game Shooting—Authentic pedigree of Clockfast—Wild Pigeons—Advent of the Martins—Animal Longevity—Recipes: To make an excellent Family Wine—Current Wine—Elder Wine—To stain Wood a fine Black—To make Nankin Dye—Description of "Mark Anthony" and Rinaldo—Large Carrot.

No 11.—June 1.—Observations on the value of Orchard Grass—Remarks on the past and present culture of Maryland lands, No. 1—On the quality of the Nankin Cotton, cultivated in North Carolina—On Grasses and other plants, from G. Sinclair's Hortus Gramineus, with notes, &c. (*Festuca pratensis* Meadow fescue, *Holcus lanatus*, Wolly soft-grass, Salem grass, or white timothy,) No. 10, continued—Charles E. Rowan on Smith's Plough—Early Mowing—Prospect of Crops in Virginia—On the Corinthian grape, or Zante Currant—Mr. Prince's double White Rocket and Corinthian Grape—On the structure of Ice-houses, by Mr. Boardley, of Maryland—Medical Essays, No. 2, on the food and management of Infants—Sale of the late Duke of York's Stud—Recipes from Mason's Gentleman's Farrier, Mash, Sit-fasts, and Saddle-galls—Game Shooting in England—Manufacture of Flannels in New England, with remarks by Mr. Niles—Chinese Agricultural Fete—Recipes, an Indian cure for the bite of a Snake, To cure Gravel Walks—On the inspection and exportation of Tobacco—Editorial. Prices current of Baltimore, with statements of actual sales.

No. 12.—June 8.—Observations on the different classes of Farmers, and on the injurious error of occupying more land than can be cultivated properly, by Lorain—On Grasses and other Plants, from G. Sinclair's Hortus Gramineus, with notes, &c. (*Poa Nervata*, nerved meadow grass; *Phleum pratense*, meadow cat's-tail, or timothy grass; *Lolium perenne*, rye grass) —On Maryland lands, addressed to farmers, emigrants and other settlers —On the culture and management of Sheep and Wool—Hemp raised in New York—Pinching off Potatoe Blossoms—Meloeto de Oler, or small sweet seeded melon of Colombia—Extraordinary Pear Tree—Large Celery —Essay on preparing Animal Food, boiling, roasting frying, broiling, baking, &c.—Whiskey-Vinegar for pickles—The Rail-Road at Mauch Chunk —Steam Engine for raising water on the Union Canal—Maternal Love—Remarkable Equestrian Expeditions —Spiders' Thread—Dissection of the Old and New Testaments—Meteorology of May at Baltimore—Frost at Campbell's Station, Tennessee—Extraordinary Pine Tree—Races at Canton, near Baltimore—Pedigree of Sir Solomon—Editorial—Prices current at Baltimore, from actual sales.

SALE FOR CASH.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued by the Clerk of Somerset county court, and directed to me, Elijah Parsons against Joshua Morris and George Jones, Elzabeth McBryde and Elijah Parsons against William Hopkins, will be sold at the Court House door, in the town of Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 11th day of March next, between the hours of one and two o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: two head of horses, one gig, and two yoke of oxen, the property of Joshua Morris,—Also, two head of horses, two yoke of oxen, the property of George Jones—Also, part of a tract of land called *Kentucky*, containing 250 acres, more or less, the property of Wm. Hopkins

ROBERT STEWART, late Shff. of S. C.

Feb. 12, 1828. k4

NOTICE.

THE Levy Court will meet at Princess-Anne on Tuesday the 8th day of April next, on which day between the hours of 2 and 3 o clock, will be offerred to the lowest bidder, the removal of all the stakes remaining from the setting of wiers in Monokin river and each of its branches, in accordance with the late act of Assembly, making it the duty of said Court to have the same removed.—The work is to be accomplished on or before the 20th of June next.

JOHN WOOLFORD, Sen. *President L. C.*

Feb 19, 1828. k3w

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of THOMAS JONES, (of Thomas,) are hereby notified that he has applied to Somerset County Court, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the state of Maryland, and that the first Saturday of May Term next of said court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the judges of said court to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be propounded relative to his application; at which time and place the creditors of the said Thomas are notified to attend and shew cause (if any they have) why he should not receive the benefit of the insolvent laws as prayed for.

Feb. 19, 1828. k

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice to my creditors for them to appear at the County Court, to be held for Somerset County, on the first Saturday after the third Monday of May Term next, to shew cause, (if any they have) why I shall not have the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland.

JOSHUA REECE.

Jan 22, 1828 k

Valuable Property at Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM situated on the north side of Wicomico Creek, Somerset county, Md. late the residence of Benjamin Dashiell, deceased, and known by the name of *Dashiell's Lot*. Vessels of the largest size can come up to this farm. Also, another tract of land lying on said creek. The whole comprising about 725 Acres. He has sown 90 bushels of wheat on the above lands which will be sold with the property.

He also wishes to sell a tract of land now the residence of Mr Levin Ballard, senior, known by the name of *Moore & Cassel*, situated on Menokin river, between the farms of Col. Wm. Jones and Dr. J. King.—This tract contains about 130 acres—and besides other improvements, there is an excellent brick house erected on the premises

As no person will purchase without viewing the property a further description is deemed unnecessary—and for other particulars please apply to

L. W. BALLARD.

Dec. 18, 1827. 4d

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
Feb. 12th, 1828.

[SEAL] ON application of Geo. M. Willing, adm'tor. of Obadiah Stanford, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Obadiah Stanford, late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 19th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of Feb. 1828.

GEO. M. WILLING, Adm'r. of O. Stanford, dec'd.

Feb. 12 k

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of WILLIAM REDDISH are hereby notified to attend in Somerset County Court on the first Saturday after the third Monday of May term next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the benefits of the insolvent laws of Maryland, shall not be extended to said petitioner.

Feb. 5, 1828. k

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Goddard against Elijah Culver, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—A part of a tract of land called Morriss's Lot, containing 120 acres, more or less, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 18th March next, at the Court House door, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. I shall proceed to sell the life estate of said Culver, in and to the above mentioned land, to the highest and best bidder for ready cash.

ROBERT STEWART, late Shff. S. C.

Feb. 26

CONSTABLE's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday the 20th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises, the following property, viz: One negro man Jim, 12 head of hogs, 1 clock, 1 side board, 1 corner cupboard, 2 beds and furniture, 15 stacks of fodder, more or less, 100 bushels of corn, more or less, 6 chairs, 8 hives with bees, & 1 wheat fan, which I have seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry I. Riggin, to satisfy the claims of Henry Lankford, Cottingham and Dickerson, Parker Dickerson, Isaac Pussey, James Bloyd and William Whaley and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.

JOSEPH RICHARDS, Constable.

Feb. 26.

Consumptions, Coughs, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

CERTIFICATE.

10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely affected with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an annodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondriacal, nervous and hysterical diseases.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of the proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER, Princess-Anne, Md

Nov. 20, 1827.

T. L. DISHAROON,

HATTER,

SNOW-HILL, MD.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends in Somerset county, who have heretofore favoured him with their custom, and informs them and the gentlemen generally of this and the adjoining counties, that he has on hand, and intends keeping in his shop at Snow Hill, a general assortment of

Water Proof Hats,

Made of the very best materials, the Philadelphia and New York markets afford, and in the most fashionable style, tip'd off with genuine fur. Although he has it not in his power to style his manufactory an "Old establishment," he is proud to acknowledge it a *new* one. In all new concerns, it is admitted that something *new*—something fashionable may be expected. Novelty has become the order of the day—an unfashionable hat on the head of any man is an *odd* sight—a very *ugly* one. The subscriber, well aware of the fact, notwithstanding he has not been long *napping* has made it his study to discover the knack of making *Hats* in the *Bon Ton style*. He confidently asserts that those who favour him with their custom shall have their favours supplied, on as cheap terms as can be obtained on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, or any other shore in the United States.

A reasonable deduction will be made on Hats bought, by merchants, to sell again.

Sept. 25, 1827. k3

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1828.

☞The Orphans Court of Somerset will sit on Tuesday next.

Extract of letter to the Editor, dated "House of Delegates,
Annapolis, March 1.

Dear Sir,

I send you a copy of the License Law, (as contained in the printed bill, with the amendments, &c.) which has been agreed upon in Conference, and may be *considered as passed both houses.**

We have also agreed upon the auction bill, and general valuation of property, so as to include the commercial and floating, and funded capital, which hitherto has escaped tax—This with the bill for the better regulation of the Treasury may also be considered as passed. We have appropriated an addition of $20,000, annually, for the support of free schools."

* We shall publish this bill next week.—*Ed.*

In the House of Delegates, on the 20th ult. Mr. Teackle delivered several reports—one of which, from the committee on education, was accompanied by a resolution, "That the commissioners, trustees, and other authorities of the several literary institutions, receiving pecuniary aid from this state, shall each respectively, and the same are severally hereby required, to return, annually, on or before the first Monday of December, to the superintendent of public instruction, the amount of funds, or other aid received by them, detailing the mode of its application," &c.

Subjoined to this resolution, we find in the journal, an abstract of the returns of the trustees, commissioners, &c. of the several colleges, academies and schools, receiving funds or donations from the state—by which it appears that the free school fund of this county receive a donation of $648 40;—applied among different English schools, and for books—Tuition $9.

The trustees of Union Academy, Worcester county, a donation of $300, to pay teachers; tuition $9 to 25; 4 free students, 10 classical, 51 English and Mathematics.

The trustees of Salisbury Academy, Worcester c'ty., a donation of $200—2 teachers; tuition $12 to 24; 2 free students, 35 classical, and 41 English.

The trustees of Cambridge Academy, Dorchester, a donation of $500 to pay teachers; tuition $16 to 30; 5 free students, 32 classical, 28 English and Mathematics.

We also find the committee on education have offered the following resolution "That it shall be the duty of the sheriff in each and every county of this state, under the penalty of one hundred dollars, to make diligent inquiry, and to ascertain and report to the superintendent of public instruction, on or before the first day of December next, the number of white persons, residents of their respective counties, who are deaf & dumb," &c.

Accompanying the report made by Mr. Teackle, on the 19th ult. there is a statement exhibiting the aggregate of valuation, rate of tax per $100, amount of levy, and each charge of general expenditure, &c. which among other charges of minor import has the following valuation, &c. affixed to Somerset county, viz.

Aggregate of valuation	$1,647,315 00
Rate of tax per $100	80
Amount of levy	13,177 72
Commissioners of the tax and clerk	260 00
Alms-House	1,500 00
Roads and bridges	990 00
Ferries	971 00
Collectors' commission	1,270 00

Worcester County.

Aggregate of valuation	$1,343,809 00
Rate of tax per $100	74
Amount of levy	9,944 00
Alms-House	2,300 00
Collectors' commission	553 00

Dorchester County.

Amount of levy	12,597 82
Alms-House	4,000 00

Nothing else is exhibited in the statement, relative to this county.

The French Language.—We perceive by the last Philadelphia Album, received at this office, the editor of that literary periodical has come to the determination to publish, every fortnight, an essay in the French language. The language has become so extensively known, and so fashionably admired, that he thinks this course will prove acceptable to his readers.

NAVAL ACTION.—We abstract, necessarily in the most concise manner, from the Charleston Courier, the following particulars respecting the Mexican Brig of War *Guerrero*, and her commander, Capt. David H. Porter. If true, they furnish proofs of galantry almost unheard of in naval chronicles—they are as follows:

On the 9th inst. the Guerrero captured two Spanish Guinea-men—on the 10th she engaged the Spanish brigs, the Marte and Maria Amelia, one of 18 guns and 180 men, and the other 10 guns and 130 men. The brigs were beaten, but made their escape into Mariel. The Guerrero mounted 22 guns, and was manned by 136 men.

On the same day (apparently) she engaged the Frigate Lealtad, of 54 guns and 500 men, to which she stuck, after an engagement of two hours and twenty minutes duration. Captain Porter (the nephew of Com. Porter) was killed by a grape-shot at the end of the action. The Guerrero lost, it is said, 49 men killed—the number of wounded not known—The Spanish Frigate lost nearly 200 men.—*Balt. Paper.*

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

Departure of the Allied Ministers.—The question as to the departure of the Allied Ministers from Constantinople, is settled. On the evening of the 2d January, despatches were received by the Government, announcing the departure of the Ministers from the Turkish Capital. The Courier states, "after an extraordinary Council had been held, the Porte renewed its refusal to accept of the intervention of the Allied Powers. The Ambassadors, in consequence, demanded, it is said, their passports, which were again refused, upon which they prepared to quit the Turkish capital. It would appear, that with respect to the subject of England, France and Russia, there was no disposition on the part of the Turks to molest them in any way. The Government is stated to have been engaged in making every preparation for war, but nothing inconsistent with the usage of the most civilized States, had been attempted or appeared to be meditated on their part."

The Courier speaks of the Ambassadors, as a "crisis," but adds—"We are not yet in possession of data upon which to reason as to the immediate or remote results of this position of affairs. An anxious eye will be turned now to the movements on the Pruth."

It seemed to be anticipated at St. Petersburg that the peace with Persia would have some effect upon the Turks. A Petersburg Journal of Dec. the 14th, speaks of the termination of hostilities with Persia thus:—"This affair may very well hasten that which is now pending at Constantinople; for the Sultan must fear to be attacked by the Russians on a point where their operations would lead to still more serious consequences than on the European side."

Preparations for War.—All the accounts from Turkey which had reached Paris and London, concur in stating that every disposition for the commencement of the actual hostilities, was indicated by the Ottoman government; and it was the generally received opinion at Paris, that the Russian army will immediately cross the Pruth. An interesting letter from Warsaw, of Dec. 20, states, that the Grand Polish army of 40,000 men, had been put in motion to join Count Wittgenstein. But on this we are somewhat doubtful, as the regular advices from the Polish capital to the 17th Dec. do not prepare us for any immediate movement of the kind. The London Globe, moreover, says—"These flying rumors deserve but little attention. We believe the entrance of the Russian troops is quite unnecessary to the settlement of Greece: and therefore, it will not take place."

DIED, on Sunday night last, Mrs. ANN JONES, consort of Thomas Jones, (of Thos.) of this county.

The painful duty devolves upon us of announcing the decease of Major General JACOB BROWN, Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States. He expired at his residence in Washington, on the 24th ult., after a brief illness of three or four days, preceded by a general indisposition of longer duration.—*Nat. Intel.*

Continental Paper.—According to a report recently laid before Congress, in reply to a call for information on the subject, it appears that between the years 1775 and 1780, the money issued for the purpose of prosecuting the war of the Revolution, amounted to the incredible sum of $241,552,780.

From the Montreal Herald Feb. 6.

On Saturday last a most melancholy circumstance took place about sixty miles from this city. The day as many of our readers will recollect, was very cold, and at three o'clock in the afternoon, a heavy shower of snow began to fall. One hour before this a man named Bethune, and his wife and her brother, whose name is M'Geoch, and a girl 7 years of age also related, left the township of Godmanchester to cross over lake St. Francis on the ice, to Lancaster. The lake at this place is seven miles wide. They had gone about half way before the snow came on. This part of the journey they performed without much difficulty, the opposite shore affording them direction with regard to the course to pursue. When the snow was falling, however, they had no longer this advantage, and they consequently had to travel at random. The courses they took cannot be known, but it is certain that they continued their exertions for a long time after it was dark. At length the little girl sunk from fatigue and cold. Bethune lifted her up, and stripping himself of his coat wrapped it round her, but in vain; she expired in the midst of his exertions to preserve her life. The state of his wife next attracted his attention. The drowsy weakness which betokens the approach of the cold to the vital parts, was now obvious upon her, and he had the melancholy task of endeavouring to preserve her life. In spite of all his endeavours she also perished. M'Geoch was last seen by Bethune endeavouring to pursue his journey; but so much weakened as to be only able to travel on his hands and feet. The latter reached a friend's house on the north shore about midnight, and informed them of the melancholy events which we have just narrated. The night, however was too stormy for any one to go in the direction in which he had come, even if their so doing could have availed any thing.

Next morning several people set out in search of the bodies, and soon discovered those of Mrs. Bethune, and the girl. It was not, however, until Tuesday that the body of M'Geoch was found. He had crawled in the manner we have described about a mile and a half from the place where Bethune last saw him—but in the very opposite direction, from that which he ought to have followed. What renders this the more distressing is the fact that the same exertion, if properly directed would have brought him fairly over. The only survivor of this unfortunate party, in addition to the melancholy fate of his wife and relatives, has suffered severely from the cold, having been frost bitten in several parts of his body.

One circumstance in this melancholy tragedy deserves to be mentioned, and adds one of the many instances of canine fidelity. The party when set out had with them a dog.—The faithful animal remained all night with the corpses of the females and it was with difficulty that those who discovered them in the morning were permitted to approach.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Abstract of proceedings from Friday the 15th to Thursday the 28th ult. inclusive.

Bills, of the following titles, were severally reported:

By Mr. Donoho, An act to establish magistrates courts in the several counties of this state for the trial of assaults and batteries.

By Mr. Gibbons, An act for the relief of Richard Waller and the administrators of Josiah Broughton and Samuel Heath, deceased, securities of William S. Handy, late sheriff of Somerset county.

Mr. Linthicum, having asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to be entitled, An act for the protection of sheep, in Anne-Arundel county, and for other purposes, it was, on his motion, Ordered, That a select committee of three members be appointed to prepare and report the same. Whereupon Messrs. Linthicum, Wells and Sellman, were appointed the said committee

On motion by Mr. Fitzhugh, it was Ordered, That the bill entitled, An act to establish a bank in William's-Port, in Washington county, be made the order of the day for to-morrow the 19 inst.

The Speaker announced a message, received yesterday from the senate by their clerk, returning the bill, entitled

An act to change the place of holding elections for vestrymen and church wardens, and the regular meetings of Somerset Parish, in Somerset county, severally endorsed "will pass."

Whereupon it was Ordered, That the said bill be engrossed.

By Mr. Hope, the petition of sundry inhabitants of Harford county, relative to the abolition of slavery in this state; which was referred to Hope, Ely, Mackey, Beall, Lansdale Harlan, Mills, Hitch and Lee.

By Mr. Steuart of Baltimore, the petition of Palmer Canfield, praying the state to refund to him the sum of two thousand dollars, and interest thereon, being the amount placed to the credit of the state by the petitioner, in the Union bank of Maryland, and afterwards paid into the state treasury, in compliance with certain laws of this state; the consideration for which said payment has failed, in consequence of the lottery commissioners not having superintended the drawing of certain lotteries, as required of them by the said laws; which was referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. Teackle from the committee on ways and means delivered the following report; which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

The committee on ways and means, to which was referred an order to furnish to each member of this house, a list of the gross amounts of the levy lists of the different counties, including those directed by the corporation of the city of Baltimore, specifying each general charge of expenditure distinctly, and that the committee of claims provided for the printing thereof, have had the subject under consideration, and after an examination of the documents committed to them in relation to this referrence, have found the same insufficient to supply the requiring information. The committee, however, produced in the construction of a statement, so far as the limited, data would enable them, which is appended to this report, and may suffice as a common form for future returns to the legislature.—And considering the necessity of a clear and distinct statistical exhibition, such as that which is contemplated by the order in question, with a view to the amendment of any inequalities, or the correction of irregularities or abuses, which may be found to exist, and for the establishment of a general and equitable system of public charges throughout the state, and various purposes of legislation, the committee beg leave to present the subjoined resolution:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of each and every of the clerks of the levy courts or commissioners of counties, as the case may be, and of the register of the city of Baltimore, in this state, under the penalty of one hundred dollars, on or before the first day of January in each and every year hereafter, to prepare and transmit to the treasurer of the Western Shore, a detailed statement of the aggregate of valuation, rate of tax per hundred dollars, amount of levy, and each general charge of expenditure, as full and complete as may be, in the several counties of this state, and in the city of Baltimore, in the form which accompanies this resolution, or as near there to as may consist with the said general charges, excepting so far as relates to the city of Baltimore, with respect to which the form shall be adapted to the charges of the said city, and the statement shall also exhibit an account of the money received in the treasury of the said county; and it shall be the duty of the said treasurer to report to the legislature in the second week of every session a general view of the said statements.

By Mr. Mercer, An act to prevent the evil practice of horse racing on public roads in Cecil county.

By Mr. Linthicum, An act for the protection of sheep in Anne-Arundel county, and for other purposes.

According to the order of the day, the house proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Fitzhugh, entitled, An act to establish a bank, and incorporate a company, under the name of The Washington County Bank, in Washington county; and in the progress of the second reading thereof, on motion, several amendments were made, when the question was propounded, Shall the said bill pass as amended? It was resolved in the affirmative, and the bill was sent to the senate for concurrence.

Mr. Harlan presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Cecil county, praying that a law may pass empowering magistrates to issue attachments in all cases under fifty dollars, and for other purposes; which was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Harlan, Thomas of Cecil, and Mackey.

On motion by Mr. Goldsborough, the bill reported by him, entitled, An act to reduce into one act the several acts of assembly relating to the civil jurisdiction of justices of the peace, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned, was made the order of the day for Monday next, the 25th inst.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the bill reported by Mr. Donoho, entitled, An act to amend and reduce into system the several acts concerning elections, was committed to a committee of the whole house.

Whereupon the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the said bill; and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, when Mr. Hawkins, the chairman, reported, that the committee had, according to order, had the said bill under consideration, and made some progress therein, and that he was directed to ask leave for the said committee to sit again on said bill.

Ordered, That the committee of the whole house have leave to sit again on said bill.

By Mr. Dennis, An act for the relief of Levin Tyler, guardian to Samuel C. Broughton, Patty Ann Broughton and Rebecca Broughton, the infant children of a certain Ann Broughton, late of Somerset county deceased.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the several orders of the day were postponed; and the house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of Monday last, in referrence to the bill, entitled, An act to provide for the better regulation of the treasury department, with the amendments proposed and reported by the committee of the whole house. When,

On motion by Mr. Thomas of Cecil, the question was taken, That the further consideration of said bill and amendments, be referred to the first day of June next? And the yeas and nays being required by seven members, were taken and appeared as follow: Affirmative 32—negative 37—Teackle, Donoho, Gibbons and Dennis were of the latter.

Mr. Potter presented the petition of sundry citizens of Caroline county, praying that a tax may be imposed upon jugglers and actors; which was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Potter, Orrel, Jones, Douglas of Caroline and Dennis.

Mr. Ely presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Baltimore county, praying the people may be authorized by law, to elect, by ballot, justices of the peace and constables for the several militia company districts within said county; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Thomas of Cecil, submitted the following order for consideration:

Ordered, That the committee on ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing pensions to such military officers and privates, as enlisted in Maryland, and were wounded in battle during the late war with Great Britain, and report thereon to this house.

Mr. Turner having asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to be entitled, An act to take the sense of the people at the next general election, in the several counties of this state, on the expediency of electing one member of the senate in each county, and one from the city of Baltimore it was on his motion, Ordered, That a select committee of five members be appointed to prepare and report the same. Messrs. Turner Stevens, Boon, Watkins and M'Neil, were appointed the said committee.

Mr. Donoho, chairman of the select committee therein mentioned, delivered the following report; which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

The committee to which was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Somerset county, praying that the justices of the levy court may be elected by the people, have had the matter under consideration, and devoted to it that serious and deep deliberation, which its intimate connection with, and immediate bearing upon the rights and interests of individuals, and the general welfare of the community obviously demand.

From an examination into the powers and prerogatives of this important tribunal, it appears, in effect, that it is a local legislature of paramount influence as respects not only the whole property, but the personal liberties of every inhabitant of the county, inasmuch as it possesses the privilege of taxation to any unlimited extent, the appointment and control of constables, at will and pleasure; with other high and commanding functions, and is virtually irresponsible for any breach or flagrant instance of mal administration, as from the practical force of eminent powers, and extensive patronage, this court ascends above the reach of remonstrance or complaint, so far, that very few are disposed to volunteer or prefer charges of impeachments; and if convicted of misconduct, they may levy the fine, be it ever so great, and all the costs, upon the county; and instead of submitting to the just judgement of the law, they thus insult the dignity of the state, and put its justice at defiance, as has been stated, and is of record in the proper office of Somerset county.

The committee have understood that the justices of the levy court have been continued from year to year, or displaced at the suggestion or recommendation of the delegation of the county, but being a practice not recognised by the constitution, and involving an invidious task, this is rarely resorted to except in cases of palpable incompetency, or for glaring acts of misdemeanor or malfeasance—and was it sanctioned by the constitution, the question then would arise, are the delegates in such cases as likely to exercise an independent suffrage as the common people of the whole county, who are subject to the taxation and legislation of this imposing and powerful body? The committee conceive that every member of this assembly will answer No, and in conformity to this conclusion will proceed to prepare a bill, which they believe will constitute a more efficient and useful board, whilst it will embrace the essential qualities of economy and equal justice in administration, and at the same time subserve the genius of our form of government, in applying the principle that taxation and representation shall be reciprocal and co-existent.

All which is submitted.

Alexander Donoho Chairman.

By order,

Jas. H. Milbourne, Com. Clk.

Mr. Hope, chairman of the select committee therein mentioned, delivered the following report; which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of sundry citizens of Hartford county, relative to negro slavery, beg leave to report—

That the important subjects of the memorial have commanded their most serious and anxious attention. While your committee are compelled to acknowledge the inexpediency of submitting to the house, at the present moment, any system of legislation which might have for its object the abolition of negro slavery in this state, they cannot refrain from expressing their entire confidence, that the time is fast approaching when we shall be relieved from this grievous national calamity.—Your committee allude to the great and successful exertions of the American Colonization Society, in aid of which our state has not been backward in contributing.

While your committee are again compelled to deplore the impossibility of providing by law for the sudden removal of this great evil, they think their fellow-citizens are encouraged to press on in the encouragement of those means which have already been resorted to, and to strengthen the hope of final success.

We cannot now for obvious reasons, follow the examples which have been set us by our sister states to the north and east of us.

With them the evil to be subdued was a pigmy, with us it is a monster; with them a superfluous and decaying limb was to be removed; with us the destroying worm is to be sought for in the root. There, the system, full of health and vigour, submitted cheerfully to the simple cure; here the disease, exhibiting itself in its greatest strength and worst form must receive a different treatment, and be gradually subdued by persevering, but not abrupt remedies.

Such is the view your committee take of this subject. They beg leave to add, that at the last session of the legislature a donation of one thousand dollars was made to the Colonization Society, to be applied for the removal of free persons of color from this state to Liberia.

This appropriation is a permanent one, and the above sum is to be paid annually to the officers of the society as a contribution on our part to the great objects of their association.

Since the passage of this law, several of our sister states have followed our example to the extent of passing resolutions expressive of their confidence in, and respect for, this society, and from the growing importance and popularity of the institution, there is every reason to hope that in a short period of time, a large proportion, if not all the state governments, will be found contributing pecuniary aid to objects of so much benevolence, and such general concern.

In the opinion of your committee, the American Colonization Society is the great and last hope of the slave holding states. The plan of this society for removing gradually, and with their own consent, the whole black population of the country, to colonize on the western coast of Africa, is no longer a speculative one. The colonies have been established, and are flourishing to a great extent; hundreds of colored persons have already been transported thither at the expense of the company, and their population is constantly swelling with fresh arrivals from the United States. These colonists are widely extending themselves along the shores of that fertile and productive country; Civilization, letters, laws, religion and happiness, prevail among them, and the blessings of a free government are already theirs. Under such aspects, and with such advantages, both they and we have the surest hope that in a few years, free and enlightened nations will take place of our infant settlements. Your committee say our infant settlements, for since our appropriation for their support, we surely may claim some little merit in the work, and succeed, at least, (as all other states under the same circumstances must do,) to a co-protectorship of these colonies, with the society.

Your committee have no fear that Maryland will ever lose sight of her great stake in this enterprise, nor but what she will again and always, shew herself ready to act when suitable occasions present themselves. With our aid five hundred negroes were removed to Africa the last year, and when the society may find itself in sufficient strength to increase the annual number of emigrants from five hundred to five or ten thousand, your committee believe our government will not be found backward in making a proportional contribution.

Thomas Hope, Chairman.

By order,

D. Ridgely Com. Clerk.

The resolution proposing a subscription on the part of the state, of twenty thousand dollars, towards the completion of the turnpike road from the city of Washington to Cumberland, submitted by Mr. Lee, on the 6th inst. was read the second time, and, on motion by Mr. Lee, referred to the consideration of the committe on internal improvement.

The following bill passed the lower house on the 28th, and was sent to the senate for concurrence:

An Act to authorize the levy court of Somerset county, to contract for the removal of certain obstructions in Barren, Rewastico, Quantico and Wetipquin creeks, and their several branches, and to levy the expenses thereof upon the said county.

Contents of the last No. of the American Farmer, dated 22nd Feb.

Report of the Committee on Manufactures, in the House of Representatives in Congress, to which have been referred the numerous petitions and memorials on the subject of further protecting Duties on imports—Arthur Young's Agricultural Experiments, continued, on Oats and Buckwheat, with observations by J. Buel—On the Comparative Profit of the cultivation of Cotton and Sugar—Conquests and Improvements; or, Sword versus Plough—Extract of a letter from B. B. Cooper, Esq. on the Culture of Fruit Trees and Manufacture of Cider—The culture of the Vine and Manufacture of Wine in Virginia, by Josiah Lockhart—Letters to the Editor on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road, by Wm. H. Denny, Esq., of Pittsburg—*Poetry*, Family Worship in a Cottage—Leap Year and Courtship—Pedigree and Performances of the blooded horses Pacolet and Monsieur Tonson; Stand of Monsieur Tonson for the ensuing season—Trotting Match at Montreal—Inquiries on Tapia and Plastering—Nett Produce of Post Office Department; Invention for making Plasterers' Laths, by Mr. Lewis Wernwag—Death of a Stranger in Gettysburg, Pa,—Immense number of Hogs driven to the South—Recipes, Cure for Deafness; To make Poultry lay eggs; Horse Chestnut dye; To Clean Mouldings of Carriages—Editorial, Distributions lately received; Alfalfa Seed from Com. Jacob Jones—Advertisements—Prices Current.

An Advertisement.

The cause of the free people of colour is constantly growing in importance, and in the interest it excites in the land, generally. Maryland has been among the First of the States, in extending to the cause of their Colonization, Legislative patronage.

This is as it ought to be, for Maryland has a vast proportion of free people of colour, living in her bounds.—The Society established for the purpose of Colonizing that unhappy race is becoming, every day, a more and more important object of National Patronage, and if Congress, when memoralized on their behalf, refuse the grant of funds from the U. S. Treasury, still the Nation can very effectively assist it, by the formation of State Societies and of County Societies, auxiliary to the African Colonization Society in Washington.

Will not the friends of the free people of color form an auxiliary in Somerset county?

MARRIED, on Thursday last, the 28th ult by the Rev. Daniel Davis, Mr. PURNELL B. CAREY, of Salisbury, to Mrs. PRISCILLA GARRETTSON, of this county.

On the same day by the Rev. James Denson, Mr. JAMES MEZICK to Miss CAROLINE ELZEY, of this county.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, FEB. 29.

FLOUR, best family,		$6 00
Susquehanna,		4 62
WHEAT, best white, p. bu.		95a110
red	do	96
CORN,		36a38
RYE,		47
OATS,		21a23
WHITE BEANS,		80a100
PEAS,		45a50
CLOVER SEED,		4 50a5
FLAXSEED,		75a80
FEATHERS,	do	28
PORK, Baltimore mess		13a14
prime		9 50
Northern mess		13 00
prime		9 00
Susquehanna mess		12 00
prime		9 00
BACON, middlings, &c.		7 00
Country assorted		7 50

District of Maryland, to wit:

[L. S.] *Be It Remembered*, That on the 17th day of October, in the 51st year of the Independence of the United States of America, LITTLETON AIRES, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as author in the words following, to wit:

"TABLES
OF
DISCOUNT OR INTEREST,
ON EVERY CENT,
From 1 to 100, from 1 month to 10 years;
AND
ON EVERY DOLLAR,
From One to One Thousand, and
ON
Every Hundred from 1 to 6 Thousand,
INCLUSIVE
From 1 Day to 10 Years.
The whole computed at Six per Cent.

Together with examples shewing in what manner, by means of the tables, to ascertain the interest at Five, Seven and Eight per Cent."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such works during the times therein mentioned." And also to the act, entitled 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.

PHILIP MOORE.
Clerk of the District of Maryland

☞The above work is for sale at the stores of Mr. G. M. Willing, Mr. Wm. Done, and Messrs. Johnston & Suller, Princess-Anne. Also at the Village Herald office.

March 4 Price $1.

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of Joshua Reace, in part, use of Edward Ballard, use of Jane Cottman, and in part use of William F. Gibbons against Hetty Ballard administratrix of William Ballard, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro woman Leah, one do. Betty, and one negro girl Silvy—Also one other writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to directed, at the suit of Henry White, against Hetty Ballard, adm'x. of James Ballard, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro girl Charlotte, and one woman Milly, which I shall proceed to sell at the Court-House door, on Tuesday the 25th instant, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

March 4. ck

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Bayly, deceased, and being a resident of the Western Shore of Maryland, is anxious to close it before he returns home. All persons having claims against the said deceased are therefore desired to exhibit them for payment by the 15th instant, as on that day, or as soon after as possible, he will leave the county.

M. B. CARROLL.

March 4. km

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on Thursday the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, the following property, viz—3 head of horses, two yoke of oxen, 6 feather beds and furniture, 1 corner cupboard, 1 clock, 1 sideboard, 2 desks, 1 walnut table, 1 cart, 1 carriage, 1 wheat-fan, 150 bushels of corn, more or less; 14 stacks of fodder, more or less, and 8 hives with bees, which I have seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry I. Riggin, to satisfy county levy and officers' fees for 1825, 1826, and 1827, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff. & Col.

March 3—tk

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by Jacob W. Bayly, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed at the suit of Joshua Hitch against Thomas Roberts, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit—Part of a tract of Land called *Nelzy*, containing fifteen acres, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell on the premises, on Wednesday the 26th instant, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

March 4. ck

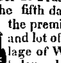
NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Samuel Darby are hereby notified to attend in Somerset County Court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday of May Term next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the benefits of the insolvent laws of Maryland shall not be extended to him.

Feb. 26 vkp

TRUSTEE's SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber as Trustee will sell on Saturday the fifth day of April next, on



the premises, all that house and lot of ground in the village of White-Haven, which belonged to William Waters late of Somerset county, deceased.

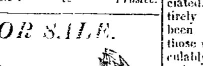
The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay to the Trustee, on the day of sale, one tenth part of the purchase money, and the balance at the end of twelve months from said day, giving bond with approved security for the same—and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, the trustee will in virtue of said decree execute to the purchaser, or his or her heirs or assigns, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple, free and clear of all incumbrances from any person or persons claiming under or through the deceased. The sale to be held between the hours of one and five o'clock in the afternoon.

THE CREDITORS OF WILLIAM WATERS are hereby notified to file their claims against the said estate, within six months from the day of sale aforesaid, in the proper office.

MARCELLUS JONES.

Feb. 29—M 4 ts *Trustee.*

FOR SALE.



THE subscriber offers at private sale two handsomely built SCHOONERS, the materials of which will be warranted to be of the best quality. The one called *Remedy*, of 50 tons burden, is now completely rigged, and the other, of the same burden, will be ready, for sailing, about the middle of April.

FRANCIS D. NELSON.

Quantico, March 4. tf

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Henry Lankford, administrator of Pierce Riggin, against Henry I. Riggin, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—One negro man Jim, 1 woman Ann, 1 do. Nelly, 1 do. Easter, 1 boy Dave, 1 girl Margaret, 1 do. Case, 1 do. Jane, 1 do. Eliza, 3 head of horses, 2 yoke of oxen, 4 head of cattle, 20 head of hogs, 25 head of sheep, 6 feather beds and furniture, 1 corner cupboard, 1 clock, 1 sideboard, 1 desk, 1 walnut table, 3 pine do. 1 stand, 1 lot of earthen ware, 1 dozen chairs, 1 safe, 2 trunks, 1 lot knives and forks, 1 grind stone, 1 hand mill, 1 cart, 1 carriage, 1 wheat fan, 1 lot of casks, 1 cider mill, 1 cross-cut saw, 1 hand saw, 3 ploughs, 3 harrows, 3 axes, 1 lot of iron, 150 bushels of corn, 11 stacks of fodder, 1 lot of flax in the straw, 2 pair of andirons, 3 ox chains, 3 ox yokes, 6 hives with bees, 1 lot of tin ware, 1 lot of cooper's ware, 1 looking glass, 2 guns, 1 tract of land called and known by the name of Gray's Purchase, containing 100 acres more or less; Dudley, 50 acres; Rowley Hill, 50 acres; part of a tract called Unity Enlarge, 42 acres; Privilege, 30 acres; part of Privilege, 20 acres;—part of Philip's Conclusion, 200 acres; part of Friends Assistance, 90 acres; and part of Pasturage, 20 acres, which I shall proceed to sell at said Riggin's house, on Thursday the 20th of day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Feb. 26, 1828.

CONSTABLE's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by James Denson, a justice of the peace, and to me directed, at the suit of Henry Hyland against Lucretia Dickerson and Zaccheus Street, I have taken in execution the following property, viz: one hundred acres of land, more or less, known by the name of *Evans Second Chance*, as the property of said Street, which will be sold on Saturday the 8th of March, at White-Haven, to satisfy the aforesaid writ and cost. Sale to commence at the hour of three o'clock P. M.

THOS. JONES, Constable.

Feb. 19. jkq

A Candidate.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Somerset county, that he is a Candidate to represent them in the next House of Delegates.

BRITTINHAM HULL.

Feb. 26, 1828 tk

NOTICE.

The Creditors of [illegible] W. Heath, late of Somerset County, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof properly authenticated, with the Clerk of said County Court, on or before the first Saturday after the third Monday of May Term next.

BURTON CANNON,

Feb. 26 gk *Trustee*

THE *VILLAGE HERALD.*

WE think it necessary to remind our patrons, that the 52nd No. of this paper, (which will be issued on the 25th of next March,) will complete one year since the establishment of a printing office at Princess-Anne. After that period THE VILLAGE HERALD shall be considerably enlarged, and improved, by lengthening the columns and adding one to each page. This, we conceive, will be the most substantial token of gratitude we can offer those who, by their kind patronage, have enabled us to promise, with certainty, the contemplated alteration.

It may not be needless here to mention, we still remain decidedly of the opinion that the better way to conduct our paper, is, to keep without the arena of political controversy—exclusively devoting our columns to the chronicling of foreign and domestic intelligence, and the furtherance of instruction by giving a miscellany of usefully interesting and amusing matter.

The importance of agricultural information is obvious to every one—though such knowledge, in this section of our country, is not duly appreciated. Where papers—devoted entirely to the farming interest—have been extensively circulated,—there those who till the soil have been incalculably benefited by placing a proper estimate on intelligence relative to their vocation. May not we then hope that the appropriating of a portion of our paper to the invaluable science of agriculture, will be acceptable to, and command the attention of, those who engage in its pursuit? Surely we may; And we shall therefore put in requisition every means within our reach to render this department of our paper worthy the notice of every practical farmer.

The advantages of economy—its absolute necessity in the present condition of our country—and its being more praise-worthy than prodigality, are simple facts, which need no support, because they are the dictates of common sense and receive the assent of the mind as soon as proposed;—And it would be contrary to the known principles which direct and influence men to good and beneficial actions, to suppose we should feel indifferent to that which concerns our individual interest—which tends to increase or diminish our property—to add to or take from our happiness:—Hence, considering the interests of our patrons, and our own convenience and profit, we shall on the enlargement of our paper, (which will be on the 1st of next April) adopt the following

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Two Dollars a year, *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months; or $3 if not paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will hereafter be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

Note.—In order to obviate all misapprehensions, we would most distinctly state, that all our *original* subscribers will come under the above conditions immediately on the commencement of the next volume; And every one who subscribed since the commencement of the present volume, will come under the new terms on the expiration of the time for which his name was entered.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Advertisements, if handed in by Monday night at 10 o'clock, shall appear in the paper next morning.

☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

, A gradually increasing circulation of the *Herald* enhances the advantages offered by it as an advertising medium, which, we trust, will be readily appreciated.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

CAUTION

ALL persons are hereby warned against purchasing, or taking any assignment, or transfer whatever, on a Note of Hand, which James Smith, of Somerset county, holds against me, dated 17th day of September, 1824, amounting to twelve hundred dollars, as the payment of said note will be disputed by the subscriber.

DAVID LANKFORD.

Feb. 11th—10. km

THE PARTERRE.

VARIETY instils into the mind a relish for the useful and the sweet.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Seneca's Lines which some have regarded as prophetic of the Discovery of our Continent.

Translated from the Latin.

Time yet shall be,
(Though distant now)—
Our eyes shall see
The sailor plough
The Ocean deep,
Far from the bound
Our tribes now keep,
New worlds to found.

There limits large
Shall girt the race,
And Earth surcharge
With populace,
And Thulè utmost,
Now so far,
Shall, nigh her, boast
Another star.*

* A star is a symbol of empire.

From the Philadelphia Monthly Mag.

A DREAM.

It was a dream—& thoughts like these
Dreams often bring to me.
In the moon's wan light I journey'd on,
My spirit was set free:
I saw—as I pass'd in my upward flight
Thro' the brakes of the marbled sky—
My native town far, far below,
And its rivers flowing by.

And thro' that sea of clouds I pass'd
To the blue immensity
That stretch'd beyond—a solitude
Without ear, voice, or eye.
And there was none save me alone
In that boundless realm of air;
And I thought how dreary it would be
If God did not dwell there.

The moon, me tho't, grew less & less,
And the stars blazed larger and full,
Like suns they seem'd as I pass'd them by.
All bright and beautiful.
Swift as an arrow from the bow
I pierced the dark thin air,
And a blessed gale of Heaven came
And fann'd my cheek and hair—

Oh let me see thy face, my God!
Thus pray'd I fervently—
And a living blaze of light burst forth,
And a stream of harmony;
And a thousand harps of gold were strung.
And a thousand lustres shone,
And I saw and heard the seraphim
That harp'd before the throne.

And God himself my father's God,
Sat in the midst—and all
Veil'd their bright faces with their wings,
And bow'd both great and small:
And I saw my own dear babes, whom God
On earth to me had given;
And I fain had press'd them to my heart,
But I woke—for I felt 'twas heaven.

From the Christian Watchman.

HYMN

Sung at the close of a Sabbath S. Term.

When shall we thus meet again?
When shall we thus meet again?
When the dreary winter's past,
When is hush'd the northern blast,
When new verdure clothes the plain,
Then may we thus meet again.

But what changes first may come,
Of our happy number, some
Round a much loved parent's bier
May let fall the parting tear;
And in orphan grief complain,
Ere we thus shall meet again.

Of your little blooming band
Some may feel death's icy hand,
From each friend on earth you love,
Early make a long remove,
And among this favorite train,
Never—never meet again.

Or perhaps the fatal dart,
May some faithful teacher's heart,
Pierce with death dissolving throes,
And those lips in silence close,
Which have made your duty plain,
Ere we thus shall meet again.

May you then with care improve
Lessons taught in Christian love:
May the truth their lips impart,
Dwell in every grateful heart;
That they labor not in vain,
And at last may meet again.

When our summers all are fled,
When the task of life is said;
When our wasting years shall be
Lost in vast eternity;
Where the saints immortal reign,
There may we all meet again.

He who thinks not of what is past, nor looks to the future, enjoys not the present. Want of thought is want of mind, and without mind there is no real enjoyment.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

THEBAN PIETY.

Mr. Editor,

It is a remarkable fact that women, in all ages and in different countries, perhaps in all, are more religiously disposed than the men. Account for this, as we may, the fact can hardly be doubted.

The estimate which king Solomon makes of the comparative real piety of the sexes is unfavorable to woman; nor should we confine it to the day or the peculiar state of public morals in which he lived.

The show of piety may be unreal, but certainly, at the present day, and under the influence of Christianity, woman surpasses man in the ardour, and consistency, and purity of his religious principles, judging from appearances. Could we see farther, with the sagacious eye of an inspired Solomon we might fail to find one of a thousand still who has the root of the matter—a genuine change of heart and nature, and disposition, fitting her for the kingdom of God.

In reading a very difficult piece of Greek which relates to the siege of Thebes, and the consternation it excited in the breasts of all who lived, or who had taken refuge from the foe, in that splendid capital, I was struck with the contrast exhibited in it of male and female piety. The martial Eteokles, commander in chief of the military forces, rallies his soldiers and calls to arms. He mans his piequets, posts sentinels at the gates, and makes some reference to the friendly deities to whom the city looked up for protection—but his chief reliance seems to be the soldiery—the vigilance of his sentinels, and the strength of the walls & of the turrets, which girt and defended the city. The women of the city fly to the altars—seek the favor of the gods, and place little reliance on the soldiery. The gods and goddesses are all and severally addressed—Mars, Neptune, Juno, Diana—Their patronage is besought, and their glories are acknowledged.

The Theban General mocks their devotion and discovers far less of that impression, so common in danger, that help can only come from God, than they did. Yet they defend their conduct, as reasonable and safe, and argue the wisdom and necessity of placing their trust in the Powers that rule all human destiny.

However defective and positively sinful was the idolatry of ancient times, whatever of trust and prayer and sacrifice it enjoined, was it appears more assiduously attended to by the women than by the men.

J. M.

FLATTERY.

Not long since in a great party where several of the young ladies were displaying their musical talents, by the performance of various duetts, rhondos, marches, &c. on the piano, I was requested to play. Just then I was engaged in an agreeable conversation with a friend, whom I had not seen for a long time, and I did not feel at all in a musical mood; besides, the tune I was desired to play, was by no means a favorite; in short, every thing concurred to make me play most miserable. It would have fretted Mozart or Handel into a frenzy to have heard me. It is unnecessary to say I was extremely mortified, but my surprise much exceeded my mortification upon hearing the extravagant encomiums bestowed by the gentleman at whose desire I played. He was almost a stranger to me, but I immediately drew the conclusion, that he was either a fool or thought me one, and as I had no reason from the former part of his behaviour to suppose him void of sense, I was not at all pleased with his affected admiration of my performance, and therefore said in not a very pleasant tone, "you certainly cannot think as you say;" he still persisted in his commendations, apparently with so much sincerity, that though he could not flatter me into the belief that I played the tune accurately, I was so credulous as to believe that he thought so. However I was not long deceived, for a few moments after, as I was standing behind him so as not to be visible to him, I heard him say to a gentleman near, "How she murmured that tune! it really made my ears ache." "What made you praise it so much then?" inquired a very interesting little boy who was sitting on his knee. "You must always flatter ladies, you know," was his reply, "No, I don't know any such thing, and I will ask papa about it," said he, and away he was going to ask his father. It was not without great difficulty that he was prevented by the gentleman, who appeared to be much terrified to think that his practice of always flattering ladies was going to be exposed. I was so wicked as to enjoy his confusion, which was much increased upon hearing a laugh that I was no longer able to restrain. He looked as if he wished himself in the crater of Mount Vesuvius, or any other place where he might never again be seen.—

Now in the name of common sense I desire to know what is the reason that gentlemen think, whenever they are in the company of ladies, they must talk nothing but flattery and nonsense? Do they suppose it will render the society more pleasing or is it because such trifling is agreeable to themselves? I suspect the latter is more frequently the cause than is generally conceived.—But enough of flattery for the present, for it is in no way very gratifying to ANN.

FROM ZION'S HERALD.

ON FASHION IN DRESS.

"How proud we are and fond to shew
Our clothes, and call them *rich* and *new!*
When the poor sheep and silkworm wore,
The very clothing long before."

"And is it wrong to be in the fashion provided we preserve humility?" How often is this question agitated, even by those who effect to be called characters of *sober thinking.*—To this question, I would answer, show me a man of fashion without pride, and I will produce a fire without heat. An inseparable connexion is obvious in both cases. "Madam," said a minister to a lady who wished to know whether she might not pay some attention to dress and the fashions without being proud, "when you see the tail of the fox out of the hole, you may be sure the fox is there." We should moreover know that while reason and religion say, "One thing is needful," fashion is invariably careful about many. It must be admitted, however, that the fashions in dress have their different stages of action; which is owing, in some instances perhaps, to the influence of that principle which teacheth in all the duty of self denial, but in general, to a paucity of the genuine *dei gratiae.*

If, however, one degree, taken in such vain indulgences, can be considered more blameworthy than another, the accounts given us in former days prove the height and extravagance of folly. So prodigious was the extravagance of the Roman ladies, in particular, that their equipage, it is said, has sometimes amounted to more than 300,000*l.* sterling; and I would ask what nation has sufficient innocency to rise up and brand the Romans alone with an imperative "Anathema maranatha." None, it is presumed, can boast an entire exemption from the evil. After all, it must be acknowledged that there is a medium sought out between the regions of *luxury* and *singularity.* To be respected by all, is the paramount motive of pride, leaving the *manner*, in which this is done entirely at the option of each individual subject. When once she has gained her throne, conscious of the universal deformity of her own appearance, she never fails to conceal herself beneath the garments either of *decency* or *health.* "This," says the beau, "is *decent*" and "this," says the sloven is *modest.*" Then,

To counterpoise this hero of the mode,
Some for renown are *singular and odd;*
What other men dislike is sure to *please.*
Of all mankind, these dear antipodes:
Through *pride*, not malice they run counter still,
And birth days are *their days of dressing ill.* YOUNG.

To conclude, what principle is more powerful than this? It not only infects the individual in whose whim it first originates, but, with the celerity of a magic wand subverts whole nations, and on the wings of every wind goes flying all abroad, "instantaneously altering our opinion of the nature and quality of things, without demanding any painful exertions of the understanding," or requiring the slow process of investigation. An Alexander with his wry neck, being obliged to carry his head on one side, is very soon imitated by his courtiers, that they might appear to be in the *king's fashion.* After an expiration of more than twenty centuries, we smile at such instances of imbecility; but the present state of things would show who should "cast the first stone."

It has been said, "love an enemy and *kill* him." But not so the fashions, the more they are fostered, the greater their power, until every lover becomes a servant,—a slave. For while she proudly whispers "*imitation*" to the vain dependent, she seldom fails to excite the indignant opulent, to something "rich and new."

The [indigent] thus through imitation err;
As oft the [rich] by being singular:
So much they *scorn the crowd*, that if the throng,
By chance go right they *purposely* go wrong. POPE.

Here then is that "ideal influenza" which has moved on in every age, with greater or less velocity, and given to our little world an impulse which has been felt, in every hemisphere, by the sage of the city, and the swain of the more rustic village. Say, gentle reader, art thou the dupe of this hydra headed goddess? She is the mother of pride; and "pride goeth before destruction," O how long shall *vain tho'ts* lodge with thee! The end of things is at hand; turn, O turn and be a sober man! NANTASKET.

The following paragraph is attached to some remarks by Mr. Latrobe, as published in the last number of the African Repository, from which we copy it:

The annual increase of the colored population of the United States, slave and free, is estimated by Mr. Clay at 52,000 (see his address at the 10th annual meeting of the American Colonization Society) from which, substracting those who never attain the age of puberty, and those over fifty, as not adding to the increase, 30,000 may be said to be the number necessary to be removed annually, to diminish the colored population. The annual increase of the free black is only 6,000 and the removal of this number annually may be soon accomplished. But experience has shown that the number of emancipated slaves will bear a large proportion to the free persons who are removed; and this fact leads us to look forward to the time, when the gradual emancipation of the slaves will make them as much the object of the Society's labors as are the free people at present; and regarding the Society, therefore as the instrument for removing, *with the consent of all parties, ultimately*, the whole colored population of the United States, the increase of the whole, and not of a part, has been assumed.

PUNCTUALITY.

Punctuality, among mechanics, is a great desideratum. Show us a mechanic, who will get our work done by the time specified, and we will cherish him as the apple of our eye. But to the mechanic, who makes us call twice, (fire and sickness excepted,) we bid farewell—"a long farewell"—he is not the man for our money. The mechanic gains nothing by false promises, except a bad name.—In order to grasp all the work in the neighborhood, many a mechanic will *promise*, when he knows it is not in his power to *perform.* What is such a man but a liar? To say nothing of the vice of lying, than which there is nothing more low and contemptible, the mechanic in the end, gets far less work by false promises, than he would by a strict adherence to truth. *Punctuality* in a mechanic is the soul of business, the foundation of prosperity, and the security of good reputation.

Remarks by Thomas a Kempis.

The more a man is devoted to internal exercise, and advance in singleness and simplicity of heart, the more sublime and diffusive will be his knowledge; which he does not acquire by the labor of the study, but receives from divine illumination. A spirit pure, simple, and constant, is not like "Martha, distracted and troubled with the multiplicity of its employments," however great; because, being inwardly at rest, it seeketh not its own glory in that which it does, but "*doth all to the glory of God:*" for there is no other cause of perplexity and disquiet, but an unsubdued will, and unmortified affections. A holy and spiritual man, by reducing them to the rule and standard of his own mind, becomes the master of all his outward acts; he does not suffer himself to be led by them to the indulgence of any inordinate affections that terminate in self, but subjects them to the unalterable judgement of an illuminated and sanctified spirit.

SELF-EXAMINATION.

Our self love makes us blind to ourselves, and diminishes all our faults. They are to us like our perfumes, of which we are not sensible, but they are very perceptible to others. To see our defects without partiality we must see them in other people. Scrutinize your own defects as rigorously as you do those of your own acquaintance. Scrupulously adhere to this rule; it will accustom you to be just. Examine your own nature, and make the best of your constitutional defects; they are all innocent and allied to virtue. It is not the intention of morality to suppress nature, but to render it amiable. Are you inclined to be proud? employ that propensity to raise yourself above the weakness of your sex, and to avoid the faults that debase it. To every unruly passion there is pain and shame attached, which urge their relinquishment.—Are you timorous? turn that weakness into prudence, and let it prevent you from doing wrong. Are you profuse? do you love to give? prodigality may be easily converted into generosity and beneficence.—Give, however, with discrimination and judgement; but neglect not those who are evidently miserable. Lend, when it seems more advisable; but give to such as have no means of repaying. Every foible of the disposition may be converted to some worthy habit.

Valuable Recipe.—The Rev. James B. Ayres has communicated to the public through the Christian Advocate and Journal, a recipe for curing the discharge of blood from the lungs. It is as follows:—Take sixty grains of the sugar of lead, ten grains of white vitriol, half an ounce of gum Arabic, half an ounce laudanum, and five ounces of water. Put them into a bottle and shake it. One or two tea-spoonfuls every two hours, or oftener may be taken, according to the bleeding. The preparation is rather pleasant to the taste. Mr. Ayres states that it had proved an effectual remedy in several cases of bleeding at the lungs, within his knowledge.

The human heart is like that tree, which yields not its balsam to heal the wounds of others until itself is wounded.—*Chateaubriand.*

"Wealth, like charity, covers a multitude of sins." Old and trite as this observation is, it is not less true.—Honest poverty may pine in neglect, while guilded villiany will receive patronage and promotion in the world.

The heart that is conscious of its own integrity and constancy is never suspicious.

COBBETT'S

Opinion on the Affairs of Turkey.

In the last *Register*, Mr. Cobbett says, what I think likely is this: that Russia will with, very little ceremony, march into the Turkish provinces, urged to do it secretly by France, and besought by England upon her knees not to do it. England has no power to prevent the invasion other than thro' the aid of Austria, and when Austria finds, that she can get no money from England, she will negotiate with Russia, and come in for a share of the Turkish dominion. France will I dare say, join cordially with Russia in sweeping away the old ally of England; and if we really get into a war with France and Russia or with either of them, the Americans will, within six months after the war begins, put to the test our courage and our power to maintain our ancient rights on the seas. The thing may not go to this extent: the funding system may crumble to pieces, or it may be in such a shattered state, as to induce the nation quietly to submit to any thing that France and Russia may like to do; but if the funding system could stand; if by any tricks of borrowing money or shuffling of paper; if we could thus hobble along in a war for a few months, such, in all human probability would be the parties engaged in the war. I would have my readers reflect a little on the great difference between the effects of war to be carried on now, and the effects of the late wars when that war began, the taxes amounted to only sixteen millions a year, and bank notes of all descriptions had always been regarded as equally valuable with gold.—When that war began, the poor rates amounted to little more than two millions a year. When that war began, so small a note as five pounds had never been seen; and there was the coast clear for the minister to spread forth his notes, and to borrow from the whole nation in all sorts of ways. No doubt had ever existed as to the durability and solidity of the funds; and besides these the nation was alarmed, from one end to the other, at the cry of danger to property and to religion. All those circumstances would now be wanting; indeed, instead of sixteen there are sixty millions of annual taxes, and the farmers, tradesmen, manufacturers and merchants, are stripped of the means of lending money to the Government, or rendering personal service.—Our ministers could not call upon us to fight against Atheists in the persons of the subjects of those well-beloved Bourbons whom we restored, and of the Christian magnanimous emperor of Russia, with both of whom, let it be observed, we are now in war like alliance. There would be no zeal in fighting against these most Christian kings and emperors; and even were we to have a war only with the Turk, Anna Brodie could never make us believe, that we are in danger of his coming and make us all "musselmen."—But, that feature (*not fundamental feature*, as Castlereagh used to say) which would most strongly distinguish this war from the last, is this, that that was a war of endless and uninterrupted sea-triumphs, and particularly a war of prize money, which cheered the nation on to borrowing and spending and spending and borrowing, till it got saddled with a debt, which must finally break its back. These victories, this prize money, would not mark another war. Not that I have any doubt of the courage of Englishmen; that is a vulgar topic, and suited only for the mere rabble, such as those thoughtless creatures who stuck *laurel* leaves in the caps of the soldiers of the guards when they were marching off just after the Æolian speech of Mr. Canning. Perhaps the naval officers too, might act very well, notwithstanding Mr. Hume's just observations on the promotions in the Navy; but it must be a war of hard knocking; much cry and little wool; not a word of orders in Council; nor a war in which men would get rich by taking vessels of the enemy and giving them up for payment, with a total disregard of the law both civil and naval. A war of hard knocks it must be, and especially if the Americans join in it, who be it observed, sigh for an opportunity of making us give up that *right of search*, which is worth to us forty times as much as all our colonies put together

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

VOL. I. TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1828. NO. 50.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

WE think it necessary to remind our patrons, that the 52nd No. of this paper, (which will be issued on the 25th of next March,) will complete one year since the establishment of a printing office at Princess-Anne. After that period THE VILLAGE HERALD shall be considerably enlarged, and improved, by lengthening the columns and adding one to each page. This, we conceive, will be the most substantial token of gratitude we can offer those who, by their kind patronage, have enabled us to promise, with certainty, the contemplated alteration.

It may not be needless here to mention, we still remain decidedly of the opinion that the better way to conduct our paper, is, to keep without the arena of political controversy—exclusively devoting our columns to the chronicling of foreign and domestic intelligence, and the furtherance of instruction by giving a miscellany of usefully interesting and amusing matter.

The importance of agricultural information is obvious to every one—though such knowledge, in this section of our country, is not duly appreciated. Where papers—devoted entirely to the farming interest—have been extensively circulated,—there those who till the soil have been incalculably benefited by placing a proper estimate on intelligence relative to their vocation. May not we then hope that the appropriating of a portion of our paper to the invaluable science of agriculture, will be acceptable to, and command the attention of, those who engage in its pursuit? Surely we may; And we shall therefore put in requisition every means within our reach to render this department of our paper worthy the notice of every practical farmer.

The advantages of economy—its absolute necessity in the present condition of our country—and its being more praise-worthy than prodigality, are simple facts, which need no support, because they are the dictates of common sense and receive the assent of the mind as soon as proposed;—And it would be contrary to the known principles which direct and influence men to good and beneficial actions, to suppose we should feel indifferent to that which concerns our individual interest—which tends to increase or diminish our property—to add to or take from our happiness:—Hence, considering the interests of our patrons, and our own convenience and profit, we shall on the enlargement of our paper, (which will be on the 1st of next April) adopt the following

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Two Dollars a year, *if paid in advance:* or $2 50 if paid within six months; or $3 if not paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will hereafter be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion.) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

Note.—In order to obviate all misapprehensions, we would most distinctly state, that all our *original* subscribers will come under the above conditions immediately on the commencement of the next volume; And every one who subscribed since the commencement of the present volume, will come under the new terms on the expiration of the time for which his name was entered.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Advertisements, if handed in by Monday night at 10 o'clock, shall appear in the paper next morning.

☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

*** A gradually increasing circulation of the *Herald* enhances the advantages offered by it as an advertising medium, which, we trust, will be readily appreciated.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

Magistrates' Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE,

Corrected agreeably to the latest Baltimore papers.

Bank of the U. S. and Branches	par
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore Banks	par
Annapolis	par
Easton	par
Frederick	par
Frederick County Bank	par
Bank Westminster	par
Hager's Town	par
Planters' Bk. P. G. Co ($5 and upwards)	par
Elkton	1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
Bank of Columbia	20
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown	par
Union Bank Georgetown	par
Bank of Washington	par
Bank of the metropolis	par
Patriotic Bank	par
Bank of Alexandria	par
Farmers' Bank of Alexandria	par
Bank of Potomack	par
Mechanics Bank of Alexandria	par
VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Virginia & Branches	par
Farmers Bank of Virginia and Branches	par
Bank of the Valley at Winchester	par
Do at Charlestown	par
Do at Leesburg	par
Do at Romney	½
Lynchburg Branches	½
Western Bank of Virginia at Wheeling	3½
DELAWARE	
Bank of Delaware	½
Farmers' Bank	½
Wilmington & Brandywine	½
Commercial Bank of Smyrna	½
Branch Bank of Milford	4
PENNSYLVANIA	
Philadelphia City Banks	par
York Bank	par
Carlisle Bank	par
Chambersburg Bank	par
Gettysburg Bank	par
Lancaster Bank	½
Harrisburg Bank	½
Chester County Bank	½
Germantown Bank	½
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster	½
NEW-YORK	
City Banks	par
Albany Banks	1
NORTH-CAROLINA	
Newbern Bank	5
Cape-Fear Bank	5
State Bank and Branches	5
SOUTH-CAROLINA	
Charleston Banks	2
GEORGIA	
Bank of Savannah	2½
Bank of Augusta	2½
Bank of Darien	50
NEW JERSEY	
New Brunswick Bank	1½
Trenton Banking Company	1½
Newark Bank	1½
State Bank at Camden	1½
Do Elizabethtown	1½
Do Trenton	no sale
Do Morristown	1½
Do New Brunswick	1½
Salem Banking Company	3
People's Bank at Patterson	1½

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
Feb. 12, 1828.

§§SEAL§§ ON application of Geo. L. Ayres, adm. c. w. a. of Wm. Ballard, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that he give the notice required by law, for the creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week, for three weeks, in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Ballard—late of Somerset county, deceased,—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of August, 1828,—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of February, 1828.

GEO. L. AYRES, Adm'r. of W. Ballard, dec'd.

Feb. 19, 1828. k

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms,

At the Office of the Village Herald.

SALE FOR CASH.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued by the Clerk of Somerset county court, and directed to me, Elijah Parsons against Joshua Morris and George Jones, Elizabeth McBryde and Elijah Parsons against William Hopkins, will be sold at the Court-House door in the town of Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 11th day of March next, between the hours of one and two o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: two head of horses, one gig, and two yoke of oxen, the property of Joshua Morris.—Also, two head of horses, two yoke of oxen, the property of George Jones—Also, part of a tract of land called *Kentucky*, containing 250 acres, more or less, the property of Wm. Hopkins.

ROBERT STEWART, late Shff. of S. C.

Feb. 12, 1828. k4

NOTICE.

THE Levy Court will meet at Princess-Anne on Tuesday the 8th day of April next, on which day between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, will be offerred to the lowest bidder, the removal of all the stakes remaining from the setting of wiers in Monokin river and each of its branches, in accordance with the late act of Assembly, making it the duty of said Court to have the same removed.—The work is to be accomplished on or before the 20th of June next.

JOHN WOOLFORD, Sen. *President L. C.*

Feb. 19, 1828. ktw

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of THOMAS JONES, (of Thomas,) are hereby notified that he has applied to Somerset County Court, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the state of Maryland, and that the first Saturday of May Term next of said court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the judges of said court to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be propounded relative to his application; at which time and place the creditors of the said Thomas are notified to attend and shew cause (if any they have) why he should not receive the benefit of the insolvent laws as prayed for.

Feb. 19, 1828. k

NOTICE.

The Creditors of JOSIAH W. HEATH, *late of Somerset County, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof properly authenticated, with the Clerk of said County Court, on or before the first Saturday after the third Monday of May Term next.*

BURTON CANNON, Trustee

Feb. 26. gk

THE

AMERICAN FARMER,

Is published in weekly numbers of eight quarto pages,

By J. S. SKINNER,
Postmaster of the City Baltimore,

AT $5 PER ANNUM, TO BE PAID INVARIABLY, IN ADVANCE.

Fifty-two numbers make a volume of convenient form, and the last one is accompanied with a title page and minute index. The following brief tables of the contents of the *four* numbers of the current volume, all of which may yet be had, will show that the American Farmer is devoted to Scientific and Practical Agriculture; Rural and Domestic Economy; Gardening; Internal Improvements; and Readings adapted to Females, and especially to the stations and duties of Mothers and Mistresses of Families. The American Farmer contains also a great number of useful recipes, and an exact account of the prices going at the time of publication, not only of the chief staple articles of the country, but also of the various articles and productions which are sold in the common market. Not one word of politicks is ever permitted to appear in it.

Tho' many papers have a greater number of subscribers, few circulate over a wider space of our country.

When an original number fails of being received by the mail, another will be sent.

A few sets of the previous volumes are on hand. A single number will be sent to any one who may desire to see a specimen of the publication.

Persons wishing to subscribe may inclose a $5 note, directed to the Editor, and at his risk, by the mail.

Contents of No. 1.—*March* 23.—The Agriculture of Modern Italy, describing their *implements*, the care and kinds of *Cattle*, and the management of Dairies; description of Farm Houses, Laborers, &c. &c.—Agriculture, as influenced by *geographical* circumstances.—Treatise on the culture of Barley, by Judge Buel—Sheep; remarks on the management of them, and comparison between South Down and Dishley, by Joseph Kersey—On Grasses and other Plants No. 1, by G. Sinclair—Notices of pernicious and unprofitable Plants, how to extract them—View of the Cotton Trade—Hints of Mothers on the management of Children—Influence of Women on the happiness of Society—Ladies in Town and Country compared—A Female model in real life—Hyacinths, Carnations, Double Daisies, when to plant and how to manage—Sporting Olio—Distemper in Dogs, how to cure with laudanum—Trotting Match—Notice of Henry, competitior of Eclipse—Recipes: For scouring Carpets, Hearth Rugs, &c. &c.—To Dye Cotton a Buff color—To cure the Tooth Ache—For Indigestion or Sour Stomach, given to the Editor by an eminent Physician—Advertisements connected with Farming and Gardening—The Price Current, minute and particular.

No. 2.—*March* 30th.—Science of Agriculture—Origin and principles of Culture, as derived from the study of Vegetables—Queries on various subject connected with Agriculture and Horticulture—Remarks on the distribution of Vegetables—Varieties of Fruit Trees, esculent herbaceous plants, florists' flowers, hardy timber trees, shrubs, &c.—On Grasses and other Plants, No 2, by G. Sinclair,—Notices of pernicious and unprofitable Plants, continued—On the selection of Seed Corn, by Joseph Cooper—Cultivation of the Potatoe in New York, with a notice of its origin—On the select. of Milch Cows, by T. Pickering—Rapid growth of the Plane Tree—Maple Sugar, manufacture of, in the state of New York—Proper directions for Felling Trees—Cockroaches, how to destroy them—Bad effects of Vanity and Affectation—Remarks on Delicacy—Height of celebrated English Race Horses—Duck Shooting—Game Shooting—Authentic pedigree of Clockfast—Wild Pigeons—Advent of the Martins—Animal Longevity—Recipes: To make an excellent Family Wine—Current Wine—Elder Wine—To stain Wood a fine Black—To make Nankin Dye—Description of "Mark Anthony" and Rinaldo—Large Carrot.

No. 11.—*June* 1.—Observations on the value of Orchard Grass—Remarks on the past and present culture of Maryland lands, No. 1.—On the quality of the Nankin Cotton, cultivated in North Carolina—On Grasses and other plants, from G. Sinclair's Hortus Gramineus, with notes, &c. (*Festuca pratensis* Meadow fescue, *Holcus lanatus*, Wolly soft-grass, Salem grass, or white timothy,) No. 10, continued—Charles E. Rowan on Smith's Plough—Early Mowing—Prospect of Crops in Virginia—On the Corinthian grape, or Zante Currant—Mr. Prince's double White Rocket and Corinthian Grape—On the structure of Ice-houses, by Mr. Boardley, of Maryland—Medical Essays, No. 2, on the food and management of Infants—Sale of the late Duke of York's Stud—Recipes from Mason's Gentleman's Farrier, Mash, Sit-fasts, and Saddle-galls—Game Shooting in England—Manufacture of Flannels in New England, with remarks by Mr. Niles—Chinese Agricultural Fete—Recipes, an Indian cure for the bite of a Snake, To cure Gravel Walks—On the inspection and exportation of Tobacco—Editorial. Prices current at Baltimore, with statements of actual sales.

No. 12.—*June* 8.—Observations on the different classes of Farmers, and on the injurious error of occupying more land than can be cultivated properly, by Lorain—On Grasses and other Plants, from G. Sinclair's Hortus Gramineus, with notes, &c. (*Poa Nervata*, nerved meadow grass; *Phleum pratense*, meadow cat's-tail, or timothy grass; *Lolium perenne*, rye grass)—On Maryland lands, addressed to farmers, emigrants and other settlers—On the culture and management of Sheep and Wool—Hemp raised in New York—Pinching off Potatoe Blossoms—Melocito de Olor, or small sweet scented melon of Colombia—Extraordinary Pear Tree—Large Celery—Essay on preparing Animal Food, boiling, roasting, frying, broiling, baking, &c.—Whiskey-Vinegar for pickles—The Rail-Road at Mauch Chunk—Steam Engine for raising water on the Union Canal—Maternal Love—Remarkable Equestrian Expeditions—Spiders' Thread—Dissection of the Old and New Testaments—Meteorology of May at Baltimore—Frost at Campbell's Station, Tennessee—Extraordinary Pine Tree—Races at Canton, near Baltimore—Pedigree of Sir Soloman—Editorial—Prices current at Baltimore, from actual sales.

Consumptions, Coughs, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC;

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience; and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

CERTIFICATE.

10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an annodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of the proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER, Princess-Anne, Md.

Nov. 20, 1827.

T. L. DISHAROON,

HATTER,

SNOW-HILL, MD.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends in Somerset county, who have heretofore favoured him with their custom, and informs them and the gentlemen generally of this and the adjoining counties, that he has on hand, and intends keeping in his shop at Snow-Hill, a general assortment of

Water Proof Hats,

Made of the very best materials, the Philadelphia and New York markets afford, and in the most fashionable style, tip'd off with genuine fur. Although he has it not in his power to style his manufactory an "Old establishment," he is proud to acknowledge it a *new* one. In all new concerns, it is admitted that something new—something fashionable may be expected. Novelty has become the order of the day—an unfashionable hat on the head of any man is an *odd* sight—a very *ugly* one. The subscriber, well aware of the fact, notwithstanding he has not been long napping has made it his study to discover the knack of making Hats in the *Bon Ton style.* He confidently asserts that those who favour him with their custom shall have their favours supplied, on as cheap terms as can be obtained on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, or any other shore in the United States.

A reasonable deduction will be made on Hats bought, by merchants, to sell again.

Sept. 25, 1827. tf

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1828.

We are informed, by a letter from Annapolis, that the Legislature will rise in the course of this week.

CHANGE IN THE ENGLISH MINISTRY!

It appears that the late rumours on an intended change in the British cabinet, were by no means without foundation. Lord Goderich had resigned the Premiership, and a new Ministry had actually been named, or would be within a day or two The London Morning Herald, of January 10th, published the following list of the new Ministers:—

First lord of the Treasury, Earl Grey; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Peel; Secretary of State for the Home Department, Mr. Franklin Davis; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Charles Stewart, or the Marquis of Wellesley; Secretary for the Colonies lord Bathurst, Master of the Ordinance, Duke of Wellington; President of the Council, Earl of Shaftesbury; Privy Seal, Marquis of Londonderry; Treasurer of the Navy, Mr Dawson; Chancellor, lord Lyndhurst; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, lord Bexley; Master of the Mint, Mr. William Horton.

If such is the change to be made, we argue the worst consequences. The liberal system of Mr. Canning is to be abandoned; and the ultra tories are to be brought into power under the immediate auspices of the Duke of Wellington; for the London papers expressly declare that the Duke was specially sent for by the king, and that the new Ministry is to be formed agreeably to the Duke's views. The Paris papers are filled with extracts from the London papers upon this sudden revolution of parties in the British Cabinet. We cannot however, yet believe that such a man as the Marquis of Londonderry—a fiery, indiscreet, intemperate ultra—is to be brought into the Cabinet.

The Standard says, there is little doubt that Mr. Peel will succeed lord Goderich, as the head of the Ministry.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Friday, February 29.

Mr. Sellman, offered the following order for consideration; which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Ordered, That the committee on agriculture be instructed to report to this house what kind of wheat they consider best adapted to the soil of Maryland, and most likely to resist the ravages of the Hessian Fly; also to inquire into the nature and origin of said insect; that the committee be further instructed to report upon the propriety of reducing the price of the inspection of tobacco.

On motion by Mr. Donoho, the bill reported by him, entitled, An act to establish magistrates' courts in the several counties of this state, for the trial of assaults and batteries, was made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

On motion by Mr. Wells, the house proceeded to consider the bill reported by him, entitled, An act supplemental to the act, entitled, An act for the better regulation of chancery proceedings in certain cases; and being read the second time, it was passed, without amendment, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Semmes, the house proceeded to the consideration of the engrossed bill, entitled, An act for the general valuation and assessment of property in this state.

When in the progress of the second reading thereof, on motion by Mr. Dennis, the question was propounded, will the house agree that the following section be stricken out?

"And be it enacted, That out of the funds to be raised by this act, the sum of twenty thousand dollars after the first year, be and the same is hereby annually appropriated for ever to the support and maintenance of free schools in the several counties in this state."

And the yeas and nays being required by seven members, were taken and appeared as follow: Affirmative 30, Negative 37—Donoho, Gibbons and Dennis, were of the former, and Teackle of the latter.

After several amendments were made the said bill passed, 46 to 25—Teackle, Donoho, Gibbons, and Dennis were of the former.

Mr. Dennis then moved to modify and amend said section, by striking out after the words, "And be it enacted, That," the words, "out of the funds;" and insert in lieu thereof, the following; "after defraying the current expenses of government, in connection with the ordinary revenue of this state, twenty thousand dollars of the surplus funds, (if any,") and by striking out the words, "the sum of twenty thousand dollars," in the second line, and also the word, "forever," in the third line of said section.

And, on the question, Will the house agree to the modification and amendment proposed as above? It was resolved in the affirmative.

The clerk returned the bill of the of the following title:

An Act to authorize the levy court of Somerset county, to contract for the removal of certain obstructions in Barren, Rewastico, Quantico and Wetipquin creeks, and their several branches, and to levy the expenses thereof upon the said county; endorsed, "will pass."

Saturday, March 1.

Mr Donoho submitted the following resolution for consideration.

Resolved, by the general assembly of Maryland, That it shall be the duty of the city of Baltimore, to collect wharfage on the state's wharves in the said city, and to pay over the same to the order of the treasurer of the western shore, under the like restrictions, obligations and regulations as are required by the existing ordinances of the city of Baltimore.

Which was read and referred to the committee on ways and means.

On motion by Mr. Thomas of Cecil, it was further ordered, That the said committee be instructed to ascertain, if possible, whether any person has been collecting said wharfages, his name, by what authority he has collected, and what he has done with the amounts of wharfages collected, and to report thereon to this house.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, it was Ordered, That the committee on ways and means, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the collection of wariage, upon all commodities landed, or stored, upon, or shipped from, wharves belonging to individuals, the city, and state, in the city of Baltimore, for the use and benefit of the several proprietors of the said wharves respectively.

On motion by Mr. Teackle it was Ordered, That the bill to provide for the cession of territorial jurisdiction, at certain points in Somerset county, for the erection of light houses thereon, be placed among the local bills.

On motion by Mr. Ely, the following message, offered by him, was twice read, agreed to, and. with the bill to which it relates, sent to the senate viz By the H. of D. March 1.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We herewith return to your honorable body a bill, entitled, An act to incorporate a company for the establishment of a literary, scientific, and military academy, in Baltimore county, with the accompanying documents, and respectfully ask that you will consider your vote of rejection, and pass said bill.

Mr. Dennis, submitted the following resolution for consideration; which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table. viz,

Resolved, That all proceedings on the judgments obtained by the state of Maryland against Charles Jones, late sheriff of Somerset county, and his securities, be and the same are hereby suspended until the first day of January eighteen hundred and thirty, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to release the right of the state to any property, real or personal, which has already been taken in execution of the said Charles Jones, or any of his securities.

On motion by Mr. Dennis, the said resolution was made the order of the day for Monday next, the third instant.

Bills of the following titles, were this day severally reported.

By Mr. Fitzhugh, from the committee on the militia, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state.

By Mr. Potter. from the committee on ways and means, An act to abolish all that part of the constitution and form of government, which requires the appointment of a treasurer on the eastern shore. And

An act to abolish all that part of the constitution and form of government, which requires the appointment of a register of the land office on the eastern shore,

By Mr. Potter, from a select committee, An act to tax all travelling show-men, players, slight-of-hand-men, ventriloquists, and jugglers, in this state.

Monday, March 3.

Mr. Dennis, reported a bill, entitled, An act supplementary to the act entitled, An act to prohibit the emigration of free negroes into this state; which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table and on motion by Mr. Dennis, made the order of the day for Wednesday next, the fifth inst.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the bill. reported by him, entitled, An act to provide for the cession of territorial jurisdiction at James' Island, and Clay Island, in Somerset county, for the erection of light-houses, or at such other point or points in the said county, as may be selected by the proper officers of the government of the United States, for the erection of the said light-houses, was taken up for consideration, and after several amendments were made, passed and was sent to the senate for concurrence.

Thursday, March 4.

Mr. Gibbons offered the following resolution for consideration; which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

By the H. of D. March 4, 1828.

Resolved that all proceedings on the judgements obtained by the state of Maryland against Richard Waller, Josiah Broughton, and Samuel Heath, deceased, securities of William S. Handy, late sheriff and collector of Somerset county, be and the same are hereby suspended until the first day of January eighteen hundred and thirty; Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to release the right of the state to any property, real or personal, which has already been taken in execution of the said William S. Handy, or any of his said securities.

Wednesday March 5.

On motion by Mr Dennis, the house proceeded to consider the resolution, submited by him on the first inst., for a suspension of proceedings on certain judgements obtained by the state against Charles Jones, late sheriff of Somerset county, and his securities, which had been made the order of the day for Monday last; and on the second reading of the same,

On motion by Mr. Dennis, it was amended by inserting the words, "and collector," after the words 'late sheriff.'

TURKEY. It is stated in the "Spectateur Orientel" of Smyrna, of the 8th December, that the Sultan was about to issue orders for an assembly of the eminent men of the empire at Constantinople, with the least possible delay. The persons to compose it were to be chosen from among the *Aryandes*, that is to say from among the richest land proprietors. In the cities, the minimum amount of property necessary to render a person eligible was fixed at 100,000 dollars, in the country towns at 500.000. In Smyrna a Deputy had been named, who was to represent the Barbary Powers. He is a man possessing a great fortune and held in general esteem.

It is said the question, of the *North Eastern Boundary* of the *United States*, is referred to the umpirage of the *Emperor* of *Russia*, that an *Agent* is to be appointed from *Maine* to manage the cause, and that Judge *Preble* is a candidate.—*Boston Patriot.*

Christianity gaining ground in India. A letter from Mr. W. H. Pearce, dated Calcutta, March 12, 1827, says, "I rejoice to state that appearances here indicate a great and extensive change in the religious state of the country. Near *Chunar* and *Burdwan*, stations long occupied by the Church Missionary Society, the spirit of serious inquiry is spreading wonderfully from village to village, and many villages are applying *en masse*, for schools and missionaries. At Kidderpore, also, where our dear Independent friends have long labored, village after village assembles its whole population to hear repeatedly the word of life."

London Baptist Mag for Dec.

On the 15th of December last, a young man of respectable connexion was tried at Grenoble France, for shooting a lady of whom he was jealous, in the church, during the service of the mass, and at the moment the communion was about to take place.—He discharged two bullets into her side, and two into his own head with a second pistol; neither was mortally wounded. He plead, on his trial, raged love and jealousy; was convicted, and sentenced to death.

Foolish Adventure.—Major General Wm. Collamer, Barre, Vt. on the 14th inst. shot an apple from the bare head of Mr. Henry Ingram at the distance of 27 yards, with a rifle. Mr. Collamer then took his turn, and Ingram, at the same distance shot an apple from his head. It was done in the presence of a number of respectable gentlemen who, after fruitless attempts to stop the parties, had the satisfaction to see them come off in safety. The apples were so handsomely cut by the balls that the juice and pomace remained in considerable quantities on the hair of their heads.

On the 26th November last, at Rouen in France, a married couple celebrated the completion of the *fiftieth* year of their union, by a new wedding, as is customary there in such instances of conjugal longevity. The same priest that read the marriage ceremony on the first occasion, officiated at the second, being ninety one years of age; and what is more remarkable, six other friends and several domestics, who were present at the original wedding, shared in the festivities of the second; and the principal fiddler for the dance was the same on both occasions. The *Journal de Rouen*, of the 3d Dec., gives the names of the parties just stated

Indigenious Productions of the United States.—The treasures of our country, vegetable and mineral, are but half discovered, or but half applied to their proper uses. Among other results of that spirit for internal communications which certain ultra-economists are so busy to thwart, will be the discovery of many articles of use, and the interchange of them by commerce. The location of the line of the New York canals has added, in this way, to the other advantages of this noble enterprise. Among the vegetable productions of our country, either little known or whose uses are but little understood, we may mention in the Western Review, a work whose lively descriptions of the West and its peculiarities, we have once before adverted to with pleasure.

The *Wild Rice* of the Northern Lakes, whose very existence is hardly known, except to the savages, the Canadians, and the *coureurs du bois*, who traverse these regions, is however, next to maize, the most prolific perhaps of all the *cerealia*. It is found in the greatest abundance on the marshy margins of the lakes, and in the plashy swamps on the upper courses of the Mississippi, where it covers a vast extent of country. It is there that the Canadian hunters and traders find their annual supplies of grain, and that the millions of migrating water fowls fatten, before they take their autumnal migration to the south. It very accurately resembles the cane grass of the swamps and savanas on the Gulf of Mexico. It springs from all depths of water, from seven feet to one, where the bottom is soft and muddy, and rises from five to eight feet above water. At the time of gathering it, canoes are rowed among it, a blanket is spread on the canoes, and the grain is beaten down into the blankets. It grows in perfection as far south as Natchitoches, south of 32 deg., and might probably be cultivated in any of the drowned lands or ponds and marshes of the Atlantic country. Well prepared, it is as white as common rice, and puddings made of it taste like those of sago.

The *Cane* which every one has seen in the shape of angling rods, grows on the lowest courses of the Mississippi, Arkansas, Red River, and their waters, and rises in height from fifteen to thirty feet. The leaves are abundant, and of a beautiful green, and it grows so thick that the stems seem contiguous, while above there is an impervious roof of verdure.—The smallest sparrow could hardly fly in these cane brakes, and a man could not make a progress of three miles a day. The burning of a cane brake when cut down and dried, is a singular spectacle enough. The rapid flame, with the myriads of detonations from the rarified air in the hollow compartments of the cane, nearly as loud as the report of a musket, give the idea of an army in the fury and flame of battle. At the end of five years, it produces an abundant crop of farinaceous seeds, of the taste of wheat, and used, like it, for bread by the Indians and first settlers. No spot affords so rich and perennial a range for cattle as the cane brake.—The butter from it is of the finest quality and flavor. The stem rises six feet before it loses its succulency and tenderness, and no vegetable or grass affords so rich and abundant a fodder, of so rapid a growth. It might, says the writer, be worth the experiment of sowing annually in regions where it will not survive the winter.

He mentions other plants which we cannot now notice particularly; the *Dogwood*, for its restorative power in cases of ague, which are not unknown to our administers of simples: The *China Tree*, for its narcotic properties, and whose bark is a powerful vermifuge,—no contemptible property in a country as rank of animal as vegetable life: the *Pawpaw*, whose pulp is an odd mixture of the tastes of eggs, cream, sugar and spice, and is, indeed a sort of natural custard: The *Laurel Almond*, whose dilicious flowers might be made into essence surpassing those of the East; and the small deep blue *Persimmon*, which, when ripened by the frost, is sweeter than the fig, and is almost a pulp of concrete sugar. It is, says the writer, when throughly ripe, a pleasanter fruit than dates, and had we to obtain it from beyond seas, the kinds would be discriminated, and the best of them cultivated.

NOVEL UNDERTAKING.

Mr. P Barnes, a gentleman of fortune, residing near Hackney, England, recently undertook, for a wager of 500 guineas, to walk one mile forward, one mile backward, run one mile, bowl a hoop one mile, and wheel a barrow one mile, all of which he undertook to do in fifty minutes. The remaining part of his task was to trot one mile, gallop one mile and drive one mile in harnass. This was to be done in ten minutes, for two hundred guineas more; two minutes allowed for harnessing. He then made a bet of three hundred guineas more, that the whole should be done in an hour; making the total undertaking for 1000 guineas.—This match had been anxiously looked for by the sporting world, and betting ran thus: five to four against the first undertaking being done in fifty minutes; seven to four and two to one against the second part being done in ten minutes; and six and seven to four against the completion of the whole in one hour. Owing to the unpropitious state of the weather, the ground was but thinly attended. The match took place upon a one mile piece of ground on the Bristol road, and was done as follows:

First Part.	*m.*	*s.*
Walking a mile,	11	24
Walking backwards	10	2
Running a mile,	5	10
Bowling a hoop,	6	20
Drawing a gig,	7	59
Wheeling a barrow	8	52
	49	44
Second Part.		
Trotting a mile,	3	6
Galloping a mile.	3	10
Harness,	3	40
	9	56
Total, first part,	46	44
Grand total,	56	40

Thus finally winning the match by only twenty seconds. The cognoscenti, on this occasion, were forced to confess that the thing was well done.

Manufactures in Virginia.—The legislature in Virginia, at its present session, has incorporated five companies for manufacturing purposes, with an aggregate capital of 645,000 dollars. Four out of the five companies will prosecute the manufacture of cotton.

A desperate Drunkard.—It is stated in the Portsmouth (Ohio) Times, that a man came to that town, whose thirst for *liquor* was so insatiable, that he suffered a dentist to pull a sound tooth, and sold it to him for 60 cents, with which he bought rum and got drunk! Such a slave to his appetite would cut his throat for a gallon of *whiskey*, provided he could get it on twelve months credit.

EXTRAORDINARY.—The Schenectaday Cabinet says:—On Monday the 4th ult. Mr. George Sanders, a respectable, industrious mechanic, residing in the vicinity of this city, ejected a *snake* from his stomach nine inches long, and about in the proportion of the common adder, but not resembling in color any snake heretofore seen in this country. The back a light brown, the belly red and green, extending in two stripes lengthwise, and the eyes white Whether its color is owing to its confinement in the stomach or not, naturalists must decide.

Mr. Sanders has been troubled for more than a year past with unusual pain in his stomach, which gradually increased. For a month past it has been constant and frequently severe, accompanied by a motion like the crawling of some living animal. He often told his wife, that he had a snake in his inside. She ridiculed the idea, thinking him hypochondrical—but he persisted. On the Saturday previous, he felt unusual pain in his stomach which extended to his neck and head—he took a dose of medicine, but got no relief; On Sunday he took a larger dose, but still relief was not obtained. Monday morning, at breakfast, after swallowing a piece of meat, he felt such a nauseous sickness that he left the house and commenced a severe vomiting, in the course of which he brought up a living reptile. It expired immediately and is now preserved for the inspection of the curious.

Mr. S. is now enjoying good health, and may emphatically be said to be "a new creature."

The New Orleans Argus, of 7th inst. says—"Notwithstanding the vigilance of the police, the most daring attempts are daily made to fire the city. Two men were arrested yesterday, who we understand were detected in setting fire, in broad day light, to some houses in the fauxburg. Some strong suspicions are entertained, that the fire of Friday night last was the work of an incendiary."

Brazilian Tea.—At the meeting of the London Medico-Botanical Society, held in December last, a specimen of Tea cultivated in Rio de Janeiro, was presented by the Brazilian Ambassador, and attracted much notice from its novelty. It was stated to be the produce of the Emperor's gardens; and on being tasted by some of the members, was pronounced to be equal to the finest hyson tea.

The gaol in St. John, N. B. was discovered by the keeper, at 11 o'clock on the night of the 3d Feb. to be on fire. The smoke was found to come from the cell of Patrick Burgan, a prisoner under sentence of death. With a good deal of difficulty, the door of the cell was opened, the prisoner extricated nearly in a state of suffocation, and the fire extinguished. The prisoner had been supplied with fuel to keep himself comfortable through the night. This he removed from the hearth, and kindled with a fire against the door with the intention, as he said, of making his escape, when the door should be burnt through.

A BILL, entitled, An Act to regulate the issuing of Licenses, to Traders, Keepers of Ordinaries and others.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the first day of May next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic, within this State, other than the grower, maker or manufacturer of the specific articles which shall be therein exposed for sale or barter, to open, set up, keep or use, any booth, stall, shop office, store, warehouse or other building, yard, inclosure, vessel or any other place or part of house, building or other place, for the purpose of selling by wholesale or retail, or bartering any dry goods, groceries, spirituous or fermented liquor, imported dried fruit, glass, crockery, hardware, drugs or medicines, paints, printed books, stationary, saddlery, gold, silver or plated ware, jewels, toys, wearing apparel, salted provisions, grain, meal, flour, timber, tobacco, cotton, leather, hides, lime, wrought or cast iron, copper or tin, or any other kind of goods, wares or merchandize foreign or domestic, without first obtaining a license in the manner prescribed by this act; Provided nevertheless, that it shall be lawful for any person or persons, who on the day before mentioned, shall have a license under the present existing laws to sell or barter, in virtue thereof, until the expiration of the term for which the said license was granted, as freely as he, she or they might have done if this act had not have passed. Provided that any license to vend said articles may be granted by said clerks to extend to the second day of May next; for which the person received the same, shall pay for the use of the state a sum proportionate to that charge for a license under the existing laws, for a whole year, regarding the time for which it shall issue.—And provided also, that persons carrying on shad and herring fisheries in this State, may sell and dispose of so much salt as is necessary to cure the fish purchased of them, during the months of April and May, and no longer without license.

Sec. 2 *And be it enacted*, That a license to sell at barter any of the goods. wares or merchandize hereinbefore mentioned, shall be granted by the clerk of each county court to any person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic, residing in his county, and by the clerk of Baltimore city court to any person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic, residing in said city, who shall apply therefor, and pay to such clerk the sum of twelve dollars. for the use of the State, which license shall authorize the person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic, to whom the same shall be therein particularly described, from the day of its date until the first day of May next thereafter, but such license shall not authorize the person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic, to whom the same shall be granted, residing in the several counties of this State, to sell or barter any spirituous or fermented liquor in quantities less than a pint at any one time, nor shall such license authorize any person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic to sell or barter spirituous liquor by retail or in quantities less than ten gallons, and not less than a pint within the city of Baltimore unless the person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic, obtaining such license, shall pay to the clerk of Baltimore city court, in addition to the twelve dollars aforesaid, the further sum of four dollars for every such license, the said further sum to be applied to the payment of the expense of the gaol of the said city and county of Baltimore as heretofore provided by law, and the licenses so to be issued as last aforementioned, shall expressly state that the person to whom the same shall be granted, is or are authorized to retail spirituous and fermented liquor by retail, in quantities not less than a pint at any one time within the city of Baltimore, at a place which shall be particularly described in such license, as is herein before required in other cases, provided, that any storekeeper or other retailer, except the keepers of ordinaries, removing his, her or their store, from one part of a county or city, to another part of the same county or city, with a view to a permanent settlement, may continue to sell under the license obtained for the first establishment, provided he, she or they shall go to the county or city, and have the name or description of their new place of residence endorsed on the back of the license already obtained for which service they shall pay to the clerk the sum of twelve and an half cents. Provided, that no distiller of spirituous liquors, shall at one time sell less than a quart, without obtaining a license under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic, to open, set up, or keep any ordinary, tavern or inn, nor any victualling house; cook shop or oyster house, nor any place at, or in which any spirituous or fermented liquor, shall be sold or bartered, in quantities less than a pint at any one time, without first obtaining a license in the manner, now provided by law: Provided nevertheles, that if the grand jury of any county court, or of the city court of Baltimore, shall signify to the county court, or city of Baltimore, (as the case may be,) their opinion that a license ought not to be granted to any individual or individuals named in the lists to be laid before them, under the provisions of this act, that the clerks of the said courts shall not be authorized to grant a license or licenses to any such individual or individuals, without the special direction of the court.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That a license to open, set up and keep an ordinary tavern or inn, or victualling house or cook shop or oyster house, or a place at or in which spirituous and fermented liquor may be sold or bartered in quantities less than a pint, at any one time, shall be granted by the clerk of any county court, or the clerk of Baltimore city court, to any person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic, who shall produce and deliver such certificate as is hereinbefore required, and who shall at the time of applying for such license, pay therefor to such clerk the sum of twelve dollars for a license to keep a victualing house or cook shop, or an oyster house, eighteen dollars for every other license required by this section, for the use of the State, which license shall particularly describe the person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic may in virture thereof, open, set up and keep such ordinary, tavern, inn, victualling house, cook shop or oyster house, and fermented liquor as aforesaid; and it shall authorize the same only at the place so described therein, from the day of its date until the first day of May next thereafter, or until the same shall be suspended or revoked in the manner by law.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the sheriff of each county of this state, annually in the month of April, to make or cause to be made an alphabetical list of the names of all the persons, or bodies corporate or politic district of this county, and in the city of Baltimore, in each ward of said city, who shall be exercising or pursuing any business, or be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the use or occupation of any house or place, for any purpose for which a license is made necessary by this act, or any existing law of this State and to return such list or lists on Monday preceding the last Saturday in said month to the clerk of his county court, or to the clerk of Baltimore City court, as the case may require, and the sheriff of each county shall within the first week of the month last before mentioned, cause a written or printed notice to be set up, in at least six public places, in each of the election districts and wards in his county or city, cautioning all persons, and bodies corporate or politic whom it may concern to obtain a license or renew the same according to the provisions of this act, before the tenth day of May, then next ensuing, and each sheriff shall be entitled, to receive twenty five-cents for every license, obtained by any person whose name shall be contained in the list or lists so returned by him, to be deducted by the clerk from the money received for such license and paid over to said sheriff to give the public notice herein before directed, shall not be allowed to excuse any person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic, who shall neglect to obtain license as required by this act, and returning, or cause to be made and returned on or before the Monday next preceding the last Saturday in every month, besides the month of April, in each and every year, a list of the names of all such persons, or bodies corporate or politic, as shall from time to time come to reside in each election, district in his county, or if in the city of Baltimore, then in each ward of said city, or whose names or titles of incorporation he shall discover to have been omitted in his annual and previous returns, who by any of the provisions of this act are required to obtain a license, and he shall be entitled to the same compensation out of all licenses, that may be obtained by them.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the clerks of the county courts of this state and of the clerk of Baltimore City court, to transmit to the Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland, semi annually; on or before the first Monday of May and November in every year hereafter lists and accounts of all licenses which shall be by them severally be granted in pursuance of this act, or any existing law of this State and to lay before every grand jury attending his court, on the first day of their attendance, the returns made to him by the sheriff of his county as herein before directed, and a list of all licenses granted by the clerk in virtue of this act, or any existing law of this State, and not by him before returned to any grand jury, and if any clerk or sheriff shall willingly omit to perform any duty required of him by this act, he shall on conviction thereof, be fined any sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor exceeding one thousand dollars. in the direction of the court, one half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the state.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted*, That if any person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic, shall sell or barter, or suffer to be sold or bartered in his, her, or their dwelling or other building, or at any place in his, her, or their occupation, by his, her or their agent or servant or other person whatsoever, with his, her, or their knowledge, any goods, wares or merchandize sprituous or fermented liquor without license first had and obtained as herein before provided, he, she, or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, one half to the use of the informer, and the other half to be paid to the clerk of the county court, or city court as the case may be, to the use of the state, to be recovered in the name of the State of Maryland, by action of debt or indictment in the county court of the county where such offence shall have been committed, or in Baltimore city court, if the offence shall have been committed within the limits of said city.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted*, That nothing herein contained, shall be so construed, as to prevent the Mayor or City Council of Baltimore, the corporation of Annapolis City or the corporation of Frederic, from imposing, levying and collecting any tax or duty which they are or shall be authorized by their respective charters, or any law of this state, to impose levy and collect.

Sec. 9. *And be it enacted*, That any person, or body corporate or politic, who shall be convicted of a breach of any of the provisions of this act, before any county court or before Baltimore City Court, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined or imprisoned or both, at the discretion of the court before whom he or she shall be thereof convicted: provided always, that if within ten days after the termination of any license herein before mentioned, the person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic to whom the same was granted, shall apply for and obtain a further license, he, she or they shall not, merely on account of such delay, be considered as having violated any of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 10. *And be it enacted*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed, as to permit any hawker or pedler to sell or barter any goods, wares or merchandize within this state without having obtained a license for that purpose, as heretofore required by law, nor to impair the privileges which are now secured to the Shad and Herring fisheries of this state.

Sec. 11. *And be it enacted*, That the clerks of the several counties, and the City Court of Baltimore, shall receive fifty cents for each and every license, in lieu of all other fees, except th five per cent allowed by the existing laws.

Sec. 12. *And be it enacted*, That so much of any act or acts of Assembly of this state as may be repugnant to, or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall cease to be of any force or effect, from and after the last day of April next. Provided nevertheless, that nothing herein cont ined. shall abate any prosecution that may then be pending under the laws of this state, and provided further, that all offences committed before that period, shall be and they are hereby directed to be proceeded against and punished in the same manner as they would have been proceeded against and punished if this act had not passed; Provided however that the said repeal shall not be construed to prevent the issuing of licenses under the said act or acts to be in force, until the first day of May next; and for which there shall be paid such sum of money for the time that such license is to continue as shall be in just proportion to the sum required by said act or acts for a license for an entire year.

Sec. 13. *And be it enacted*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to any importer of goods, wares, and merchandize, who does not break packages, or sell the said imported goods, wares and merchandize in less quantity than the cask package or other form in which the same was imported.

PROSPECT OF CROPS.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor of the American Farmer, dated Jefferson county Va. Feb. 20, 1828.

I cannot lay down my pen without a word on the subject of our crops, to so distinguished a patron of agriculture as yourself; but the effort of my pen would be feeble to paint the brilliancy and beauty of our wheat fields, which, indeed, no pencil can rival; they are as verdant and luxuriant as generally in the vernal month of May. The winter has been throughout so astonishingly mild, that vegetation has scarcely sustained a check. Some farmers declare the intention of grazing their fields to repress the prematurity of their growth—in my opinion, a hazardous experiment, promising no possible good, and risking much probable injury. I think our prospects are flattering for a most abundant harvest. I wish there was a prospect of corresponding prices. The wind is now at north west, and the temperature as clement as April. All hope abandoned of getting any ice this winter, and much regret felt at the privation.

Yours, truly, T.

A List of Justices of the Peace of Somerset County—1828.

Wm. Williams	Wm. Newman
John Woolford	L. W. Ballard
Wm. Roach	J. H. Cohoon
Job Allen	Jesse Hughes
Isaac Kennerly	W. S. Disharoon
James Goslee	Levin Jones
James Denson	B. I. Dashiell, of Quantico
Wm. Boggs	
Samuel James	Jas. W. Dashiell
Isaac Denson	Joseph Barkley
Joseph Morris	Philip Covington
Levin Ballard, of J.	John Hopkins
Wm. Evans, Devil's Island.	Isaac Newman
	Levin Crockett
Wm. Costen, sen.	Geo. M. Willing
Isaac M. Adams	Wm. White
Daniel Dakes	A. B. Bennett
T. D. Marshall	Geo. Malcomb
Wm. Coulbourne, of Wm.	W. Waters, of W.
	J. W. Bayley
Thos. Robertson	T. G. Dashiell
Benj. I. Jones	J. C. Wilson, jr.
Covington Cordery	John Leatherberry
Charles Rider	John H. Durham
J. C. Wilson, sen.	R. W. Swan
Levin Tyler	W. Whittington, of Wm.
L. D. Maddux	
Alexander Jones	Tubman Lankford
Wm. Whayland	James Moore
J. H. Bell	Joseph Richards
Richard Waller	Levi Bishop
James Wilson	John Larmore
Geo. Hopkins of M.	James Donoho
Wm. Miles	John D. Brower
Jesse Walter	Levin Handy
B. Acworth	Selby Mills
I. L. Waller	John Farbush
George Rowe	J. A. Lankford
Thomas Handy	John Tyler, of Smith's island
John S. Hill	
Wm. H. Curtis	Solomon Evans, do.
Shiles Crockett	Noal Rider
Daniel Ballard	Joseph Cantwell
R. J. Henry	Thomas Byrd
John Lowe	Burton Cannon

[COMMUNICATED.]

OBITUARY.

DIED, on the 2nd inst. at her residence in Washington Academy, Mrs. ANNA D. JONES, consort of Mr. Thos. Jones. in the 54th year of her age.

To the friends and acquaintance of Mrs. Jones it is unnecessary to offer any portrait of her character, as her social worth at least was founded on that constant and unaffected display of relative virtues which had so deservedly endeared her to the esteem and affection of all to whom she was personally known:—But, whilst it will be a source of rich consolation to her friends to reflect, it is one also of abundant interest to the Church generally to know, that, as a crowning ornament to her social excellence, varied and distributed as it was, to meet every claim of friendship, and every prayer of necessity, is justly to be added the humble but sincere faith she professed in the Saviour of the world. Mrs. Jones had been a member of the Methodist E. Church for many years, and during the whole time, sustained an exemplary and instructive character as a Christian both in private and in public life. It will be noted with tender regret upon the church record, that her place has become vacant in the house of God.

Her last illness was so violent and rapid as soon to deprive her of the power of speech, even before her friends seriously apprehended that the case would prove fatal; but, in testimony of her habitual and conscious acceptance with God, she remarked in conversation with a minister of the Gospel, who made her a religious visit but a few weeks before her death, that strong and abiding was her trust in Christ, and the promotion of his glory the dearest delight in her soul upon earth. The friends she has left will embalm her name in their tender est recollections, and especially with that name, with all its interesting associations of kindness and affection, be forever engraved in the bosom of her surviving and afflicted consort.—But her work was done, and at the appointed time she has been called from labour to reward. Attended by a numerous concourse of relatives and citizens, her remains were deposited, with appropriate rites of Christian burial, in the Episcopal church yard at Princess-Anne—there to rest in the peaceful silence of the grave till the morning of the resurrection.

Awhile in flesh disjoin'd,
  Our friends that went before,
We soon in Paradise shall find,
  And meet to part no more.

O what a mighty change
  Shall Jesus' sufferers know,
While o'er the happy plains they range
  Incapable of wo.

No slightest touch of pain,
  Nor sorrow's least alloy,
Can violate our rest, or stain
  Our purity of joy.

In that eternal day
  No clouds or tempests rise,
There gushing tears are wip'd away
  Forever from our eyes.

A letter from Constantinople dated Nov. 27, states, that the Wechabites, to the number of 50,000 men, are marching against the army of Mahomet Ali, which is only 14,000 strong.

MARRIED, on the 2th inst. by the Rev. W. M. Stone, Mr. John Langsdale to Mrs. Elizabeth Hopkins, all of this county.

On the same day, Mr. Levin Lowe to Miss Matilda Weatherly, both of this county.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 7.

FLOUR, best family,		$6a6 25
Susquehanna,		4 62
WHEAT, best white, p. bu.		95a110
red	do	96
CORN,		34a36
RYE,		48a50
OATS,		21a23
WHITE BEANS,		80a100
PEAS,		45a50
CLOVER SEED,		4 75a5 25
FLAXSEED,		75a80
FEATHERS,	do	26a28

EASTMAN'S MANUFACTORY
OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
At No. 36 Pratt street, opposite the United Hotel, Baltimore.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has on hand a large assortment of Gideon Davis' Improved Patent PLOUGHS of cast & wrought Shares, with & without Coulters; Hillside, Substratum and Shovel Ploughs; a large stock of Cultivators of superior quality; Harrows; Swingletrees, double & single; Cornshellers and Washing Machines. Also on hand as usual, his Patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters, which have given universal satisfaction, and Brown's Vertical Wool Spinners; Cast-steel Axes; Grubbing Hoes; Picks and Mattocks, which he warrants of superior quality; very superior Oil Stones, saturated with oil—all of which will be sold at reasonable prices for cash or acceptances in this city.

His very extensive sales of the above articles for the last 3 years is an evidence of the general satisfaction he has given to his numerous customers, and he flatters himself that with the increased pains he has taken in selecting his timber and other materials this season, and also to improve as much as possible on the workmanship of his implements, that he will continue to merit the public patronage which has been so liberally bestowed and for which he takes this opportunity to express his grateful thanks.

Orders by mail (post paid) will receive prompt attention.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

N. B. On hand, 9 bushels good MILLET SEED, which will be sold low. FRUIT TREES will be furnished to orders. Implements ordered by any customers which I do not keep on hand will be carefully selected and furnished to the orders. March 11. tx

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on Thursday the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, the following property, viz—3 head of horses, two yoke of oxen, 6 feather beds and furniture, 1 corner cupboard, 1 clock, 1 sideboard, 2 desks, 1 walnut table, 1 cart, 1 carriage, 1 wheat-fan, 150 bushels of corn, more or less; 14 stacks of fodder, more or less, and 8 hives with bees, which I have seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry I. Riggin, to satisfy county levy and officers' fees for 1825, 1826, and 1827, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff. & Col.

March 3—4t

CAUTION.

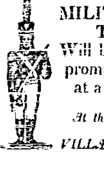
ALL persons are hereby warned against purchasing, or taking any assignment, or transfer whatever, on a Note of Hand, which James Smith, of Somerset county, holds against me, dated 17th day of September, 1824, amounting to twelve hundred dollars, as the payment of said note will be disputed by the subscriber.

DAVID LANKFORD.

Feb. 11th—19. ktn

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, a number of

Methodist Hymn Books,
Wesley's Sermons, in 2 volumes.
Also, *Scriptural Catechisms*, intended for the use of the Methodist Societies. March 11—ac



MILITARY NOTICES,
Will be neatly and promptly printed, at a low price,
At the Office of the
VILLAGE HERALD

THE PARTERRE.

VARIETY instils into the mind a relish for the useful and the sweet.

From the London "Forget-me-not."

FAIRY GAMBOLS.

Night's silver lamp ascends the skies,
By myriad splendid stars impearl'd,
And bids her midnight beauties rise,
To light and charm a wearied world.

Yon mouldering turrets time-worn form,
Her soft and trembling beams illume;
She smiles amidst the coming storm,
And brightens from surrounding gloom.

Now the fleet-footed fairies lave
Their spotless limbs in pearly dew,
Or sit beside the lucid wave,
Or deck the scene that Spencer drew.

On some gay flow'ret's emerald stem,
Perchance their magic feet alight,
Whose silvery sandals wear a gem,
Their mirror is the sleeping tide.

When morning opes her cloudless eye,
The fairies seek their mossy cell;
There in soft smiling slumbers lie,
Till waken'd by the evening bell.

EPITAPH.

To the memory of ELIZABETH WALBRIDGE, "The Dairyman's Daughter," who died May 3, 1801, aged 31 years.

"She being dead, yet speaketh."

Stranger! if e'er, by chance or feeling led,
Upon this hallowed turf thy footsteps tread,
Turn from the contemplation of this sod,
And think on her whose spirit rests with God.
Lowly her lot on earth,—but HE who bore
Tidings of grace, and blessings to the poor,
Gave her, His truth and faithfulness to prove,
The choicest treasures of his boundless love,
Faith, that dispelled affliction's darkest gloom,
Hope, that could cheer the passage to the tomb,
Peace, that not hell's dark legions could destroy,
And *Love*, that filled the soul with heavenly joy.
Death of its sting disarmed, she knew no fear;
But tasted heaven, e'en while she lingered here.
O! happy saint, may we like thee, be blest—
In life be faithful, & in death find rest.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

I wish, on this occasion, to address you upon the efficacy of prayer. Prayer is an expression of desire, addressed to the Divine Being. It is common, among men, to fly to God, for succour, in time of need—danger—sickness—or death—when no human aid can avail. At other times, men are too indifferent upon the subject of prayer. Many are taught in infancy to use the Lord's prayer, that pattern and model of all acceptable worship. It is brief, but compendious;—seems to contain every thing, that mortals need pray for. Its language is that of reverential confidence—filial affection and desire. It is the language of deep-toned piety, and exalted and Heavenly Faith and Hope. It cannot be too much admired—nor can it be too earnestly recommended to all who wish for direction "*how to pray.*" It is said, that we "know not how to order our speech before God, by reason of darkness"—and God is so high that we can hardly venture to come nigh His exalted Majesty, especially when overwhelmed with a view of our guilt in His sight. But, we are not to despair of a gracious acceptance, if we come to Him through the Mediator, who is our Advocate with the Father He is "the propitiation for our sins, and not for ours only, but for the sins of the whole world." For His sake God will be gracious to our unrighteousness, and will blot out our transgressions. The only hope of our salvation is the bestowment of divine mercy—and for this we must ask. "Ask and ye shall receive—seek and ye shall find." The efficacy of prayer is not matter of speculation, but of fact and experience. "I sought the Lord," said the Psalmist, "and He heard me and delivered me from all my fears." Again, it is said, "This poor man cried, and the Lord heard him." By prayer, the patriarch Jacob prevailed with God—and by prayer Daniel and others were delivered from imminent danger and death By prayer the Apostle Peter was miraculously delivered from prison—and by this means, a great deliverance was wrought for the Syrophenician woman. By prayer, Elijah shut the windows of Heaven for a long time together, and by the same means opened them that they gave rain By prayer, our Lord Jesus obtained for us the astonishing gift of the Holy Ghost, and the Church Universal is always realizing the efficacy of His Heavenly Intercession.

Whatsoever ye shall ask, in my name, in prayer, believing, ye shall receive.—And though he declares, not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of Heaven, to show that unless we do the will of His Father, and believe on Him, our prayer is useless, and but hypocrisy; yet still, He gives encouragement to the vilest of sinners—to those whose sins are as crimson, and red like scarlet, to ask forgiveness and eternal life, at His hands—and when obtained He says, go, and sin no more, lest a worse thing come upon thee. J. M.

Study indispensable to Greatness.

It is a fact well worthy the attention of young men, who have the misfortune to consider themselves as *great geniuses*, that nearly all the master spirits of the British parliament have been distinguished as scholars, before they became eminent as statesmen. If Sheridan is urged as an exception, let it be remarked, that only *one* Sheridan has ever been heard on the floor of St. Stephens; and that the splendid and terrible assailant of Warren Hastings, sunk at last into a mere writer of comedies, and manager of a play house. Chatham, and Pitt, and Fox, and Burke, and Canning, and Brougham with many others, whose names shine with a lustre only a little inferior to those above mentioned, were distinguished for their classical attainments. They laid the foundation of their future greatness in the cloisters of the university. Since the world began, genius has accomplished nothing without industry; and no error can be more fatal to the young aspirant after distinction and usefulness, than that indolent self-complacency which rests on the supposed possession of exalted genius.—*Ep. Watchman.*

Bouyancy of the Human Body.—An Author observes, on this subject, that the human body is so much lighter than water, that it naturally floats with a bulk of about half head above the water; and if the person is tranquil, the body can no more sink than a log of wood would do.—"Perhaps the whole of seventy passengers who were swallowed up by the sudden sinking of the Comet steam-boat might have been saved," the author adds, "had they known the truth that we are now explaining, since boats so soon came to their assistance." The reason that so many people are drowned, who might be saved, are the following:—"1st. Their not knowing that the body is really lighter than water.—2d. Their believing that continued exertion is necessary to keep the body from sinking: hence the position of a swimming man is generally assumed, in which the face is downwards, and the whole head must be kept out of the water to allow of breathing. Now, as a man cannot restrain this position without continued exertion, even if a swimmer, he is soon exhausted, and if not, the unskilful attempt will scarcely secure him a few respirations. A body raised for a moment above the natural level by exertion, sinks as far below when the exertion ceases; the plunge terrifies the unpractised individual, by appearing to be the commencement of a permanent sinking, and fear soon makes him an easy victim to his fate.—3d. Persons unaccustomed to the water, and in danger of drowning, in their struggle, generally attempt to keep their hands above the surface, from feeling as if their hands were tied below; but this act is most pernicious, because any part of the body kept out of the water in addition to the face which must remain above, requires effort to support it, which the individual is supposed incompetent to afford.—4th. Not having reflected, that when a log of wood or a human body is floating upright, with only a small portion above the surface, in a rough water as at sea, every wave must cover the head for a little time as it passes, but it will again leave it projecting in the interval. The practised swimmer chooses this interval for breathing.—5th Not knowing the importance of keeping the chest as full of air as possible, the doing which has the same effect as tying a bladder of air to the neck, and without other effort will cause nearly the whole head to float above the water. If the chest be once emptied, and if from the face being under water the person cannot inhale again, the body is then specified heavier than water, and will sink."

YOUNG NAPOLEON.

The young Napoleon is an interesting youth, beautifully formed, with the countenance and fine-cut lips of his father, and the blue eyes of his mother. One cannot see this blooming youth, with his inexpressible tint of melancholy and thoughtfulness, without a deep emotion. He has not that marked, plain and familiar ease of the Austrian Princes, who seem to be every where at home; but his demeanor is more dignified and noble in the extreme. He has an Arabian steed, which he strides with a nobleness which gives the promise of as good horsemanship as that for which his father was so celebrated. His *escadron* almost adore him; and he commands with a precision and a military eye, which prognosticate a future general. He is, by virtue of an imperial decree, proprietor of the eight domains of the Grand Duke of Toskana, in Bohemia, with an income of above 25,000*l* sterling: a greater revenue than is enjoyed by any of the imperial princes, the Archduke Charles excepted. His title is Duke of Reichstadt. He is addressed "Euer Durch-lautcht," (Voltre Altesse.) His rank is immediately after that of the princes of the reigning house; the Austrian family of Este and Toskana. His court establishment is the same with the imperial Princes; he has his obersthofmeister, his lord chamberlain, aids de camp, and a corresponding inferior household. In possession, as he is of a large fortune, his destination will depend on his talents and on his inclination.—*Austria As It Is.*

EARLY SOWING

Deane's N. E. Farmer states that "Oats cannot be sowed too early in the spring after the ground is thawed and become dry enough for sowing. The English farmers sow them sometimes in February."—Loudon says, "The season for sowing oats is from the last week in February to the end of April. About the middle of March is preferred by the best farmers." We believe, as a general rule, neither oats nor any other sort of spring grain can be sowed too early after the ground can be put in order to receive the seed in the spring. Early sowing spring wheat as well as oats is much less liable to blast than such as is put into the ground late in the season.

HEMP.—Gov. Clinton, in his recent message to the New York legislature, recommends the cultivation of hemp and flax. He says, "it is the opinion of good judges, if this interest is properly foistered, that *twelve thousand tons* of hemp, worth $2,000,000, may be annually raised in that state; and that within thirty years, the exportation of that article from the United States, will be equivalent in value to those of cotton."

STATISTICS OF EUROPE.

An authentic account of the statistical condition of the prinicipal European powers, extracted from the most recent statements of the European statistical writers, in the concise form of paragraphs.

The surface of territory in geographical square miles of the kingdom of France is 200,000. Her population 31,600,000. Her revenue, reckoned in dollars, 196,338,000, The capital of their public debt, (including 10,000,000 for the indemnity of the emigrants,) 729,000,00. The number of her standing army, 232,000. The number of her ships of war, 49 ships of the line, 31 frigates and 10 corvettes.

The territory and dimensions of the empire of Austria is 220,579 square miles. Its population, 29,700,000. Its revenue $64,000,000. The capital of its public debt $466,000,000.—The number of its standing army 276,000. Its marine a few frigates and gallies.

The like territory and dimensions of the United kingdom of Great Britain, [in Europe] 90,000 square miles. Her population 21.000,000. Her revenue $252,600,000. The capital of her public debt, $4,000,200,000,000 including her unfunded debt. The number of her standing army 86,000. The number of her ships of war; 28 three deckers, 85 two deckers, 172 frigates, 157 corvettes, and 25,000 seamen.

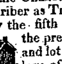
The like territory and dimensions of the Empire of Russia, [in Europe] 1,463,00 square miles: in Asia, 5,967,000 square miles. Her population in Asia four millions. Her revenue $62,000,000. The capital of her public debt, $268,000,000. The number of her standing army, 740,000. The number of her ships of war, 50 ships of the line, 30 frigates, 1 corvette, 48,000 seamen.

Contents of the American Farmer, dated Feb. 29th.

Report of the Committee on Manufactures, in the House of Representatives in Congress, concluded—Letter from Thomas Gold to J. W. Jeffreys, Esq. on Agricultural Societies; Manufacture of Cotton in the Souther States, No XVI—Letter from a Gentleman in Virginia to Mr. Thomas Massey, with Mr. Massy's Reply—Inquiries on the Culture of Hemp and Flax—Hemp proposed by Gov. Clinton to be cultivated, in New York—Author Young's Agriculture Experiments, continued; On Peas, Turnips, and Carrots, with observations by J. Buel—Answers to inquiries on getting out Clover and Orchard Grass Seed, R. Sinclair, and Experience—Wm. Prince Esq. on the Greville Rose and Scuppernong Grape—On American Grapes and Wine—On Dwelling Houses—The Jessamine, emblem of delicacy; the Wormwood, emblem of anguish—Pedigrees of Lath and Collector—Novel Undertaking—On Cutting out Haws, or Hooks—Produce of a Pointer Bitch—To preserve Gun Barrels—Size of Baltimore—Human Life—Burning to Death—Oyster Beds—Recipes—Editorial—Commercial Record—Advertisements.

TRUSTEE's SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber as Trustee will sell on Saturday the fifth day of April next, on



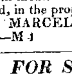
the premises, all that house and lot of ground in the village of White-Haven, which belonged to William Waters late of Somerset county, deceased.

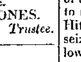
The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay to the Trustee, on the day of sale, one tenth part of the purchase money, and the balance at the end of twelve months from said day, giving bond with approved security for the same—and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, the trustee will in virtue of said decree execute to the purchaser, or his or her heirs or assigns, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple, free and clear of all incumbrances from any person or persons claiming under or through the deceased. The sale to be held between the hours of one and five o'clock in the afternoon.

THE CREDITORS OF WILLIAM WATERS are hereby notified to file their claims against the said estate, within six months from the day of sale aforesaid, in the proper office.

MARCELLUS JONES,
Feb. 29—M 4 ts *Trustee.*

FOR SALE.





THE subscriber offers at private sale two handsomely built SCHOONERS, the materials of which will be warranted to be of the best quality. The one called *Remedy*, of 50 tons burden, is now completely rigged, and the other, of the same burden, will be ready, for sailing, about the middle of April.

FRANCIS D. NELSON.
Quantico, March 4. tf

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Henry Lankford, administrator of Pierce Riggin, against Henry I. Riggin, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—One negro man Jim, 1 woman Ann, 1 do. Nelly, 1 do. Easter, 1 boy Dave, 1 girl Margaret, 1 do. Case, 1 do. Jane, 1 do. Eliza, 3 head of horses, 2 yoke of oxen, 4 head of cattle, 20 head of hogs, 25 head of sheep, 6 feather beds and furniture, 1 corner cupboard, 1 clock, 1 sideboard, 1 desk, 1 walnut table, 3 pine do. 1 stand, 1 lot of earthen ware, 1 dozen chairs, 1 safe, 2 trunks, 1 lot knives and forks, 1 grind stone, 1 hand mill, 1 cart, 1 carriage, 1 wheat fan, 1 lot of casks, 1 cider mill. 1 cross-cut saw, 1 hand saw, 3 ploughs, 3 harrows, 3 axes, 1 lot of iron, 150 bushels of corn, 14 stacks of fodder. 1 lot of flax in the straw, 2 pair of andirons, 3 ox chains, 3 ox yokes, 6 hives with bees, 1 lot of tin ware, 1 lot of cooper's ware, 1 looking glass, 2 guns, 1 tract of land called and known by the name of Gray's Purchase, containing 100 acres more or less; Dudley, 50 acres; Rowley-Hill, 50 acres; part of a tract called Unity Enlarge, 42 acres; Pivilege, 30 acres; part of Privilege, 20 acres;—part of Philip's Conclusion, 200 acres; part of Friends Assistance, 90 acres; and part of Pasturage, 20 acres, which I shall proceed to sell at said Riggin's house, on Thursday the 20th of day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Feb. 26, 1828.

CONSTABLE's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday the 20th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises, the following property, viz: One negro man Jim, 12 head of hogs, 1 clock, 1 side board, 1 corner cupboard, 2 beds and furniture, 15 stacks of fodder, more or less, 100 bushels of corn, more or less, 6 chairs, 8 hives with bees, & 1 wheat fan, which I have seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry I. Riggin, to satisfy the claims of Henry Lankford, Cottingham and Dickerson, Parker Dickerson, Isaac Pewsey, James Bloyd and William White, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.

JOSEPH RICHARDS,
Feb. 26. Constable.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Bayly, deceased, and being a resident of the Western Shore of Maryland, is anxious to close it before he returns home. All persons having claims against the said deceased are therefore desired to exhibit them for payment by the 15th instant, as on that day, or as soon after as possible, he will leave the county.

M. B. CARROLL.
March 4. km

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of Joshua Reace, in part, use of Edward Ballard, use of Jane Cottman, and in part use of William F. Gibbons against Hetty Ballard administratrix of William Ballard, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro woman Luah, one do. Betty, and one negro girl Silvy—Also one other writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to directed, at the suit of Henry White, against Hetty Ballard, adm'x. of James Ballard, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro girl Charlotte, and one woman Milly, which I shall proceed to sell at the Court-House door, on Tuesday the 25th instant, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
March 4. ck

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by Jacob W. Bayly, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed at the suit of Joshua Hitch against Thomas Roberts, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit—Part of a tract of Land called *Nelzy*, containing fifteen acres, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell on the premises, on Wednesday the 26th instant, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
March 4. ck

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Goddard against Elijah Culver, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—A part of a tract of land called Morris's Lot, containing 120 acres, more or less, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 18th March next, at the Court-House door, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. I shall proceed to sell the life estate of said Culver, in and to the above mentioned land, to the highest and best bidder for ready cash.

ROBERT STEWART,
Feb. 26 late Shff. S. C

District of Maryland, to wit:

[L. S.] *Be It Remembered*, That on the 17th day of October, in the 51st year of the Independence of the U. States of America, LITTLETON AIRES, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as author in the words following, to wit:

"TABLES
OF
DISCOUNT OR INTEREST,
ON EVERY CENT,
From 1 to 100, from 1 month to 10 years;
AND
ON EVERY DOLLAR,
From One to One Thousand, and
ON
Every Hundred from 1 to 6 Thousand,
INCLUSIVE
From 1 Day to 10 Years.
The whole computed at Six per Cent.
Together with examples shewing in what manner, by means of the tables, to ascertain the interest at Five, Seven and Eight per Cent."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such works during the times therein mentioned." And also to the act, entitled 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints. PHILIP MOORE.

Clerk of the District of Maryland.

☞ The above work is for sale at the stores of Mr. G. M. Willing, Mr. Wm. Done, and Messrs. Johnston & Sudler, Princess-Anne. Also at the Village Herald office.

March 4. Price $1.

A Candidate.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Somerset county, that he is a Candidate to represent them in the next House of Delegates.

BRITTINHAM HULL.
Feb. 26, 1828. 4k

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Samuel Darby are hereby notified to attend in Somerset County Court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday of May Term next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the benefits of the insolvent laws of Maryland shall not be extended to him.

Feb. 26. ukp

BLANK BILLS OF SALE.
Printed on fine Paper,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

VOL. I. TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1828. NO. 51.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

WE think it necessary to remind our patrons, that the 52nd No. of this paper. (which will be issued on the 25th of next March,) will complete one year since the establishment of a printing office at Princess-Anne. After that period THE VILLAGE HERALD shall be considerably enlarged, and improved, by lengthening the columns and adding one to each page. This, we conceive, will be the most substantial token of gratitude we can offer those who, by their kind patronage, have enabled us to promise, with certainty, the contemplated alteration.

It may not be needless here to mention, we still remain decidedly of the opinion that the better way to conduct our paper, is, to keep without the arena of political controversy—exclusively devoting our columns to the chronicling of foreign and domestic intelligence, and the furtherance of instruction by giving a miscellany of usefully interesting and amusing matter

The importance of agricultural information is obvious to every one—though such knowledge, in this section of our country, is not duly appreciated. Where papers—devoted entirely to the farming interest—have been extensively circulated,—there these who till the soil have been incalculably benefited by placing a proper estimate on intelligence relative to their vocation. May not we then hope that the appropriation of a portion of our paper to the invaluable science of agriculture, will be acceptable to, and command the attention of, those who engage in its pursuit? Surely we may: And we shall therefore put in requisition every means within our reach to render this department of our paper worthy the notice of every practical farmer.

The advantages of economy—its absolute necessity in the present condition of our country—and its being more praise-worthy than prodigality, are simple facts, which need no support, because they are the dictates of common sense and receive the assent of the mind as soon as proposed.—And it would be contrary to the known principles which direct and influence men to good and beneficial actions, to suppose we should feel indifferent to that which concerns our individual interest—which tends to increase or diminish our property—to add to or take from our happiness:—Hence, considering the interests of our patrons, and our own convenience and profit, we shall on the enlargement of our paper (which will be on the 1st of next April adopt the following

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Two Dollars a year, *if paid in advance*, or $2 50 if paid within six months, or $3 if not paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance*.

No subscription will hereafter be taken for less than *one year*.

No paper will be discontinued unless at the editor's discretion, until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement

☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

Note.—In order to obviate all misapprehensions, we would most distinctly state, that all our *original* subscribers will come under the above conditions immediately on the commencement of the next volume: And every one who subscribed since the commencement of the present volume, will come under the new terms on the expiration of the time for which his name was entered.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Advertisements, if handed in by Monday night at 10 o'clock, shall appear in the paper next morning.

☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

** A gradually increasing circulation of the *Herald* enhances the advantages offered by it as an advertising medium, which, we trust, will be readily appreciated.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

Magistrates' Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

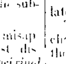
BANK NOTE EXCHANGE,

Corrected agreeably to the latest Baltimore papers.

Bank of the U. S. and Branches	par
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore Banks	par
Annapolis	par
Easton	par
Frederick	par
Frederick County Bank	par
Bank Westminster	par
Hager's Town	par
Planters' Bk. P. G. Co ($5 and upwards)	par
Elkton	1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
Bank of Columbia	20
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown	par
Union Bank Georgetown	par
Bank of Washington	par
Bank of the metropolis	par
Patriotic Bank	par
Bank of Alexandria	par
Farmers' Bank of Alexandria	par
Bank of Potomack	par
Mechanics Bank of Alexandria	par
VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Virginia & Branches	par
Farmers Bank of Virginia and Branches	par
Bank of the Valley at Winchester	par
Do at Charlestown	par
Do at Leesburg	par
Do at Romney	½
Lynchburg Branches	½
Western Bank of Virginia at Wheeling	3½
DELAWARE	
Bank of Delaware	½
Farmers' Bank	½
Wilmington & Brandywine	½
Commercial Bank of Smyrna	½
Branch Bank of Milford	4
PENNSYLVANIA	
Philadelphia City Banks	par
York Bank	par
Carlisle Bank	par
Chambersburg Bank	par
Gettysburg Bank	par
Lancaster Bank	½
Harrisburg Bank	½
Chester County Bank	½
Germantown Bank	½
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster	½
NEW-YORK	
City Banks	par
Albany Banks	1
NORTH-CAROLINA	
Newbern Bank	5
Cape Fear Bank	5
State Bank and Branches	5
SOUTH-CAROLINA	
Charleston Banks	2
GEORGIA	
Bank of Savannah	3½
Bank of Augusta	2½
Bank of Darien	30
NEW JERSEY	
New Brunswick Bank	1½
Trenton Banking Company	1½
Newark Bank	1½
State Bank at Camden	1½
Do Elizabethtown	1½
Do Trenton	[illegible]
Do Morristown	1½
Do New Brunswick	1½
Salem Banking Company	½
People's Bank at Patterson	1½

TRUSTEE's SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber as Trustee will sell on Saturday the fifth day of April next, on



the premises, all that house and lot of ground in the village of White-Haven, which belonged to William Waters late of Somerset county, deceased.

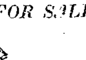
The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay to the Trustee, on the day of sale, one tenth part of the purchase money, and the balance at the end of twelve months from said day, giving bond with approved security for the same—and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, the trustee will in virtue of said decree execute to the purchaser, or his or her heirs or assigns, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple, free and clear of all incumbrances from any person or persons claiming under or through the deceased. The sale to be held between the hours of one and five o'clock in the afternoon.

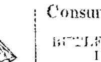
THE CREDITORS OF WILLIAM WATERS are hereby notified to file their claims against the said estate, within six months from the day of sale aforesaid, in the proper office.

MARCELLUS JONES,
Feb. 29—M 4 ts *Trustee.*

JOB PRINTING,
SUCH AS
Handbills, Cards, Blanks.
PAMPHLETS, &c.
Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms,
At the Office of the Village Herald.

FOR SALE.





THE subscriber offers at private sale two handsomely built SCHOONERS, the materials of which will be warranted to be of the best quality. The one called *Remedy*, of 50 tons burden, is now completely rigged, and the other, of the same burden, will be ready, for sailing, about the middle of April.

FRANCIS D. NELSON.
Quantico, March 4. tf

CONSTABLE's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday the 20th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises, the following property, viz: One negro man Jim, 12 head of hogs, 1 clock, 1 side board, 1 corner cupboard, 2 beds and furniture, 15 stacks of fodder, more or less, 100 bushels of corn, more or less, 6 chairs, 8 hives with bees, & 1 wheat fan, which I have seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry I. Riggin, to satisfy the claims of Henry Lankford, Cottingham and Dickerson, Parker Dickerson, Isaac Pewsey, James Bloyd and William White, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.

JOSEPH RICHARDS,
Feb. 26. Constable.

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of Joshua Reace, in part, use of Edward Ballard, use of Jane Cottman, and in part use of William F. Gibbons against Hetty Ballard administratrix of William Ballard, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro woman Luah, one do. Betty, and one negro girl Silvy—Also one other writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to directed, at the suit of Henry White, against Hetty Ballard, adm'x. of James Ballard, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro girl Charlotte, and one woman Milly, which I shall proceed to sell at the Court-House door, on Tuesday the 25th instant, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
March 4. ck

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by Jacob W. Bayly, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed at the suit of Joshua Hitch against Thomas Roberts, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit—Part of a tract of Land called *Nelzy*, containing fifteen acres, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell on the premises, on Wednesday the 26th instant, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
March 4. ck

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on Thursday the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises, the following property, viz—4 head of horses, two yoke of oxen, 6 feather beds and furniture, 1 corner cupboard, 1 clock, 1 sideboard, 2 desks, 1 walnut table, 1 cart, 1 carriage, 1 wheat-fan, 150 bushels of corn, more or less; 14 stacks of fodder, more or less, and 8 hives with bees, which I have seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry I. Riggin, to satisfy county levy and officers' fees for 1825, 1826, and 1827, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.

ROBT STEWART, late
March 4—ts Shff. & Col.

A Candidate.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Somerset county, that he is a Candidate to represent them in the next House of Delegates.

BRITTINHAM HULL.
Feb. 26, 1828. 2k

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Samuel Darby are hereby notified to attend in Somerset County Court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday of May Term next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the benefits of the insolvent laws of Maryland shall not be extended to him.

Feb. 26. ukp

Consumptions, Coughs, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC.

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor are the following:—

CERTIFICATE.

10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an annodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondriacal, nervous and hysterical diseases.

Each bottle of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of the proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER,
Princess Anne, Md.
Nov. 20, 1827.

T. L. DISHAROON,
HATTER,
SNOW HILL, MD.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends in Somerset county, who have heretofore favoured him with their custom, and informs them and the gentlemen generally of this and the adjoining counties, that he has on hand, and intends keeping in his shop at Snow-Hill, a general assortment of

Water Proof Hats,

Made of the very best materials, the Philadelphia and New York markets afford, and in the most fashionable style, lined off with genuine fur. Although he has it not in his power to style his manufactory an "Old establishment," he is proud to acknowledge it a new one. In all new concerns, it is admitted that something new—something fashionable may be expected. Novelty has become the order of the day—an unfashionable hat on the head of any man is *an odd sight*—a *very ugly* one. The subscriber, well aware of the fact, notwithstanding he has not been long *napping* has made it his study to discover the knack of making *Hats* in the *Bon Ton* style. He confidently asserts that those who favour him with their custom shall have their favours supplied, on as cheap terms as can be obtained on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, or any other shore in the United States.

A reasonable deduction will be made on Hats bought by merchants, to sell again.

Sept. 25, 1827 6m

EASTMAN'S MANUFACTORY
OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

At No. 36 Pratt street, opposite the United Hotel, Baltimore.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has on hand a large assortment of Gideon Davis' Improved Patent PLOUGHS of cast & wrought Shares, with & without Coulters; Hill-side, Substratum and Shovel Plough, a large stock of Cultivators of superior quality; Harrows; Swingletrees, double & single; Cornshellers and Washing Machines. Also on hand as usual, his Patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters, which have given universal satisfaction, and Brown's Vertical Wool Spinners; Cast-steel Axes; Grubbing Hoes; Picks and Mattocks, which he warrants of superior quality; very superior Grind Stones, saturated with oil—all of which will be sold at reasonable prices for cash or acceptances in this city.

His very extensive sales of the above articles for the last 3 years is an evidence of the general satisfaction he has given to his numerous customers, and he flatters himself that with the increased pains he has taken in selecting his timber and other materials this season, and also to improve as much as possible on the workmanship of his establishments, that he will continue to receive the public patronage which has been so liberally bestowed, and for which he takes this opportunity to express his grateful thanks

Orders by mail (post paid) will receive prompt attention.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

N. B. On hand, 9 bushels good MILLET SEED, which will be sold low. FRUIT TREES will be furnished to order. Implements ordered by any customers which I do not keep on hand will be carefully selected and furnished to the orders. March 11. tx

District of Maryland, to wit:

[L. S.] *Be It Remembered*, That on the 17th day of October, in the 51st year of the Independence of the U. States of America, LITTLETON AIRES, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as author in the words following, to wit:

"TABLES
OF
DISCOUNT OR INTEREST.
ON EVERY CENT,
From 1 to 100, from 1 month to 10 years,
AND
ON EVERY DOLLAR,
From One to One Thousand, and
ON
Every Hundred from 1 to 6 Thousand.
INCLUSIVE
From 1 Day to 10 Years.
The whole computed at Six per Cent.
Together with examples shewing in what manner, by means of the tables, to ascertain the interest at Five, Seven and Eight per Cent."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such works during the times therein mentioned." And also to the act, entitled 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints. PHILIP MOORE.

Clerk of the District of Maryland

☞ The above work is for sale at the stores of Mr G. M. Willing, Mr. Wm. Done, and Messrs. Johnston & Sudler, Princess-Anne. Also at the Village Herald office.

March 4 Price $1.

NOTICE.

THE Levy Court will meet at Princess Anne on Tuesday the 8th day of April next, on which day between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, will be offerred to the lowest bidder, the removal of all the stakes remaining from the setting of wiers in Monokin river and each of its branches, in accordance with the late act of Assembly, making it the duty of said Court to have the same removed.—The work is to be accomplished on or before the 20th of June next.

JOHN WOOLFORD, Sen.
President L. C
Feb. 19, 1828. 5tm

BLANK BILLS OF SALE.
Printed on fine Paper.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

THE VILLAGE HERALD

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1828.

☞The Orphans Court of Somerset will sit on Tuesday next.

Annapolis, March 15.

There was every prospect of the session closing this day, provided the assessment bill had passed the Senate yesterday. It is probable now that the session will be extended some days, as there seems to be a decided majority in the House disposed to pass some measure for providing ways & means, and to refuse to authorize a loan without an adequate revenue.

The offices of Auditor General and of State's Agents for the Eastern and the Western Shores, have been abolished. The annual compensation of $500, has been withdrawn from the Adjutant General's office.

The bill for a general valuation of property within this state, and laying a tax thereon for the support of government, upon the success of which were predicated many of the votes for appropriations towards improvements &c. and upon which a committee at conference had been invited by the Senate and the propositions of that committee throughout agreed to by the house, has nevertheless been rejected by the Senate. The votes on its passage were 4 to 4. The house by a message adopted yesterday, ask the Senate to reconsider the vote, and express an indisposition to resort to loans for the current expenses of Government.

The bill appropriating $3,500 annually for the instruction of indigent Deaf and Dumb persons of this State, passed the house without a dissenting voice. The treasurer is authorized by the bill to pay to the Pennsylvania Institute for Deaf and Dumb, not exceeding the rate of $160 for each person received and educated from this State. The selections are to be made from every county, that reports thro their Levy Courts objects for the State patronage. It requires from 3 to 4 years to complete an education.

The bill authorizing the construc- of a rail-road between Baltimore and Washington, has passed both houses, and become a law.

The bill for the incorporation of a company for constructing a rail road between Elkton & Wilmington, which was rejected in the House of Delegates, that body resolved to reconsider, and it is probable will now pass The apprehensions that it will interfere materially with the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, seems to have subsided. The length of the road will be about 28 miles, and in that distance it passes by merchant mills, that manufacture about 800 barrels of flour a day, besides many paper mills, iron works, woollen and other factories, &c.—quite a manufacturing region. Nothing is asked of the state but the mere act of incorporation —*Repub.*

☞Since composing the above, we learn verbally that the Legislature broke up last Saturday night, in a *riotous manner.*

Hydrophobia.—We learn from different sources that several parts of this county are infested with mad dogs. Two dogs, supposed to be mad, were shot in this town on Friday last. It is to be hoped people will make it a general rule to kill immediately every dog bitten by a mad one—This will be the most certain way to avoid serious occurrences.

Would it not be a good thing if some persons in every county of this State would obtain from Mr. John S. Skinner, Editor of the American Farmer, Baltimore, some of the seed of the plant which is said to be a certain cure for hydrophobia? This seed was sent to Mr. Skinner, for distribution, by Horatic Jones, the interpreter at Gennesee, who obtained it from the Indians.

Washington, March 11.

A slight shock of an Earthquake was felt in this City, on Sunday evening last, between 10 and 11 o'clock. It was perceived by some more sensibly than by others, according to their actual position or occupation at the moment. It was strong enough to make the furniture rattle and glasses jingle. For the last eight and forty hours, we have had a remarkable hazy atmosphere, something like our dark but delightful Indian Summer days. Whether this circumstance has, or has not, any connexion with the Earthquake, we leave for the determination of those who are more skilled in such matters than we pretend to be.

From the Georgetown Columbian.

A slight shock of an earthquake was sensibly felt in this town on Sunday evening last, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, and lasted but for a few seconds. The shock was so great as to produce the rattling of the windows, and to those lying in bed, it seemed to cause a sudden trembling and rocking under them.—The atmosphere was quite thick and dull, and but here and there a single star could be seen, presenting a red and very uncommon appearance. As for ourselves, we anticipated something of the kind, and it was but a few minutes after we had retired that we felt the shock.

Since writing the above, we learn that a lady in Washington City, was thrown from her bed by the violence of the shock.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

About five minutes past eleven o'clock Sunday night two shocks of an Earthquake were distinctly felt by several respectable persons in the vicinity of Baltimore. The tremulous motion of the earth seemed to come from the westward and pass towards the east, and occasioned a very considerable shaking of doors and other substances easily agitated; the surrounding atmosphere at the time was hazy.

From the Fredricksburg Arena, of the 11th instant.

About 11 o'clock, on Sunday night last, our citizens were alarmed by an earthquake. It consisted of two distinct shocks, occupying something less than half a minute; the first much more severe than the second The houses rocked so violently that persons who had retired for the night, and were asleep, sprang terrified from their beds and were with difficulty persuaded to return to them. It was accompanied with a loud rumbling noise, not unlike that produced by the rapid passage of many carriages over a pavement. We have not heard of any mischief being done, except to the nerves of some of our sovereigns.

Chateaubriand's Travels in America and Italy, are published in England They contain an account of the author's interview with Gen. Washington, and his parallel of the American Patriot with the French Emperor—a description of the American Savages, with some classical letters on modern Italy.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Friend Zieber,

Thy paper of the 4th instant informed me that the committee to whom was referred the memorial of sundry citizens of Harford county, in this state, relative to negro slavery, could not "refrain from expressing their confidence that the time is fast approaching when we shall be relieved from this grievous national calamity," —and thy last paper contains "an act to regulate the issuing of licenses," by which it appeareth that after the first day of the fifth month of the present year, it will be unlawful "for any person or persons, within this state, other than the grower, maker, or manufacturer of the specific articles which shall be therein exposed for sale," to sell or barter any kinds of merchandize Now, as some of my acquaintance are concerned, I should be glad to know whether negroes are merchantable property—If they are, those who sell them will be obliged to take out licenses. If they are not, I would humbly ask, why are they bartered and sold? And may it not be possible the committee on the Harford county memorial had this act in perspective and supposed it would be, in some way, wonderfully conducive to effectuating the abolition of slavery, when they so confidently calculated that the period for that consummation was near at hand? The license law, like several other laws of the present legislature, has some glaring—shameful defects. I will close this epistle by taking the liberty of naming one thing, friend Zieber, which, I think, will not be disputed, viz:—The instrument that lacerates a body is seldom honored, or resorted to, as the means to heal the wound. OBADIAH.

Feb. 12, 1828.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

The session of the Legislature of Virginia just closed, cost the State according to a statement in the Whig, more than *one hundred and ten thousand dollars*, or more than a fifth of the revenue of the whole State! The Legislature was in session precisely three calendar months and passed about 150 acts of chiefly a local and personal nature. This is indeed costly legislation, especially for such unimportant objects.

Quere.—Could not the *Legislative* expenses of Maryland be very considably reduced and thus save the Committee of Ways and Means the trouble of hunting up further objects of taxation, as indicated in their recent report to make up "a permanent deficiency."

Baltimore, March 13.

Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road.—From the avidity of the present Stockholders in this magnificent work to increase their subscriptions, it is now evident that every share will be taken by them. The books have been open but four days and upwards of 7500 shares have already been taken, and it is not probable, according to present appearances that a single share will be left at the closing of the books which will be on the 1st of April, agreeably to the notice of the Directors. We stated on Tuesday, that in case the stock should not all be taken at the end of ten days, the books would be open to the public at large. In this we were mistaken—the subscription being confined exclusively to the present stockholders.

Monument of Gov. CLINTON.—A meeting was held at Buffalo on the 28th ult. to concert measures for the erection of Two Monuments to the Memory of *De Witt Clinton*, to be located at the extremities of Erie Canal at Buffalo and Albany; and to appoint a committee who shall act in concert with a like one of the city of Albany, in furtherance of the proposed measure.

The Green Mountain Tells.—We lately published, from a Vermont paper, a story of two men who alternately shot an apple, each from the head of the other. A further account of this exploit has been published, which entirely exempts the parties from the charge of fool-hardiness — It appears that the lad who so bravely supported the apple, was safely immured beneath an inverted potash kettle, and that the apple, which rested on his head; was protruded through a small hole in the kettle's bottom.

A CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE.

A simple remedy has been discovered, which effectually cures Habitual Drunkards and Tiplers, and renders them totally averse to ardent spirits in any way whatever; it is certainly calculated to arrest the destroyer.— Numbers who have obtained lasting benefit from its effects, are willing to attest the truth of what is here adverted to. It is prepared and sold by George Harper, on the Witlow-Grove turnpike road, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. To ensure a cure the price is three dollars; and if it does not cure, the money will be returned.

GEORGE HARPER.

Also, for sale by

JOHN F. CLARK, *Druggist, sole Agent for Washington.*

We have on our table a slip of paper manufactured from straw, at the mill of Col. Magaw, near Meadville. The specimen before us, though without sizing, may be written upon without the ink spreading in the least; it is somewhat rough but improvement may be expected to be made upon it. Should the expectations of its ingenious inventor not be wholly realized, should it not be capable of being manufactured into so delicate a paper as that we at present possess, he may nevertheless expect to obtain an abundant compensation for his labor and his pains, by making large quantities of wrapping paper.—Col. Magaw, we understand, is about applying for a patent for this discovery.

Harriburg Argus.

ECONOMY.—Some idea may be formed of the economy practised in this great city [London] from the following fact which my companion relates as having just come to his knowledge. About four hundred broken down cart and coach horses are slaughtered every week, and boiled for the cats and dogs in London. There are four licensed horse-butchers, who kill each about fifty per week, which they purchase at an average price of twenty five shillings a head. The skins are sold to the leather dressers; the shoes to the iron-mongers; the hair to the upholsterers; the bones to the button-makers, and the flesh after being boiled in huge kettles, to the retailers of cat's meat, who sell it out by the pound to their customers, as regularly as the bakers supply the family with bread?—Thus every thing is turned to account by this economical people.

The Scots Times of Nov. 30th mentions that Mr. Owen's Orbiston Establishment is on the decline. Of 300 inmates which it formerly contained only about 50 remain, and these have discarded the co-operative system, and returned to the selfish habits pursued by the rest of the world.

Perpetual Motion.—A Vermont paper speaking upon late publications on perpetual motion, says, that "when a man shall contrive to raise himself by pulling at the waistband of his breeches, we shall have a perpetual motion."

Leigh Hunt, the poet, announces "Lord Byron and his Contemporaries." This work, from the pen of Hunt, is said to promise a greater stock of information concerning that wretched nobleman, than any other publication of the kind. His opportunities of knowing Byron were very extensive; and it seems that, like many other of Byron's friends who were intimate with him, he means to publish a book, and by retailing every little anecdote concerning his deceased friend, turn his friendship to some account—to make it serviceable to him, though he be dead! So much for the friendship of this world!

WHEAT CROPS.—The Centreville (Md.) Times, speaks of the appearance of wheat for the season as remarkably fine.

A daughter of Mr. Roos, near Roes cross roads, Queen Anne's county, aged about 3 years, was burnt to death by her clothes taking fire a few days since.

A long Petition.—The Montreal Petition against the present Administration of the Province has 78,000 signatures; and is supposed to measure 900 yards in length.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

A letter from Symrna, dated Dec. 13, says—"An express, who arrived yesterday from Scio, to the Pacha, states that, in a sortie made by the Turkish Garrison on Friday last, the Greeks lost 2500 men, in killed and wounded. The Tartar sat out immediately for Constantinople, after delivering his despatches to the Pacha."

"The British and French Ambassadors are at Vourla, accompanied by many families of their nations. The Russian Ambassador has gone to Odessa."

A letter from the Mediterranean, dated Nov. 27, says—"The Pacha (Tahir Bey) who commanded the Turkish Fleet at Navarin, arrived at Constantinople on the 20th inst. and, in full Divan, gave an account of the Battle. The Sultan was furious, and, as we are informed, had issued orders *to exterminate all the Franks in that capital;* but revoked them fortunately."

Letters from RIO DE JANEIRO, under date of 6th January, speak of the injuries which continue to be inflicted on the Brazillian coasting trade, by the Buenos Ayrean privateers.— Markets were dull, and the currency depreciating. There was no political news. The Emperor was endeavouring to obtain a loan of a million, and although some offers had been made at the rate of 75 millreas for 100 in stock, bearing an annual interest of six per cent, yet it was doubtful whether the loan would be taken even at that rate.

Extract of a letter to the National Advocate, dated

Havana, February 10.

The African Slave Trade is prosecuted with great vigor and profit from the port of Havana, as many as one hundred and twenty-five or thirty vessels were employed in this infamous trafic the last year. Several vessels are now fitting out for that trade in this port, in which many American residents have shares. It is curious to observe how soon one loses his sensibility on this subject, and engages in a slave adventure, with the same feeling with which he would buy a lottery ticket at home. Inhuman and piratical, in fact and in law, as the Slave Trade is, the manner in which it is now prosecuted, renders it doubly infamous and especially to be shunned by all honest men. An African expedition is now a deliberate plan to rob and forcibly take possession of the cargoes of any vessel it can meet with. They are consequently fitted out with a heavy armament, and it not unfrequently occurs that a slave ship returns to port in a few months with a full cargo of slaves, cochineal and specie without having seen the coasts of Africa at all.

Thus they pirate upon each other, as well as upon the merchant flags of all nations. And how long shall the nations of the earth submit to such robberies? How long is Africa to be yearly, monthly, and daily drained of her native sons by those who set the laws of God and of man at defiance.

London, Jan. 13

Change of the Russian Ministry.

Intelligence had been just received in the city, that there has been a complete change in the Ministry in Russia. [Evening Post.

Of the change in the Russian Cabinet no particulars are known, but it is said to have arisen out of differences on the question of war with Turkey.

In the course of Thursday a courier arrived to the French government from St. Petersburg, and according to common report at Paris, the alteration in the Russian cabinet was owing almost entirely to a schism of opinion among its members, on the propriety of commencing active hostilities against Turkey. The Emperor himself is said to be in favor of war.

London, Jan. 14.

Nothing is yet known respecting the intended Ministerial arrangements except that the Duke of Wellington has certainly no commission to form an Ultra Government. The Duke has left town for Strathfieldsay, with Don Miguel. He will probably see the king at Windsor on his way to his seat; but it is believed that nothing will be arranged until his Grace's return to Windsor. Lord Wellesley did not see the king when he went to Windsor on Thursday. [Times.

Very Late From Gibraltar.—The New York Gazette has received by Bogota, Captain Sheffield, Gibraltar papers to the 30th of January inclusive. The only item of political intelligence, not before published, is the following, copied from the Chronicle of the 22d:—

PORTUGAL.—The Princess Regent opened the Session for 1828 on the 2d January, pursuant to the 12th article of the Constitutional Charter, Her Royal Highness chiefly reminded the Chambers, that a great deal remained to be done before the Political fabrick could be considered as completely consolidated; expressed a hope, that they would forward this great work without loss of time, and with the zeal and prudence of which they have already given many a proof; noticed the appointment of the infant Don Miguel to the Regency, and observed, that his Royal Highness' perfect coincurrence in the king's designs, the coincidence of the latter with political views of the Great Powers, and the measures adopted by Government, had put an end to party-spirit, and reestablished peace and quiet in the interior of the kingdom; bore testimony to the sincerity with which a neighboring nation opposed the attempts which continue to be made by restless spirits to disturb that tranquility, and, in conclusion, spoke, in confident terms, of the speedy restoration of the credit of the Bank; and promised, that Government would omit no means in its power to maintain the friendly relations now happily subsisting between Portugal and the other Powers.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Thursday, March 6.

The resolution of the following tile was sent to the senate for concurrence, to wit:

A resolution for the suspension of proceedings on certain judgements obtained by the state against Charles Jones, late sheriff and collector of Somerset county, and his securities.

Mr. Dennis, having asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to be entitled, An act to regulate the inspection of staves in this state; it was on his motion Ordered, That a select committee of three members be appointed to prepare and report the same.

Mr. Teackle from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill, entitled, An act to pay the civil list, and other expenses of civil government.

Mr. Teackle from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill, entitled, An act to appoint a state wharfinger in the city of Baltimore, and to authorize the collection of wharfage in certain cases, in the said city.

The report of the committee on ways and means, which was directed by an order of the house, to furnish each member thereof with a list of the gross amount of the levy lists of the several counties of the state, and the city of Baltimore, specifying each general charge of expenditure distinctly, and that the committee of claims provided for the printing thereof, delivered by Mr. Teackle on the 19th ultimo, was taken up for consideration and read the second time. The said report was concurred in, and the resolution therein contained, with an alteration of its date, was assented to, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Donoho, the house proceeded to consider the bill, reported by him, entitled, An act to repeal part of an act of assembly therein mentioned; which was read the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Friday, March 7.

An act for the relief of Levin Tyler, guardian of Samuel C. Broughton, Patty Anne Broughton, and Rebecca Broughton, infant children of a certain Ann Broughton, late of Somerset county, deceased; endorsed "will pass, with the proposed amendment." which amended was read the first time, and assented to.

THE POWER OF RUSSIA.

Under this title a New York Journal remarks.—"The eye of Russia has long been fixed on conquest, and yet what has she gained? What has she gained since the time of Catherine?" The first of these questions need hardly be answered. The effort of Peter to bring his empire within the sphere of European politics, developed her resources and lay the staple foundations of future power, have not only procured him the epithet of "Great," but have been rewarded in an unexampled manner. No empire has made such durable acquisitions, so consolidated or more advantageous to its views. When Catherine the Second, says a writer, mounted the throne, only twenty-two millions of people paid her homage. At the end of her reign of thirty-three years, they amounted to nearly thirty-six millions, principally acquired by partitions or conquest. As to the acquisitions of Russia since the time of Catherine, a glance at the map in Sir Robert Wilson's sketch on this subject, will shew the extension of the frontier during the reign of Alexander, comprehending what our writer calls "a little of Sweden" (but which is in fact all Finland, with many islands in the Gulf of Bothnia.) A "part of Poland," that is one half,—a Polish monarchy under the Russian crown; Georgia and Shirvan on the frontier of Persia, extending over five degrees of latitude and Besserabia, on that of Turkey, with Moldavia and Wallachia in fact regulated by her policy. Changes perhaps more auspicious to aggrandizement, than mere territorial extensions were accomplished during the reign of Alexander. As to commerce the ground on which Odessa stands, did not in 1794, contain a house: in 1817, that city contained a thousand stone houses; and forty thousand people. Eight hundred ships sailed annually from the port, and the corn trade promises to supply the Mediterranean. Astrance has obtained equal advantages by a former treaty with Persia, which gave to Russia the exclusive navigation of the Caspian. Petersburg has been so embellished, at an expense of five millions of roubles annually, as to have become the most magnificent in the world,—a magnificence of which an immense commerce lends its aid. Siberia itself is become fertile, inhabited by voluntary settlers; and its capital, Tobolsk, and even Irkutsk, nearly four thousand miles from Moscow, have become the seats of comfort and even luxury.— The population at the lowest calculation, is forty-two millions, the military force of the country has kept pace with enlargement and improvement. The disposable force, which in 1799 was only fifty thousand, in 1807, eighty thousand, in 1813, after years of preparation only three hundred thousand, was in 1817 six hundred and forty-two thousand, and this after guarding her frontiers.

The greatest captain, and the most comprehensive politician of his age, who was *made* by his own genius, and only *conquered* by fate, did not look on Russia with such views of her power. He sought to erect Poland into consequence, that the frontier of Europe might be farther removed from her centre. That frontier is virtually throwing farther back by the events succeeding his fall, and both Berlin and Vienna are placed more within the grasp of this northern giant, as well as Stockholm and Constantinople. In a government like Russia, much depends on the personal character of the sovereign. Nicholas may be moderate, and his resources may sleep; but it can hardly be doubted that they exist and are increased, and are increasing and may be wielded to purposes in less quiet hands.

William Cobbett, has addressed a long egotistical letter to the king of England, offering himself in earnest as Prime Minister, in the place of lord Goderich. He tells his majesty that he is the only person in the British realm that is fit for the station, and that he can save the country. But hear him in his own words:

COBBETT'S OFFER TO BECOME PREMIER.

(*From the Register, 22d Dec.*)

The office of Prime Minister of England, which was formerly too high, too great, too brilliant, and precious a prize for ordinary men to look at, now goes a begging! Such a state of things never existed before; and this was not anticipated by any human being, except myself. Your Majesty having, as it is reported really offered the Prime Ministership to, and received a rejection from, Dudley Ryder, now the Earl, I believe it is, of Harrowby, must, I presume it, be in great distress to find a minister.— Now, I myself, am just as much Your Majesty's subject as Dudly: I am not very far from being as old as he; and there is no one man in Your Majesty's dominions, who will not unhesitatingly declare, that I am a thousand times as fit to be your Minister, as he is, and that I am, at this moment, more fit for the office than any other man in the kingdom. If Your Majesty were to put your people to the vote, you would find a majority of twenty to one for the affirmative of this proposition. I therefore, by these presents, offer myself to your Majesty as Prime Minister of your kingdom, and particularly as minister of the money matters.

I do this in perfect seriousness; I put the offer upon record, in order that I may refer to it; and that others may refer to it; I tell your Majesty, that it is my opinion that a dreadful convulsion will arise; that destruction to property, and that dangers and sufferings such as I do not care to describe will take place in this kingdom unless the measures be adopted which I have in store for the occasion; and which no man living, as I know of, can carry into execution as well as myself

As to any advantage, private advantage to myself, none can possibly arise: seeing that I would not be rich if I could, and seeing that every part of high and fashionable life is hateful to me.—Your Majesty has nothing to give me that I would thank you for; and you have no post to put me in that I would accept of, if I were not sincerely persuaded, that the acceptance of it would be for the great good of my country.

From the Brooklyn (L. I.) Star.

REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.

A few weeks since the remains of a rifle were found in the Flatbush woods, about three miles from the village, on a part of the old battle ground of 1779. The rifle had been a very fine one, and the brass work and silver plate and sight were perfect. The plate was made of a coin on which 1746 is to be seen. The letters I. C. I. are rudely cut on it. The wood was entirely gone, and the iron much corroded. It was found to be loaded with ball. The rifle is now in possession of William Bigelow, of this village.

Washington, Feb'y. 16, 1828.—One of the most amusing members of the H. of Representatives is Mr. Crockett of Tennessee. He showed me a day since his coat of arms upon a seal, and characteristic enough truly they were of the owner, being a rifle, a butcher's knife, and a tomahawk, surmounting his name. "I don't know why," says Mr. C. "I should be afraid to rise and address the House of Representatives, for I can whip any man in it."—and his appearance promises a fulfilment of his words. This is the gentleman who sometime since boasted that he could wade the Mississippi, carry a steamboat on his back, and whip his weight in wild cats. A very clever fellow too, but, like Sir Hildebrand Osbaldiston, an enthusiast in field sports. He had lately a wager pending upon his skill with the rifle at a hundred yards, and staked a thousand dollars against five hundred that he would surpass his opponent in 12 shots, he firing without a rest, and allowing the other side to use one. His antagonist prudently paid forfeit, and Tennessee was triumphant'—*Centinel.*

Internal Commerce of Connecticut.— In reply to some jeering remarks of a Rhode Island editor in regard to the commercial resources of Connecticut, the Middlesex Gazette speaks in the following vein of pleasantry:— "Our trade in nutmegs, is confined exclusive to those which are made of sassafras. White oak and elm have long since been proscribed. As to wooden clocks, we have given over the manufacture of them, and are only desirous of disposing of those which we have on hand—we can accommodate him at a *fair* price. Horn flints and bass wood cucumber seed are in steady demand; but our manufactories are so extensive that we can supply Rhode Island."

An Independent Colony.—The New Hampshire Post says—

"A young man came into our office the other day from the village called Indian Stream. To an inquiry where this place was situated, he answered, "*not any where.*" We believe it is situated near the source of the Connecticut river, on the west side, containing upwards of sixty inhabitants.— Those who emigrate to this place *take up*, as it is termed, 100 acres of land each, as their property. Not belonging to any Government, they are free from taxation, military duty &c.— They contemplate making an effort, at the next session of our Legislature, to be annexed to the state of N. Hampshire.

FORTUNE TELLING.

From the New York Courier.

Tillotson the conjurer was this morning placed at the bar of the Police Court and underwent a long examination. He stated that he came from Wilmington, Del., about six months ago, that he had been in the city only a short time, and that he gained his livelihood by curing the palsy and other complaints by giving his patients teas made from herbs.—It appeared however, that he occasionally dealt in a "wee bit o' magic" and that he was visited by ladies of the first respectability who went to him for the purpose of diving into "the depths of futurity." In thus working on the belief of the credulous, he has realized a pretty fair portion of the philosopher's stone, for those ladies who visited him if he communicated some pleasant intelligence, generally manifested their gratitude by the presentation of a ten dollar note. The names of these fair beings are known to us, and we refrain from publishing them from a feeling that we may in vain attempt to describe, and which we hope will always characterize us. But never were we so much astonished as when we found enrolled among the number of the credulous, those who had received the most liberal education, and whose intercourse with society should have taught them better than to visit the hovel of a negro imagining that *he* could "tell the event of things unacted," and anticipate *that* which is to come.

In this city there are about twenty of these fellows, who pretend to the art of divination, who daily sit enthroned at Chaldean sages; and who promulgate the favors of Fortune in the sand break in which her anathemas are sounded. These persons are supported principally by the ladies of our first families, and this being known to the lower orders of society, they are looked up to as super-human, and whatever they direct is generally accomplished. It is time that a stop should be put to this system; and the magistrates are determined to do so; for they informed Tillotson that he should go to prison, or find bail for his good behaviour. During his examination, he boasted of being the seventh son of the seventh son, and had learned how to doctor from the Indians and the Dutch. He denied ever having unfolded the hidden mysteries, though he admitted that his birth right entitled him to the honors of an oracle.

Should we be allowed an opinion upon such a theme, we should say that the Recorder is about as good a fortune teller as any wizard in the state.

Valuable Invention.—We have seen, at the store of Messrs. Tucker & Carter, the anchor recently invented by Thomas P. Plunkett, Esq. at the Sterling Works. This anchor requires no stock, and is secured by the chain-cable being fastened to three flukes, so dividing the strain as to give each fluke its proportion of the strain—and so support the back of the flukes in the ground, that it is hardly possible that any part of it can be broken or strained under any circumstances.— The weight of the anchor is 827 lbs., size of the chain, nine 16ths of an inch,—proof, 25 tons, by the hydraulic machine. It is well worthy the attention of nautical men, as it is undoubtedly an important improvement.

N. Y. Gazette.

There is a son of Mungo Park, waiting at Acra (on the Gold Coast,) for Eden by which he expects to receive some scientific instruments from Europe. This modern Telemachus is a midshipman belonging to the Sybille, and is on the point of setting out in quest of certain intelligence respecting his father's death. He has already gone a journey of about 90 miles into the interior, in order to feel his way; and he appears to like his further plan very much, having assurances of three hundred miles safe convoy. He goes habited like a black, with a cloth about his loins; oils his skin every day, and wears neither shoes nor stockings.—*Literary Gaz.*

Drifts of the Ocean.—A package somewhat larger than a candle box, enveloped in canvass and compactly nailed, drifted ashore on the beach near Willoughby's Point on Wednesday last. Upon being opened it was found to comprise two pieces of plank, about 16 inches long, on one of which was inscribed "U. S. shooner *Shark*, ashore on Cerberus Rock August, (day not remembered by our informant) 1827:" and on the other "U. S schooner *Shark*, off Cape Norman, Straits of Belle Isle, 25th Sept. 1827."

A Large black fish, of the Grampus species, dead drifted ashore about the same time and place, from which a barrel and a half of blubber was obtained.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

Masonry.—A convention has been held at Le Roy for the avowed object of revealing and publishing the higher degrees of Masonry, 19th inst. and adjourned on the 20th; to meet again at the same place on the 4th of July next. Leonard B. Rose, was chosen chairman. —*Ontario N. Y. Repository.*

IRVING'S LIFE OF COLUMBUS.

The life of Columbus by Washington Irving, is at length completed, and is said to be in the press both in England and in this country. G. & C. Carvill will publish it in this city early in March. The author has been employed for years on the work, with the most ample materials at hand, and the best opportunities for ascertaining the authenticity of every fact he has related. These advantages, together with the charm of the author's style and his power of happy arrangement, will no doubt make it one of the most interesting books of biography which have appeared in the present century. We could have wished no better fortune for the memoirs of the great discoverer of the new world than that they should be written by him whose works have diffused the fame of its literature in the old. [N. Y. Evening Post.

In the steam artillery which Mr. Perkins is constructing for the French government, he guarantees the ability to keep the steam up at any required temperature for any length of time, and its great economy. The piece of ordnance is to throw sixty balls of four pounds each, in a minute, with the correctness of the rifled musket, and to a proportionate distance.—A musket is also attached to the same generator for throwing a stream of lead from the bastion of a fort, and is made so far portable as to be capable of being moved from one bastion to another. This musket is to throw from one hundred to one thousand bullets per minute, as occasion may require, and that for any length of time.

Improved Printing Press.—An English pargraph in the Philadelphia papers, expresses great curiosity to learn the particulars of a new Printing Press invented in Paris, which can strike off 2,000 sheets in an hour. This is not so great a novelty with us. By the Napier machine, in use in this city, moved by a man, and supplied with paper by two boys, the ordinary rate of printing is 30 sheets per minute, wanting but little exertion to make 2,000 an hour. Another machine, that works two forms, a Boston invention, is tended by girls, and moved by steam or horse power. Another of New York origin, is in preparation, and we have no doubt will print both sides of a sheet at a time, feeding itself with paper and throwing it off, as rapidly as the sheets can pass the rollers.—Indeed we shall soon have printing machines as practicable as carding machines, requiring only a superintendent to watch for accidents, and the laborious work of a pressman will be in a great measure dispensed with.—*New York Statesman.*

Westchester, Pa. Feb. 26

The Bullock fed by *Hadly Baldwin, Jr.* of West Bradford, and purchased by Messrs. *Osborne & Matlack*, of this borough; was slaughtered on the 19th inst. and weighed on the morning of the 21st. The weight was as follows:—

The fore quarters,	1055 lbs.
Hind quarters,	797½
Total weight of Beef,	1852½
Rough fat,	286
Hide,	150

Making the entire wt. 2288½ lbs.

The beef neatly dressed, was exhibited on the shambles about sunrise on the morning of the 21st and by one o'clock of the same day, the whole, with the exception of some half a dozen refuse pieces, was sold at from 20 to 25 cents per pound. This is a specimen of the manner in which the enterprize of our farmers and graziers is reciprocated by the public spirited citizens of West Chester and its vicinity.

Mr. John Grigg, Bookseller of Philadelphia, has just published, in quarto, *A New General Atlas*, exhibiting the five great divisions of the Globe, with their subdivisions, all drawn and engraved particularly to illustrate Malte Brun's Universal Geography.— This atlas is one of the neatest, cheapest and most convenient which we have seen. It seems to have been prepared scientifically with due care; it is remarkably minute and distinct for the scale; well colored and bound; and altogether a good specimen of the great advancement which has been made among us in the execution of such works.—*Phil. N. & L. Gazette.*

The Legislature of North Carolina, at their late session, granted a charter to a company by the name of the "North Carolina Gold Mining Company," and an application has been made to our Legislature, for the grant of a charter by the same name, and for the same objects with a capital of $500,000.

Contents of the American Farmer, dated March 7th.

On the Effects of the Protecting System upon the Agricultural Interests, by Samuel Wyllys Pomeroy— Readings on the seventh volume of the American Farmer, On Lime as a Manure, and on Ploughing—Short Horned Cattle for sale—The Season —N. Herbemont on American Grapes and Wine—Product of Seeds—Memorial of the Maryland Commissioners on the Susquehanna Rail-road to the Legislature of Pennsylvania—On early Education of Children, Religious Habits—Pedigrees and Performances on the Turf of celebrated Blood Horses, Fag of Truce, and Virginian—Editorial. On the Economy and great Advantages of employing Mules; Letter from La Grange— Quinc'r Seed—Foreign News—Commercial Record Advertisement—Prices Current

HYMENEAL.

Oh you that keep the charge of love
Keep him in rosy bondage bound,
As in the fields of bliss above
He sits, with flow'rets fetter'd round:
Loose not a tie that round him clings,
Nor ever let him use his wings.

MARRIED, at Quantico, on Wednesday the 12th instant, Mr. THOMAS MITCHELL to Miss CLRINDA GALE, only daughter of Mr. Henry Gale.

On Thursday the 13th instant, by the Rev. W. Quinn, Mr. HENRY FISHER to Miss NANCY BREWINGTON, all of this county.

On Sunday the 16th by the Rev. Daniel Davis, Mr. LEVIN WILSON to Miss ANN MEZICK, all of this county.

At Black Lake, L. I. Mr. James Anderson, to Miss Anne Bread.

While toasts their lovely graces spread,
And fops around them flutter,
I'll be content with *Anne Bread*,
And won't have any but-her.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 14.

FLOUR, best family,		$6a6 25
Susquehanna,		4 62
WHEAT, best white, p. bu.		85a95
red	do	80a85
CORN,		32a33
RYE,		48a50
OATS,		21a23
WHITE BEANS,		80a100
PEAS,		45a50
CLOVER SEED,		4 75a5 00
FLAXSEED,		75a80
FEATHERS,	do	26a28

SHERIFF's SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Goddard against Elijah Culver, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—A part of a tract of land called Morris's Lot, containing 120 acres, more or less, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 8th April next, at the Court House door, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. I shall proceed to sell the life estate of said Culver, in and to the above mentioned land, to the highest and best bidder for ready cash.

ROBERT STEWART.

March 18 Late Shff. S. C.

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

March 11, 1828.

[SEAL] ON application of Stephen Taylor, adm'tor. of Aaron Foxwell, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess Anne.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Aaron Foxwell— late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 30th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of March, 1828.

STEPHEN TAYLOR, Adm'r of A. Foxwell, dec'd.

March 18, 1828. k

NOTICE.

The Creditors of JOSIAH W. HEATH, late of Somerset County, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof properly authenticated, with the Clerk of said County Court, on or before the first Saturday after the third Monday of May Term next.

BURTON CANNON,

Feb. 26. gk *Trustee.*

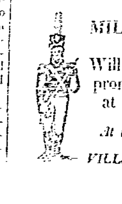
JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, a number of

Methodist Hymn Books,

Wesley's Sermons, in 2 volumes.

Also, *Scriptural Catechisms*, intended for the use of the Methodist Societies March 11. a



MILITARY NOTICES.

Will be neatly and promptly printed, at a low price,

At the Office of the VILLAGE HERALD

THE PARTERRE.

VARIETY instils into the mind a relish for the useful and the sweet.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Mr. Editor,

Should you see proper to publish the following piece of poetry, you are at liberty to do so. Whether it is fact or fiction I need not tell—Doubtless some will say, 'tis the invention of a *bachelor*. One object of your paper is, to give a variety—so this piece will help to make up the olio, and will surely amuse some of your readers.

ALUMNUS.

Snowhill, March 12, 1828.

THE BEST OF WIVES.

A man had once a vicious wife,
(A most uncommon thing in life)—
His days & nights were spent in strife,
Unceasing.

Her tongue went glibly all day long,
Sweet contradiction still her song,
And all the poor man did was wrong,
And ill done.

A truce without doors or within,
From speeches long as statesmen spin,
Or rest from her eternal din,
He found not.

He every soothing art display'd;
Tried of what stuff her skin was made:
Failing in all, to heaven he pray d
To take her.

Once walking by the river's side,
In mournful terms, 'My dear,' he cried,
'No more let feuds our peace divide—
I'll end them.

Weary of life and quite resign'd,
To drown I have made up my mind,
So tie my hands as fast behind
As can be;

'Or nature may assert her reign—
My arms assist—my will restrain,
And swimming, I once more regain
My troubles.'

With eager haste, the dame complies,
While joy stands glistening in her eyes;
Already in her thoughts he dies
Before her.

'Yet when I view the rolling tide,
Nature revolts,' he said, 'beside,
I would not be a suicide,
And die thus.

It would be better far, I think,
While close I stand upon the brink,
You push me in—nay, never shrink,
But do it.'

To give the blow the more effect,
Some twenty yards she ran direct,
And did what she could least expect
She should do.

He slips aside himself to save,
So souse she dashes in the wave,
And gave (what ne'er before she gave)
Much pleasure!

'Dear husband, help! I sink!' she cried;
'Thou BEST OF WIVES!' the man replied
'I would—but you my hands have tied:
God help you!'

THE PLAY AT VENICE, OR RETORT COURTEOUS.

Some years since, a German prince, making a tour of Europe, stopped at Venice a short period. It was the close of summer; the Adriatic was calm, the nights were lovely, the Venetian women in the full enjoyment of those delicious spirits that in their climate rise and fall with the coming and the departure of this finest season of the year. Every day was given by the illustrious stranger to researches among the records and antiquities of this singular city, and every night to the parties on the Brenta or the sea. As the morning was nigh, it was the custom to return from the water to sup at some of the palaces of the nobility. In the commencement of his intercourse, all national distinctions were carefully suppressed, but as his intimacy increased he was forced to see the lurking vanity of the Italian breaking out. One of its most frequent exhibitions was in the dramas that wound up those stately festivities.—The wit was constantly sharpened by some contrast of the Italian and German, some slight aspersions on Teutonic rudeness, some remark on the history of a people, untouched by the elegance of southern manners. The sarcasm was conveyed with Italian grace, and the offence softened by its humor. It was obvious that the only retaliation must be humorous.—At length the prince, on the point of taking leave, invited his entertainers to take a farewell supper.—On this occasion he drew the conversation to the infinite superiority of the Italian, and above all the Venetians; acknowledged the darkness in which Germany had been destined to remain so long, and looked forward with infinite sorrow to the comparative opinion of posterity upon a country to which so little of its gratitude must be due.—"But my lords," said he, rising, "we are an emulous people, and an example like yours cannot be lost even upon a German. I have been charmed with your dramas, and have contrived a little arrangement to give one of our country, if you will condescend to follow me to the great hall." The company rose and followed him thro' the splendid suite of a Venetian villa, to the hall, which was fitted up as a German barn. The aspect of the theatre produced first, surprize, and next an universal smile. It had no resemblance to the gilded and sculptured interior of their own sumptuous little theatres. However, it was only so much the more Teutonic. The curtain drew up. The surprize rose into loud laughter, even among the Venetians, who have seldom been betrayed into any thing beyond a smile for generations together. The stage was a temporary erection, rude and uneven. The scene represented a wretched and irregular street, scarcely lighted by a few twinkling lamps, and looking the fit haunt of robbery and assassination. On a narrow view, some of the noble spectators began to think it had a kind of resemblance to an Italian street, and a few actually discovered in it one of the leading streets of their own famous city. But the play was founded on a German story, and they were under a German roof. The street was, notwithstanding its ill-omened similitude, of course, German. The street was solitary. At length, a traveller, a German, with pistols in a belt round his waist, and apparently exhausted by his journey, came heavily pacing along. He knocked at several of the doors, but could obtain no admission. He then wrapped himself up in his cloak, sat down on the fragment of a monument and soliloquized.—"Well here have I come, and this is my reception; all palaces, no inns; all nobles, and not a man to tell me where I can lie down in comfort or in safety. Well, it cannot be helped. A German does not much care; campaigning has hardened effeminacy among us.—Hunger and thirst, heat and cold, dangers of war and the roads, are not very formidable after what we have had to work through from father to son. Loneliness, however, is not so well, unless a man can labor or read. Read!—that's true—come out Zimmerman." He drew a volume from his pocket, moved nearer to a decaying lamp, and soon seemed to be absorbed. He had till now been the only object. Another soon shared the eyes of the spectators. A long, light figure came with a kind of visionary movement from behind the monument, surveyed the traveller with keen curiosity, listened with apparent astonishment to his words, and in another moment, had fixed itself gazing over his shoulder on the volume. The eyes of this singular being wandered rapidly over the page, and when it was turned they were lifted up to heaven with the strongest expression of wonder. The German was weary, his head soon dropped over his study, and he closed the book.—"What," said he, rising and stretching his limbs, "is there no one stirring in this comfortless place? Is it not near day?" He took out his repeater, and touched the pendant; it struck four. His mysterious attendant had watched him narrowly; the repeater was traversed over with an eager gaze; but when it struck, delight was mingled with the wonder that had till then filled his pale intelligent countenance.—"Four o'clock," said the German. "In my country, half the world would be thinking of going to the days work by this time. In another hour it will be sunrise. Well then, I will do you a service ye nation of sleepers, and make you open your eyes." He drew out one of his pistols, and fired it. The attendant form, still hovering behind him, had looked curiously upon the pistol, but on its going off, started back in terror, and with a loud cry, that made the traveller turn—"Who are you?" was his greeting to this strange intruder.—"I will not hurt you," was the answer. "Who cares about that? was the German's retort and he pulled out the other pistol.—"My friend," said the figure, "even that weapon of thunder and lightning cannot reach me now. But if you would know who I am, let me entreat you to satisfy my curiosity a moment. You seem to be a man of extraordinary powers." "Well then," said the German in a gentler tone, "if you come as a friend, I shall be glad to give you information; it is the custom in our country to deny nothing to those who will love or learn." The former sighed deeply, and murmured, and yet you are a Teuton! But you were just reading a little case of strange and yet most interesting figures; was it manuscript?" "No it was a printed book!"

"Printed, what is printing? I never heard but of writing."

"It is an art by which one man can give to the world in one day as much as three hundred could by writing, and in a character of superior clearness, correctness, and beauty; one by which books are made universal and literature eternal."

"Admirable, glorious art!" said the inquirer; "who was its illustrious inventor?"

"A GERMAN!"

"But another question. I saw you look at a most curious instrument traced with figures; it sparkled with diamonds; but its greater wonder was its sound. It gave the hour with miraculous exactness, and the strokes were followed by tones superior to the sweetest music of my day."

"That was a repeater!"

"How! when I had the luxuries of the earth at my command, I had nothing to tell the hour better than the clepsydra and the sun-dial. But this must be incomparably superior from its exactness. It must be an admirable guide even to higher knowledge. All depends upon the exactness of time. It may assist navigation and astronomy. What an invention!—Whose was it? he must be more than man!"

"He was a GERMAN!"

"What still a barbarian! I remember his nation, I once saw an auxiliary legion of them marching towards Rome. They were a brave and blue-eyed troop. The whole city poured out to see those northern warriors, but we looked upon them only as gallant savages. I have one more question, the most interesting of all. I saw you raise your hand with a small truncheon in it; in a moment something rushed out, that seemed a portion of the fire of the clouds. Were they thunder and lightning that I saw? Did they come by your command? Was that truncheon a talisman, and are you a mighty magician? 'Was it a spectre commanding the elements? Are you a god?"

The strange inquirer had drawn back gradually as feeling rose. Curiosity was now solemn wonder; he stood gazing upwards in an attitude that mingled awe with devotion. The German felt the sensation of a superior presence growing on himself as he looked on the fixed countenance of this mysterious being. It was in that misty blending of light and darkness which the moon leaves as it sinks just before morn. There was a single hue of pale gray in the east that touched its visage with a chill light, the moon resting broadly on the horizon was setting behind: the figure seemed as if it was standing in the orb. Its arms were lifted towards heaven, and the light came through its drapery with the mild splendour of a vision. But the German, habituated to the vicissitudes of "perils by flood and field," shook off his brief alarm, and proceeded calmly to explain the source of his miracle. He gave a slight detail of the machinery of the pistol, and alluded to the history of gun powder. "It must be a mighty instrument in the hands of man for either good or ill." said the form. "How much it must change the nature of war! how much it must influence the fates of nations! By whom was this wonderous secret revealed to the people of the earth?"

"A GERMAN!"

The form seemed suddenly to enlarge; its feebleness of voice was gone, its attitude was irresistibly noble. Before it had uttered a word, it looked as made to persuade and command. Its outer robe had been flung away; it now stood with an antique dress of brilliant white, gathered in many folds, and edged with a deep border of purple; a slight wreath of laurel, dazzlingly green was on its brow. It looked like the GENIUS OF ELOQUENCE.—"Stranger," it said, pointing to the Appenines, which were then beginning to be marked by the twilight, "eighteen hundred years have passed away since I was the glory of all beyond those mountains. Eighteen hundred years have passed into the great flood of eternity since I entered Rome in triumph, and was honored as the leading mind of the great intellectual empire of the world. But I knew nothing of these things which you have explained to me. I was a child to you; we were all children to the discoverers of these glorious potences. But has Italy not been still the mistress of mind? She was then first of the first; has she not kept her superiority? Show me her noble inventions. I must soon sink from the earth—let me learn still to love my country."

The listener started back: "who are you?" "I am a spirit. I was Cicero. Show me by the love of a patron, what Italy now sends out to enlighten mankind."

The German looked embarrassed; but in a moment after, he heard the sound of a pipe and tabor. He pointed in silence to the narrow street from which the interruption came. A ragged figure tottered out with a barrel-organ at his back, a frame of puppets in his hand, a hurdy gurdy round his neck, and a string of dancing dogs in his train. Cicero uttered but one sigh, "Is this Italy?" The German bowed his head. The showman began his cry—"Raree-show, fine raree show against de wall. Fine madame Catarian dance upon the ground! who come for see the gallantee show." The organ struck up, the dogs danced, the Italian capered round them. Cicero raised his broad gaze to Heaven:—"Are these the men of my country—these the orators, the poets the patriots of mankind? What scorn and curse of Providence can have fallen upon them!" As he gazed, tears suddenly suffused his eyes: the first sunbeam struck across the spot where he stood, a purple mist rose round him, and he was gone! * * *

The Venetians with one accord, started from their seats, and rushed out of the hall. The prince and his suite had previously arranged every thing for leaving the city, and they were beyond the Venetian territory by sunrise. Another night at Venice, and they would have been on their way to the other world.

From the American Farmer.

OF MULES.

Occasion has been taken heretofore to urge the economy and great advantages of employing *mules*, to a greater extent and in a greater variety of agricultural operations than has been hitherto done. It is well known that in Spain and Portugal, and in their colonial settlements, the mule continues to be used not only as a beast of burden and drudgery, but for the saddle and for light draft, in the coaches of the grandees and the royal families.

A singular evidence of the estimation in which they have long been held in a country which boasts its splendid Andalusian horses, may be found in the following *cedula,* by Ferdinand of Spain, granting to *Christopher Columbus,* the extraordinary privilege of riding a mule, in consideration of sickness and bodily infirmity.

"By the king. Whereas I am informed that you, the admiral Don Christopher Columbus, are indisposed in body, by reason of certain infirmities, which you have had and now have, and that you cannot ride on horse back without great prejudice to your health; therefore in consideration of the foregoing, and of your age, by these presents I give you permission to ride a mule with saddle and bridle, in whatsoever parts of these kingdoms and seignories you choose or deem meet, notwithstanding the decree making disposition therein. And I command the justices in whatsoever parts of the said kingdoms and seignories, not to make or consent to making any impediment respecting the same, under penalty of 10,000 maravedies for the chamber, against whoever does the contrary. Dated at Toro, February 23d, 1505."

But our purpose is to introduce the following extract, to shew that mules are now beginning to be brought into actual use in the mail stage of our own country.

Portsmouth, Ohio, Nov. 21, 1827

Mr. Skinner.

Sir,—A friend of mine having it in contemplation to engage in the business of raising mules, wishes me to obtain for him the best information, as to the probable profits that would arise from such an undertaking; and also as the kind of jacks most suitable to raise from, the price at which one of the best could be purchased, where to be obtained, &c. Knowing you to feel a deep interest for the agricultural prosperity of our county, and that your information is general on every subject connected with it, I have taken the liberty to address you, for the purpose of obtaining the necessary information and advice. Owing to the low price of every kind of produce raised in this section of country, the farmer is compelled to resort to some other mode of agriculture, or become ruined. The raising of corn at 12½ cents per bushel, will not do; to engage in raising wool, is thought to be dangerous; that of pork has been already found ruinous, and this country, and those adjoining, are not altogether suitable for cattle. Several farmers of my acquaintance have proposed raising horses, but I have given it as my opinion, that mules would yield the most profit. Many of the farmers, however, have taken up the whimsical notion, that mares will never more breed colts after having foaled a mule,* and indeed, they know little of the value of mules, or the price they will command in market. The gentleman, Mr. John H. Thornton, for whose benefit, particularly, I seek information at this time, has had some trial of them. He has a pair at this time, the finest that I ever have seen bred from the common jacks. He runs them regularly in the stage from this place to Chillicothe, (about forty five miles,) three times a week, over the worst of roads, and he thinks they are able to perform *more than the service, (at that kind of business,) of two pair of horses.*

Yours respectfully,

J. A. BINGHAM.

*A gross error.

Lord Norbury.—This every ready-witted nobleman was applied to the other day by the collector of one of the local taxes for the amount of tax.—His lordship said he had already paid it, and on looking to his file, discovered a receipt signed by the same collector who then applied for it. The tax-man confounded, apologized in the best manner he could, stating his regret that he did not recollect it. "I dare say," said my lord, "you are very sorry you did not *re*-collect it."—[Dublin Morn. Post.

Curious Clock.—In the long room of the public library at Geneva, is a clock in the form of a temple, on the doom of which stands the figure of a bird "whose lofty and shrill sounding throat awakes the god of day." The mechanism being wound up, chanticleer flaps his wings and crows lustily, whereupon twelve figures, representing the apostles, dance to the music of chimes, round a peristile. Still lower down the mimic structure, is a balcony, in which the virgin Mary sits enthroned; to her out of a door on the right, comes a winged figure, representing the angel of the annunciation. Presently after, from another door on the left hand side, a skeleton, as the image of Death, advances and falls prostrate at the feet of the virgin. At that moment a personage in the centre of the dome, behind "Our Ladye," opens a third door, and strikes upon a bell the time of the day. On this whimsical piece of horology the date of 1650 is inscribed.

LITERARY ANECDOTE.

A curious literary anecdote has reached us, of the times of Henry VIII. Tonstall, Bishop of London, whose extreme moderation, of which he was accused at the time, preferred burning books to burning authors, which was then getting into practice, to testify his abhorrence of Tindal's principles, who had printed a translation of the New Testament, a sealed book for the multitude, thought of purchasing all the copies of Tindal's translation, and annihilating them in one common flame. This occurred to him when passing through Antwerp, in 1529, then a place of residence for the Tindalists. He employed an English merchant there for this business, who happened to be a secret follower of Tindal, and acquainted him with the Bishop's intention.—Tindal was extremely glad to hear of the project, for he was desirous of printing a more correct edition of his version, but the first impression still hung on his hands, and he was too poor to make a new one. He furnished the English merchant with all his unsold copies, which the Bishop as eagerly bought, and had them all publicly burned in Cheapside; which the people not only declared was "a burning of the Word of GOD," but it so influenced the desire of reading that volume, that the second edition was sought after at any price, and when one of the Tindalists, who was sent here to sell them, was promised by the lord Chancellor, in a private examination, that he should not suffer if he would reveal who encouraged and supported his party at Antwerp, the Tindalist immediately accepted the offer, and assured the lord Chancellor that the greatest encouragement they had was from Tonstall, Bishop of London, who had bought up half the first impression, and enabled them to produce a second!

Substitute for Hemp and flax.—The Hibiscus Roseus Thore, A plant which grows abundantly in the marshes of Italy, and reaches the height of 7 and 12 feet, is applicable to all the uses of Hemp and flax. A specimen of the cord and paper made from it, accompanied by a quantity of the seed, has been sent by Signor Barbieri, Curator of the Botanic Garden of Mantua, to the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture. As the plant requires neither annual sowing, nor the same attention nor manuring as hemp or flax, it may claim some exclusive advantages over them. There are several species of the *Hibiscus* in this country.—The *Roseus* is not among them; but it is, it appears, a variety of the *Hepalustris*, which grows abundantly in the lower parts of New Jersey, whose farmers have found it a good substitute for hemp, for cords, plough lines, &c. The *Hibiscus* was used by the ancients as a rod, and to make baskets.—*Balt. American.*

Cultivation of Sugar.—Sugar, it is thought, may be every where cultivated south of latitude 33 deg. The business is healthy, the labor less than in the cotton crop, and the cane as easily cultivated as corn after it is planted. Like corn, the crop is finished early in June, and there is little to do during the heat of summer, or till October or November, when they cut, grind and boil the cane. This last takes four weeks or more, and is looked on rather as a frolic than a labor. It is said to be a very erroneous opinion that it takes much capital or many hands to make sugar. The cane is a hardier plant, too, than corn or cotton, and is not injured by spring frosts, as it does not begin to joint till May. These are the opinions expressed in a letter in the Mobile Register, as we find them collected in the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal.

FROM ZION'S HERALD.

THE CHOICE.

'Choose you this day whom you will serve.'

There is a cup of endless joy,
Unmix'd with care or sin's alloy—
Who tastes it ne'er shall thirst again.
Nor sorrow feel, nor care nor pain.—
This cup of joy is drank in heaven,
By all whose sins have been forgiven.

There is a cup of endless wo,
Who tastes it never more shall know
One hour of hope or peace again;
But weep and wail in endless pain.—
This cup of wo—O, mark me well—
This cup of wo is drank in hell.

Come, then, and make your choice today,
For 'tis destruction to delay:
In view of all the joys of heaven
Say, will you have your sins forgiven?
In view of sin and endless wo,
"Say will you come to Christ or no?"

S. D.

Error is never so fatal as when 'tis clothed in the garb of consistency.

Mar 25

#52

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. II. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD. TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1828. NO. 1.

A LETTER,

By the Honorable WILLIAM B. GILES,

Governor of the State of Virginia.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In regard to Mr. ADAMS—

1st. I believe Mr. Adams not to be a republican, either in principle or practice. I believe he is not attached to the written Constitution of his country; but prefers a government founded upon the unlimited will of the governors. I believe that he claims and exercises powers for the General Government, derived from sources paramount the Constitution; and that, even in his interpretation of the Constitution itself, he renders all its restraining provisions inoperative and unavailing. These restraining provisions, I believe, afford the only security to the American people against the usurpations of General Government. Mr. Adams having placed himself above those Constitutional restraints, I consider him a civil usurper, and that "in present party politics," these doctrines are "so frightful on the part of the administration," as to justify a change under any circumstances. The gain may consist in the preservation of our present written Constitution, instead of the substitution of a government of unlimited powers. Is it possible that there could be a greater gain? Is not this consideration of itself of sufficient magnitude to outweigh all countervailing considerations? Acting under these convictions, I presume that a majority of the "Anti-Jackson Convention," and the chairman amongst them, would prefer a change, even in favor of General Jackson, provided they all believed of him as I do—that he would cause the government to be administered, as far as he could, upon a fair, candid, and correct interpretation of the written Constitution. I cannot concur in the wisdom recommended by "the Anti-Jackson Convention," of taking sanctuary in the arms of a cool, deliberate, systematic civil usurper, as a protection against the fears of a Military Chieftain—when, too, this terrific Military Chieftain turns out, upon examination, to be an ideal vision—a miserable, delusive ignis fatuus—the unsubstantial spectre of frightened imaginations—an unreal ghost, raw-headed-and-bloody-bones, conjured up by the friends of unlimited government, to frighten timid and unthinking republicans.

2d. I believe Mr. Adams does not possess the necessary practical talents for administering any government whatever; and Gen. Jackson's talents for that object are incomparably greater than Mr. Adams'—whilst I am willing to admit that Mr. Adams may be more than Gen. Jackson the poet *born*, and more the scholar *made*. I believe Mr. Adams not to be a wise man; that he possesses very few of the attributes of wisdom. I must stick to my definition of terms. I believe Mr. Adams is not wise in conduct—not wise in actions. I believe he is not blessed with the happy talent of choosing the best measures, nor the best means of carrying his chosen measures into effect.

To be in the fashion with "the Anti-Jackson Convention," I must coin a word to convey my ideas of Mr. Adams in this respect,—I believe Mr. Adams to be an anti-wise man. The whole history of his political life will prove the correctness of these convictions; but I will specify a few cases in demonstration. His letters to the committee before quoted, grounded, I think, upon fallacious misrepresentations, extending even to a point of incredibility.—His various essays in various papers, but particularly in his first message to Congress, to derive powers to the general government from sources paramount the constitution, or from his own peculiarly eccentric interpretation of the constitution—His conduct in the whole of his intercourse with Great Britain, by which we have not only lost the West India trade, but diminished the rest of our British trade, and hazarded the whole—a trade amounting to more than one half of our Foreign trade, and thus introducing a state of impoverishment in the U. States, unknown heretofore. I think Mr. Adams has been particularly anti-wise in all his most important diplomatic negotiations; particularly so in his treaties of limits, both with Spain and G. Britain. In the one, he lost the Texas; in the other, he has reduced us to the disgraceful arbitrament of a foreign power for a territory on our North-Eastern boundary, equal, perhaps greater, in extent, than the whole State of New-Hampshire. I conceive Mr. Adams particularly anti-wise, in his claims to Executive powers, especially in relation to his competency to originate foreign missions without the consent of the Senate; particularly so, when that question was settled in his own person [illegible] such right, about the close of Mr. Jefferson's administration. Virtual imaguing, at this time, the policy of his Panama Mission, and one of the reasons he assigned for it, the most anti-wise that could have entered into the imagination of man—to liberalize the South American Catholic, on the score of religion. This most eccentric notion has perhaps tended more than any thing else, to deprive us of the favor of the South American Republics. This catalogue of anti-wise measures must suffice, although it is but just begun.

3d. I have no confidence in Mr. Adams' political integrity or candor. I believe him to be neither an honest, nor incorruptible politician. Although many instances might be given of this great and inexcusable defect in Mr. Adams' political character, I will here only mention two: the first shall be taken from his reply to the committee appointed to inform him of his election to the Presidency. According to my invariable habit in stating facts, when practicable, in the words of the writer, I give them here in Mr. Adams' own words:

Extract from Mr. Adams' reply to the committee appointed to inform him of his election:

"It has been my fortune to be placed by the division of sentiment prevailing among our countrymen, on this occasion, in competition friendly and honorable with three of my fellow-citizens, all justly enjoying, in eminent *degrees* the public favor, and of whose worth, talents and services, no one entertains a higher and more respectful sense than myself. The names of two of them were, in the fulfilment of the provisions of the constitution, presented to the selection of the House, in concurrence with my own; names closely associated with the glory of the nation; and one of them farther recommended by a larger minority of the primary electoral suffrages than mine.

"In this state of things, could my refusal to accept the trust thus delegated to me, give an immediate opportunity to the people to form and to express, with a nearer approach to unanimity, the object of their preference, *I should not hesitate to decline the acceptance of this eminent charge, and to submit the decision of this momentous question again to their determination.*— But the Constitution itself has not so disposed of the contingency, which would arise in the event of my refusal; I shall, therefore, repair to the post assigned me by the call of my country, signified through her constitutional organs," &c.

Here, Mr. Adams positively and unequivocally asserts, in substance, that in consequence of all his predecessors in the high station to which the selection of the House had called him, having had a majority of the votes of the primary electoral suffrages, that it had fallen to his lot to have a minority of votes; and still worse, one of his competitors for the office having had a greater minority than himself—*he should not hesitate to decline the acceptance of the eminent charge, & to submit the decision of this momentous question again to the determination of the people, provided his refusal to accept the trust delegated to him, would give an immediate opportunity to the people to form, and to express, with a nearer approach to unanimity, the object of their preference.* I put it to the Anti-Jackson Convention in candor and in honor to say, is not this solemn declaration, taking into consideration, the circumstances under which it was made, not absolutely incredible? Whether [illegible] believe it? If they do not believe it, can any one of those high-minded honorable gentlemen, reconcile it to himself, to vote for any human being for President, who is capable of making a cool, deliberate misrepresentation of his views to the whole American people upon the most solemn occasion? Suppose all the American people were called upon to give their votes for the next President upon the consideration of this question alone: [illegible] conscientiously believe the solemn declaration, made to you by Mr. Adams? to wit: That he was desirous of submitting his election again to the people? How many votes could he get in the United States? Let [illegible] answer this question for himself. It is not possible to conceive, [illegible] could be brought to vote for one for their President, under the conviction that such one had deliberately misrepresented his own [illegible] through a most solemn occasion? I, for one, must beg to be in[illegible] this occasion—and, for one, will not vote for Mr. Adams. [illegible] what circumstances, too, was this solemn declaration made? At a [illegible] when Mr. Adams was making overtures, as is asserted, to the Federalists, for their votes, to make him President. I say nothing about his understanding with Mr. Clay, notwithstanding Mr. Clay's contradicted declaration, that he knew Mr. Adams' opinions upon the Pennsylvania policy, in time to make it a reason with him for voting for Mr. Adams. That point will be undisturbed here, because it is disputed;—whilst Mr. Adams' overture to the Federalists, through Mr. Webster, stands yet uncontradicted by Mr. Webster as far as I know. I therefore take that fact for granted, and it is impossible to conceive, that at the same moment Mr. Adams was stooping to intrigue with the Federalists for the Presidential office, (per fas aut nefas,) he would not hesitate to call for another election from the people, especially when there was every reason to believe, in that case, he would not be elected. Now, let us see the relations in which Mr. Adams stood to this same Federal party, at the moment of making this overture. It is known, and universally admitted, that, during the session of Congress of 1807, 1808, Mr. Adams, most unexpectedly, but avowedly, made a complete political somerset from the Federal to the Republican party. At that time, the canvass for the Presidential election was actually cast; and no Federal candidate was offered. The contest was settled down between Mr. Madison and Governor Clinton. Mr. Adams therefore found himself cut off from all hope of personal aggrandizement from his old friends, the Federalists, for eight years at least—and, in all probability, for ever; certainly under their old designation of Federal party. It was at this moment, eventually, so auspicious to his hopes of personal aggrandizement, that this somerset was most adroitly performed. How was this done? It was first done by a most solemn communication to myself, and afterwards to Mr. Jefferson, as I am well informed. Previously to this time, Mr. Adams' conduct towards Mr. Jefferson had been such as to prevent the annunciation to him, in the first instance of his intended desertion from the Federal party; and this is probably the true cause of his devolving the disclosure upon me.— This disclosure was first made, during the session of Congress, commencing 26th October, 1807. During the next session, it became my duty in consequence thereof, to defend Mr. Adams, against several violent attacks made upon him, on account of his wonderful political somerset, by Mr. Pickering, his former colleague in the Senate. In 1808, I disclosed as much of Mr. Adams' communication to me as I thought was then required to justify his conduct against Mr. Pickering's attacks. The following is an extract taken from a speech delivered in the Senate on the 2d December, 1808, which leaves no possible doubt of the fact, that during the preceding session, Mr. Adams did make a most solemn communication to me, of his intended desertion from the Federal party.

Extract from Speech.

"I had hoped Mr. President, that the gentleman (Mr. Pickering) would have so far restrained his feelings, as to have permitted, this gentleman's retirement, (Mr. Adams) to have shielded him from these unmerited reproaches; but it seems that no delicacy of situation can procure an exemption from the inveteracy of the gentleman's passions. This cruel attack has imposed upon me an indispensable obligation to defend this absent gentleman; and it has been principally this circumstance, which has driven me again, most reluctantly into this debate. Sir, I can attest, and now do attest, with great pleasure, the disinterestedness and purity of the motives which dictated that gentleman's (Mr. Adams') late political conduct. As to its wisdom, that is a matter of opinion, and now in a course of experiment; but as to his exemption from all views of personal promotion, or aggrandizement, *There assert that fact upon my own knowledge and upon my own responsibility, as far as can be warranted by the most explicit and unequivocal assurances from the gentleman himself; given, too, under circumstances which render their sincerity unquestionable.*" Every impartial, intelligent man must see at the first blush, that Mr. Adams' communication must have been made to me in the most solemn and impressive manner, to justify this positive pledge on my part, in behalf of Mr. Adams, grounded upon his own most explicit and unequivocal assurances; given, too, under circumstances which render their sincerity unquestionable.

At the time Mr. Adams made the disclosure to me, he imposed no injunction of secrecy whatever. He spoke of the occasion, however, as one of awful magnitude. Nothing less than hazarding the severance of the Union. The course of conduct which I have heretofore pursued respecting it, was dictated solely by my views, of the character of the communication. In 1808, I disclosed as much as I thought the then occasion called for. I did not think proper, then to disclose more; but I do not now, nor did I ever think, that any obligation whatever was imposed upon me, growing out of the peculiar character of the disclosure, not to make it known, under extraordinary contingencies, which might occur. I think, too, that wonderful events arising from that eventful transaction, have since occurred, which would justify such disclosure; but I have at all times preferred, as I now prefer, that Mr. Adams should make the disclosure himself. I have three times, heretofore, publicly called on Mr. Adams to make the disclosure himself. These calls did appear in the Richmond Enquirer, January 7th, February 14th and March 17th, 1816.

But since the publication of Mr. [illegible] letter addressed to me, dated 26th December, 1825—this subject [illegible] within a very narrow compass. By comparing the statement [illegible] my speech just quoted, with Mr. Jefferson's letter, and marking the proper deductions from them, taken in context with each other, very few points respecting that most eventful transaction will require to be disclosed, so as to give the public a fair view of the whole ground, and thus enable the people to form a just estimate of Mr. Adams' object for his pretended political conversation; and to stamp the true character upon this wonderful transaction. In my speech delivered in the Senate, 2d December, 1808, I assert, "but as to his (Mr. Adams) exemption from all views of personal promotion, or aggrandizement—I here assert that fact upon my own knowledge; and upon my own responsibility—*as far as can be warranted by the most explicit and unequivocal assurances from the gentleman himself; given, too, under circumstances, which render their sincerity unquestionable.*" Mr. Adams having approved, and, indeed, having been highly gratified with the defence made for him, at the time as I have been often informed, cannot now deny the fact of his having made this communication to me; nor the solemn and imposing circumstances under which it was made. Since that time, in consequence of a call from me upon Mr. Jefferson, for his recollection of the transaction, and for his views of the propriety of giving it publicity under existing circumstances, I received from Mr. Jefferson the following statement.

"You ask my opinions of the propriety of giving publicity to what is stated in your letter, as having passed between Mr. John Q. Adams, and yourself.—Of this, no one can judge but yourself. It is one of those questions which belong to the forum of feeling. This alone can decide on the degree of confidence, implied in the disclosure. Whether under no circumstances, it was to be communicable to others. It does not seem to be of that character or at all to wear that aspect. They are historical facts, which belong to the present as well as future times. I doubt, whether a single fact known to the world, will carry as clear a conviction to it, of the correctness of *our knowledge of the treasonable views of the federal party of that* day as that, disclosed by *this* most nefarious and daring *attempt to dissever the Union*, of which the Hartford Convention was a subsequent chapter, and both of these having failed, consolidation becomes the first book of their history." Mr. Jefferson here states;—"I doubt whether a single fact known to the world, will carry as clear a conviction to it, of the correctness of our knowledge of *treasonable views* of the federal party *of that day* (1807,) as that disclosed by *this*, (disclosure made by Mr. Adams of that day—1807,) most nefarious and daring *attempt to dissever the Union*—of which the Hartford Convention, (1814,) was the subsequent chapter." Hence the following facts evidently appear: That Mr. Adams made the disclosure to me, of his intending to desert the Federal party the winter in 1807, 1808—to the best of my recollection, it was a short time previous to the first embargo. That it was made under the most solemn assurances of his patriotism and disinterestedness, and of an entire exemption from all views of personal promotion by the party, to which he had proselyted. Mr. Jefferson states the grounds of this charge, as communicated by Mr. Adams himself to be *the treasonable views of the federal party, and that these treasonable views extended to disunion.* All that now remains to be disclosed to the public, to give a full view of the whole ground of this eventful transaction is, to [illegible] spiracy on the part of the federalists of that day, 1807, which did induce Mr. Adams to charge them, according to Mr. Jefferson's statement, with treasonable views to dissever the Union; the particular foreign agents with whom it was carried on, the particular circumstances, which gave rise to it, and the particular portions of the federalists implicated in the treasonable negotiations then on foot—Mr. Adams can state these facts to the public if he should think proper to do so; or if, which I suppose impossible, he should deny them; then ought he to tell, what other political sins the federal party had committed in so heinous a character as to justify his open, formal and sudden abandonment of them in their utmost need; and his adhesion to their opponents—indeed, in the true spirit of proselytism, his going to the uttermost extremes in supporting his newly chosen associates, and his fulsome flatteries of Mr. Jefferson, through his extravagant commendation of this measure, and that too, not long after he had heaped upon Mr. Jefferson all kinds of abuse, and even called doggrel verse, as is said, to his aid for the purpose. Now, suppose it should turn out, that no such conspiracy did exist, and that no such treasonable negotiations were carrying on, nor such treasonable views were entertained by the federalists at that time, 1807— What must the world think of such treacherous charges against his old friends, for his own personal promotion and aggrandizement, as is now rendered evident directly against his own solemn avowals at the time?—However deluded at the time by Mr. Adams' solemn asseverations—and I acknowledge I was deluded into a perfect confidence in his disclosures—I now sincerely believe, that the whole of these charges against the federalists were unfounded, and consisted only in Mr. Adams' own mental misgivings and poetic licenses. For me, this conviction is sufficient; and I shall not vote for Mr. Adams for my President. Others, of course, will also act as they think best.

4th. I do not believe Mr. Adams to be a patriot, nor a hero. His whole political history proves that he has at all times advanced his own personal aggrandizement and pecuniary emoluments at the expense of his country—so much so, that he has raised his own fortune and his own greatness, first upon his own party's, and then upon his country's ruin. His heroism is truly sui generis. I do not know of his ever having made but one attempt to display his courage. That was done during his most unaccountable electioneering visit to Baltimore. It appeared in the form of a toast with an explanation—"Ebony and Topaz," implying his triumphant joy at the militia-man's bullet being sped to General Ross's heart!!! O! miserable puerl! In this wonderful display of heroism, Mr. Adams' courage did not begin to crow until thirteen years after the battle was ended; and then, indeed, it triumphantly crowed over the hallowed dust of a gallant fallen foe: slain by the hands of another, whose courage loudest crowed in the battle's front. So, Gen Jackson's courage always loudest crows in the battle's front. Yes, in the face and eyes of his gallant, hostile, embattled combattants. I would vote against Mr. Adams for this anti-wise, unfeeling act alone; revolting, as I think, to every honorable sentiment of the human heart; proving at once Mr. Adams' own destitution of refined sensibilities, and an utter ignorance of the true impulses of human nature. It casts a stain over the generous sensibilities of the American nation, so far as its character is associated with the character of its Chief Magistrate. If tended still farther to irritate the patriotic feelings of a gallant foreign nation, too much irritated before, by wanton provocations in his anti-wise diplomatic negotiations; and at the same time, could not avoid inflicting a wanton cruel wound upon the feelings of an amiable bereaved family. It would require strong countervailing considerations to induce me to overlook this single inexcusable act of Mr. Adams; and I know not of one single countervailing consideration in his favor.

5th. I do not believe Mr. Adams to be a military chieftain. No: nor a citizen soldier—and since the Anti-Jackson Conventionists seem to plume themselves upon Mr. Adams' destitution of all military pretensions—military principle—military skill, and military prowess, I am willing to allow to them the whole; and yet, I think, Mr. Adams will not make the better President, in consequence of this boasted destitution. Will he, thereby, be better qualified to discharge the high constitutional *military duties* of the President? Most assuredly, I think not. In relation to the discharge of the high military functions of the President, Gen. Jackson certainly is greatly to be preferred.

Whether, therefore, in regard to the discharge of the civil, or military functions of the President, I think Gen. Jackson incomparably preferable to Mr. Adams, as President of the United States. Upon these reasons chiefly, although many others might be added, I place myself in voting for General Jackson, in preference to Mr. Adams; and I know, that I stand perfectly justified to my own conscience, for doing so; and I trust to my God and my country.

WM. B GILES.

February 28, 1828.

Note,—"To liberalize the South America Catholics, on the scale of religion." A rumor is afloat, that in the late negotiation between the U. States and Sweden, our negotiator was instructed to make a formal demand of the Swedish negotiator, that the heading of our formed treaties with Sweden should be changed. The treaties heretofore ran, in substance, "In the name of the Holy and undivided Trinity." Our minister, it is now said, was instructed to have those words stricken out. This demand, if made, would have the effect of converting a ceremony into a principle—It was upon that ground rejected, perhaps laughed at, by the Swedish minister. The Senate can tell. Ought not the people to know it? If the rumor be true, is not this an anti-wise diplomacy? Could Mr. Adams' Unitarian creed have dictated this instruction?

JACKSON'S AMBITION.

The friends of the administration are continually talking about General Jackson's ambition and love of power: and that should he obtain possession of the Presidential chair, he will be likely to make use of undue means to retain it. What means it is supposed he will resort to in order to affect this object, we have not been permitted to hear, for none of them, we believe, have ever ventured to accuse him of having used or desiring to use the public money to subserve his individual purposes. The history of his life proves he has always been willing to make individual sacrifices, and has made such, for the interests of the country; and has in no instances, taken, unjustly, a cent from the public purse, to put into his own pocket, or to pervert it to improper purposes; while Mr. Adams has always grasped at all he could get, to put in his own pocket; and has basely made use of the public patronage and money to promote his own ends.

But how stands the matter with regard to Jackson's ambition, and love of power? By adverting to a few facts this matter may be placed in a proper light. General Jackson went into the western country poor, but his industry, talents and excellent deportment, soon raised him to eminence in the practice of law; was appointed Attorney-General by General Washington, and afterwards Chief Justice of one of the state courts.—This office he could have retained for life; but preferring the retirement of his farm, free from the noise and turmoil of public life, he resigned, and commenced the cultivation of the soil. *Was this done like an ambitious man?* Here he was found when an Indian war broke out; when at the call of his country, he left his plough, turned the share of it into a sword, buckled on his armour, and marched forth into the wilderness, to quell the foe, and give peace and security to our frontier inhabitants. This he effected: and again retired, like Cincinnatus, to his farm. *Was this done like an ambitious man?* Here again he was found when our war with Great Britain broke out.—Hull had surrendered on our frontier.—Washington had been sacked. Baltimore had been attacked, and defeat and dismay on every hand. The British flushed with their European victories, sent their conquerors of conquerors to attack New Orleans, and carry the war into our western country, when Jackson was again called to defend the country; and he obeyed the call. A few raw militia men were hastily assembled, and by forced marches they reached New Orleans just in time to save the city. The British had arrived in the vicinity, and were making preparation for an attack. This was an awful moment. But a part of his undisciplined troops had arrived; treason was abroad in the city; the British flag was waving at a short distance, over an army that had been accustomed to conquer, and dreamed not of defeat; and not a moment to be lost. Not a moment was lost. His arrangements were immediately made; and on the night of the 22d of December, he attacked the foe in his tent, with his whole force, so suddenly and with such skill and success, that the enemy, supposing that such an attack could not have been made by a body of men without being backed by a greater force, was driven back; and time was gained to throw up the works of defence, which enabled Jackson to gain the victory which is not surpassed, if indeed it is equalled, by any in the annals of our history. Our eagle, whose wings had drooped, raised her crest; and the names of JACKSON and NEW ORLEANS were pronounced with joy and exultation, from Georgia to Maine, and from the shores of the Atlantic to the farthest verge of our frontier settlements. And how did Jackson afterwards conduct himself?—Did he march with his triumphant army to Washington, drive the poor, trembling members, of the cabinet from their stations, lay hold upon the coffers of the nation, and place himself in office, and assume the ensigns of power? Far from it. Did he desire to remain at the head of his army, that he might receive the emoluments arising from the office? No.— He had lost a thousand dollars in the shape of a fine for adopting the necessary measures of defence, which went perhaps, to pay Mr. Adams' outrageous bills; he had subsisted on acorns for the want of better food; he had sustained appalling trials, and surmounted huge difficulties; but he asked for no remuneration. [illegible] measures for [illegible]

son exclaimed "*proceed, sir, the same arm that defended the country against the attack of our enemies, shall protect this court, or perish in the attempt!*"—Did that savor of an unhallowed ambition? Jackson was fined a thousand dollars, and paid it from his own purse, notwithstanding the money was offered him with which to discharge it. *Did that look like ambition?* Peace having soon after been proclaimed, he resigned his commission, and again retired to his farm. *Did that look like ambition, and a fondness for office and power?* Truly it did not. Had there been such a military chieftain at the head of our Northern army, when Hull surrendered it to the British, our affairs in that quarter would have worn another aspect. Had there been such a military chieftain at Washington when it was attacked, our cabinet would not have been seen flying before the enemy, and the capital would not have been burned; nor would the attack upon Baltimore have been made; nor perhaps, again would John Quincy Adams have said that the "government was WEAK and PENURIOUS," and that "the Enemy would CRUSH us at a BLOW."

Jackson was quietly cultivating his soil when the purchase of Florida was made; and Mr. Monroe appointed him Governor of the territory with almost unlimited powers. Did Mr. Monroe think him no statesman? If so, he acted very improperly. Jackson accepted the office, and performed the duties. He organized the government of it; prevented the Spanish Governor carrying away the public documents which embraced the titles to land in the district; put affairs in a proper train, and then resigned his commission, remarking at the same time, that the power which had been placed in his hands was too great for any man to exercise; and again he retired to his farm!—Did that display a man of aspiring ambition and fondness of power? *From such ambition we have nothing to fear.*

Again, when the Emperor Iturbide had seated himself on a throne in Mexico, Jackson was offered the appointment of minister at that court, for which he could have received $9000 outfit, and $9000 salary; but he declined it, alleging for his reason that *Iturbide was a usurper, and he would not lend his aid to him in his ill-gotten power. Does that look like an unbounded ambition?* We think not. When did John Quincy Adams refuse a good office with a good salary attached to it? NEVER, and we may rely upon it he never will, let it be in what country or under what circumstances it may.

If Jackson be an ambitious man truly he has an odd way of showing it. If he be a military chieftain, then is a military chieftain a very harmless, and, at the same time, a very useful man to his country; and we only wish that we had a few more of them.

From the Baltimore Republican.

MERCHANTS AND FARMERS LOOK AT THIS!

In consequence of our Administration's not acknowledging the receipt of the French Ordinance opening the ports of Martinique and Guadaloupe, and opening our ports on the same terms to French vessels, which the other nations did; our merchants have been debarred from a lucrative trade, which they might have been enjoying for *two years.*

The President had the power, by an act of Congress 1824, (drafted by himself) in the event of any nation passing such an Ordinance as that which the French Government did pass in February 1826, to open our ports to their vessels free from our *alien* duties. In this case he did not—it was neglected—the French Ordinance was thrown by into the Secretary of State's desk, and the Administration gave themselves up to electioneering. What was the consequence? Two French vessels arrived from one of those colonies, (Martinique and Guadaloupe,) under the full impression, that we had reciprocated the liberal Act of the French Government; but on arriving in our ports, were charged the *alien* duties. The French Consul General remonstrated with our government, and by order of Mr. Adams, the *alien* duties were *remitted*;—but not until after the vessels had sailed on their return home. The owners, no doubt, informed the Governor of the Island, when their vessels returned, of this charge—the Governor, of course, informed the French Government—and in consequence thereof, as we are informed, *discriminating, duties amounting to* PROHIBITION, have been laid in the Island of Martinique and Guadaloupe, on our vessels *only*. Thus has this administration lost another valuable branch of Commerce, *enjoyed by all other nations in the world.*

We would here ask, *by what authority*, Mr. Adams *remitted* the *alien* duties on the two French vessels, which we have mentioned? He had a right *to open our ports to them, free from those duties* but there is no law in existence, authorizing him to *remit* them, after they had been levied.

There can be no doubt that our merchants have lost an immense deal by the course of the administration in this business. A merchant of this city, of our acquaintance, as soon as the Ordinance of the French Government was dragged from the Secretary of State's desk by a Resolution of the Senate, and made public, commenced loading a vessel with corn, rice, and other of the articles enumerated in the Ordinance, with the intention of sending her to one of those ports. ☞ But now that she is nearly ready to sail, he learns, that in consequence of our not having reciprocated the French act, *heavy discriminating duties are levied in those ports on our vessels.*☜

The British and French colonial Trades, both lost! and that too, by the wretched blundering and most culpable negligence of an Administration, whose head, (Mr. Adams) his friends in this city, tell us, "has been the *intelligent and faithful guardian of our Commerce!!*"

We ask the FARMERS to attend to this bungling, this negligence, by which the price of their CORN has been kept down.

We ask the SHIP OWNERS to mark the opportunity, of which they have been deprived, to get FREIGHTS for their vessels.

JOHN Q. ADAMS' *opinion of Gen. Jackson.*—In this letter signifying his acceptance of the office of President, John Q. Adams said, General Jackson *justly* enjoyed, in an *eminent degree*, the public favor, and of his *worthy, talents*, and *services*, no one entertained a *higher* or more *respectful* opinion than himself.

Mr. MONROE, in his late letter to Judge Brook, declining to serve on the Virginia Adams electoral ticket, *says*:—His friendship for General Jackson, and the *strong proofs of confidence* and *regard* he had given him while President, forbid his taking any part against him, in the ensuing Presidential election.

Mr. MADISON, also, in his letter to the same individual, also declining the nomination as an Adams elector, says—A recollection of the public relations in which he stood to Gen. Jackson while President, and the *proofs given to him of the high estimation in which he was held by him*, was one of the reasons of his resignation.

Mr. JEFFERSON, declared that General Jackson was *a clear headed, strong minded man*—and had *more of the Roman in him than any man now living.*

DE WITT CLINTON, was the warm and undeviating advocate of Gen. Jackson's election to the Presidency. And

THE PEOPLE manifested their high opinion of General Jackson, by giving him at the last election 15 more votes than they gave Mr. Adams—more than twice the number they gave Mr. Crawford—and more than three times the number they gave Mr. Clay.

And yet the office holders tell us it is a mark of insanity for one to support *such a man* as General Jackson.—*Tren. Emp.*

☞ At the risk of being considered troublesome, we must ask our Ad-[illegible] when *Mr. Adams recommended the protection of Domestic* [illegible] we hope, if we again tell them, that [illegible] protection, and challenge them to

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1828.

On this day we commence the second volume of the Village Herald.—The public will perceive that the enlargement before announced has actually taken place. It is useless for us to make any observations relative to the manner in which it will be conducted. *It will answer for itself.* The character which it has maintained, we believe, is respectable, and on this point will only say, that as the experience and judgement of man ripen in proportion to his advancement in years, it must necessarily follow that a business which depends upon those qualifications can never fall lower in reputation, but must rise higher in respect, *if impartially judged.*

We had thought it the better way not to meddle with the grand political dispute now pending in the U. States. Our reasons for thinking so were plain and obvious—We wished the good opinion of both parties. But who can look through the *vista* of futurity, and discover the workings of distant events, or even those in embryo ready to burst forth. The mind of man may dwell in contemplation—in surmise; but the scene which he thus contemplates or surmises is changed in an instant, and lo! he is astonished at the appearance of a thing, strange in the extreme, and foreign to his mind.

Although, in printing the first volume of the Village Herald, we maintained a strict neutrality, yet our opinion was firmly established. It was founded on a basis which could never be shaken by the studied eloquence or polished lore of any individual *closeted* for the purpose of digesting schemes, and working plans, to the perversion of a distinguished personage. But the *restraint* is now removed, the flame bursts forth, and we *voluntarily* attach ourselves to that corps which has the real interests of our country at heart—which struggles to wrest from a *designing coalition* the government of a People, *who would ever wish to be free.* We assert ourselves friendly to Gen. JACKSON—*friendly to the interests of the People.* We glory in this assertion—prohibition is removed, and we can view those with an eye of contempt who labored so zealously to injure us. Yes! to injure us. And for what? Because we *dared* to differ from them in opinion!

On the night before our last paper went to press, we concluded to [illegible] the second paragraph of [illegible] tus for this volume, by [illegible] leaving ourselves at liber[ty] [illegible] ing the chains of restrai[nt] [illegible] at all times disagreeable. [illegible] not say that we would adv[ocate] [illegible] particular party. We wished to reserve to ourself the privilege of conducting our own business according to our own views and pleasure;—And if contingencies at any time had urged us to act in accordance to our own opinion, then our hands would have been free; if those contingencies had never happened, there would have been no propelling power to drive us to action. But because we retained to ourself that liberty which the law of nature gave to man, and which has never been restricted by municipal law in any country where *despots* and *despotism* are strangers—the Adams men said they would no longer be considered as subscribers, until they positively and definitely knew what course we intended to pursue. Thus prompted by *jealousy*, a passion prominent *in extremes*, they wished to awe us into silence, to stop the freedom of the Press, the liberty of speech, by withdrawing their patronage. Will a free people tolerate such conduct?—Can they reflect on the motives which thus induce men to act, without tracing them to their origin? No! Meditation on the subject will give rise to a mess of ideas that savor strongly—*strongly* of *anti-republicanism.* When things arrive at such a stage, it is evident that men *fear an impartial exposition of Truth.* Why fear? Because there is CORRUPTION afloat.—Corruption so glaring in its nature, so injurious in its composition, that if once exhibited to public view and thoroughly understood, will be shunned like the fang of a viper—being equally fatal to a politic body, as that poisonous member is to the human system. More hereafter.

*We were led to this because it appeared to us that the administration

man here were acting in concert with their brethren in Boston, who resolved, that, "the feelings of the individuals whom they honor, IMPERIOUSLY demand, that they support no man whose *feelings, principles,* and *objects*, are not in unison with their own."

The Administration papers have been busy in trumpeting forth the substance of a letter which Mr. Crawford is SAID to have written to Mr. Clay, (in the interval between Mr. Clay's pamphlet and the Kentucky investigation,) acquitting him of any sin in voting for Mr. Adams, and that he would have done so himself. The following extract from a late W. Telegraph shows plainly that, if such were the opinion of Mr. Crawford at *that time*, it is not now:

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, dated
Wood-Lawn, 6th March, 1828.

"I think with you, that the people have determined *who should be President*, and I should be the last man in the U. S. who would wish to unsettle that determination; for I am one of the people, and approve their choice."

To whom will they now go? or where will they place their trust next? Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe have declined being placed on the Electoral Ticket formed by the Virginia Convention—and Mr. Crawford's heart is with the People's Candidate—ANDREW JACKSON.

Since we put the above in type we received the Washington Telegraph of last Tuesday, which says:

We have now before us a letter written to a gentleman of the first standing in society, who has been for years an intimate and confidential friend of Mr. Crawford, and who, upon hearing what was said of Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Clay, wrote to him on the Presidential election. The gentleman is one of Gen. Jackson's most ardent supporters, and is well known in this District, and to Mr. Crawford, to be one of the most decided opponents to Mr. Adams. He has politely permitted us to copy from the letter of Mr. Crawford, which is dated the 6th instant, the following. Mr. Crawford says:

"You do me justice in supposing I am with you in the struggle now making in relation to the Presidential Election. Though I am informed, by letters from Washington, that I have written a letter to Mr. Clay, approving of Mr. Adams' Administration, but I am confident his name is mentioned but once in the letter, and then, only to say he is destined to undergo the fate that befel his father. Yet, I am informed that Mr. Storrs represents that I approve of Mr. Adams' Administration, in preference to that which is to succeed it."

Such we repeat is the language of Mr. Crawford. What then are we to think of Mr. Clay & Mr Storrs? Have they, for political effect, circulated a falsehood in relation to Mr. Crawford? We repeat, that the gentleman, to whom Mr. Crawford has written the letter now before us, is highly respectable, and has authorized us to refer Mr. Storrs or any other person to [illegible], when he will personally confirm [wha]t we have here stated.

[ST]ATE LAWS.—Among the acts [pass]ed at the late session of the Le[gisla]ture of Maryland, the following [ar]e of interest to our readers, or are important to be known.

An Additional Supplement to the "act concerning Crimes and Punishments," passed December session 1818, chapter 157. The first section of this supplemental act provides, that if any free person shall entice or assist any slave or servant to run away, knowing him to be such, and the slave actually run away or if he harbour such slave, he shall be liable to indictment in the County Court, or Baltimore City Court, and shall on conviction, undergo confinement in the Penitentiary not exceeding six years. The second section provides that any slave enticing any other slave or servant to run away, knowing him to be such, shall, on conviction before a justice of the peace, be sentenced to thirty-nine lashes.

An Additional Supplement to the "Act concerning Crimes and Punishments passed at November Session, 1809." The 1st Section of the supplemental act provides, that any person who may knowingly pass within the State any forged or counterfeit notes, whether of State Banks, or of the United States Bank, shall be sentenced, on conviction, to not less than five, nor more than ten years' confinement in the Penitentiary. By 2d Section, a second conviction prolongs the confinement to not less than ten, nor more than twenty years.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the arrival of the ship Bashaw at Boston, news one day later from London, has been received. We observe that "the three Powers have granted to the Porte a further delay of two months, to effect, during that time, the pacification of Greece, on the basis of the convention of the 6th of July."

The brig Rhine also arrived at Boston, from Havre, brings papers to the 20th February. The Royal Ordinance has been published in France, establishing a superior council of war, to be under the presidency of the Dauphin, for establishing the military legislation of the land forces.—This council consists of the secretary of war, 8 marshals, the Duke of Belluno, the Duke of Ragusa, and Count Molitor, and twelve other members. An extract of a letter, dated Smyrna, Feb. 21, 1828, says:

"The Grand Sultan has issued a proclamation in which he refuses to acknowledge the independence of Greece, and calls upon his subjects, civil and religious to defend their rights and their country!" *Still we do not believe there will be war!*

RUSSIAN ACQUISITIONS IN ASIA.

—The acquisitions of the former power on the side of Persia, have not been made without a color of excuse, which indeed, ambition is never without. The province of Crusia formed out of the ancient Georgia, has at least under the Russian administration, the blessings of quiet and security, which it was far from boasting while it was yet independent. The safety of her territory in that quarter, will always furnish a convenient excuse to Russia for further encroachments, which, if they make her more formidable to her neighbors, are fortunately of immediate benefit to those that she takes under her wing. With her wide territory, it is objects of commerce rather than of territorial aggrandizement, that she contemplates in her movements in the East. She may prosecute either however, we are persuaded, pretty much at her pleasure in that direction.

In consequence of the Christian religion being professed in Georgia, it was always exposed to be ravaged with equal fury by the Persians and the Turks. An alliance with one, always entailed on it a war with the other; and general poverty and despair increased daily. The expedient of becoming a dependency of Russia, has certainly produced more protection to property, a milder and more equal taxation, and a regular administration of justice, instead of that lawless rule under color of which the native princes plundered and robbed their vassals. Formerly, the roads were insecure and impracticable, trade harrassed and depressed, and the country beset with robbers, of whom the native princes were the chief.—Tifflis, the capital, of which we should form a very inaccurate idea if we drew it from Collins's Oriental Eclogues, was buried in mud, and made up of narrow and filthy streets, and filthier hovels. At present, modern houses, paved streets, and well planned squares, mark the Russian rule in the metropolis; while in country trade flourishing, and many considerable commercial houses carry on a trade, or did before the war, with Austrachan and Persia.—Such was formerly the disorder of state of the country, that though it is abundant in corn, yet the Russian government was obliged to draw supplies from Austrachan—Newcorn is bought in sufficient quantity on the spot.

Georgia lies in about our latitude, and when we recollect the admirable ness of its soil and climate, it can hardly be without pleasure that we see it subjected to something like a civilized government, however arbitrary according to our notions. The climate has the attribute of a sunshine that scarcely ever fails; but this is on the testimony of a Russian, who may praise other countries, as an indigenous Englishman does, by comparison with the gloom of his own. In February however, the fields are covered with grass, and the almond trees are in full bloom. The gardens are chiefly mere vineyards, the produce of which is a light wine, resembling a good French *vin du pays*; but, like the Greeks, the inhabitants spoil it by their mode of preserving it. When kept in jars; it is said to be excellent, and some of it resembles champagne.

It is here in the neighborhood of Tifflis, that is settled the colony of Germans from Wurtemburg, which is said to have suffered in the late disturbances. The soil is remarkably rich, yielding, if even slightly harrowed, thirty for one, and more. Fruit is abundant, and grapes may be had nearly the whole year. The dominions of the Turks in this quarter as in Europe, are equally fertile and agreeable; and though the Holy Alliance may find it somewhat difficult to obtain a pretence consistent with their principles, for wresting the European part from its indolent and half barbarous possessors; it is certainly very much to be wished that countries so abounding in all the materials of subsistence and commerce, were thrown open to commercial enterprise by falling into more civilized and industrious hands. It is of these countries that Constantinople would then be the key and the mart. The road opened by the Russian government across the tremendous chain of Caucasus into Georgia, under the superintendence of Colonel Daniloff, is a prodigious work, worthy of that gigantic empire. It has broken down the barrier to Asia on that side.

A VICTORY.

Mr. Joseph Beverly, with two other young men of this place were engaged, on the afternoon of Wednesday last in cutting wood on Oak Hill, about one mile North of the College Chapel. They had felled a large hollow tree, and the companions of Mr. Beverly proceeded to the top and commenced cutting off the branches, while he remained near the stump. Casting a glance into the cavity of the tree he discovered something that had the appearance of a living animal, though from the obscurity of the place, he could not tell exactly what it was, but supposed it to be a Raccoon, which animals are frequently found in similar situations. He immediately divested himself of coat, hat, &c. and crawled into the cavity with the intention of making a prize of whatever it might be. He had however advanced but a short distance, when his progress was obstructed by the animal, and the pressure became so great that he was forced to a hasty retreat which he effected in a short time; almost simultaneously with his own [exit] from the [tree he] perceived [issuing] a Bear of [illegible] great [dimen]sions. The [illegible] formidable appearance [illegible] a moment [the an]tagonist [illegible] ers of Mr. B[everly] [illegible] once thought [illegible] stood near him [illegible] something must be done, and it [was] important to do whatever was [done] quickly. Bruin though he seemed [illegible] displeased at having his bivouac [so sud]denly broken, appeared disposed to settle the affair in an amicable manner, and by a retreat leave Mr. B. undisturbed master of his late residence. [He] was proceeding to put in practice this [illegible] plan, when his assailant [illegible] ously grappled him around [the] [illegible] Bruin seemed not to like this mode of treatment, and taking advantage of his antagonist's unguarded situation, by a dexterous movement of one of his fore-paws freed himself from his grasp & notwithstanding the uncourtly treatment he had received, still seemed willing to leave the field, without further controversy, and in pursuance of his intentions commenced his march, at double quick time in a North Western direction. Mr. B. soon recovering his fall, and nothing daunted at being foiled in his first trial, immediately pursued and overtook him at about two rods distant from the place where the strife commenced, and again threw his arms around him, in order if possible to detain him till a further explanation could be had. Just at this juncture the two companions of Mr. Beverly, getting a hint that something uncommon was going forward, left their work and advanced to the scene of action, when one of them instantly levelled a blow at the Bear, with an axe, which as it was given suddenly, brought him to the ground, [and] finding he was mortally wounded, they immediately despatched him and took off his scalp. He had every appearance of being a good liver, and weighed between two and three hundred pounds. Mr. Beverly received several wounds in the contest, but we believe they are not of a dangerous nature.—*American (Williamstown) Advocate.*

Contents of the American Farmer, dated March 21st.

The Wellesley Arabian, with a Portrait and an Essay on the Breeding &c. of that race of Horses—On the Improvement of Pastures, by J. Buel, Esq.—On Water rotting Flax—New Gypseous Earth in Virginia—Inquiry on Irish Potatoes—Inquiries on a Worm destructive to corn—Early Vegetation in Alabama—On the Cultivation of the Cochineal in the Southern states; account of its introduction into Malta—On the Scuppernong Grape—Cultivation of the Vine, Silk, the Almond, &c. in Alabama and Mississippi—Rail-roads from Elkton to Wilmington, and from Frenchtown to New Castle—The Susquehanna Trade—Memoirs and Correspondence of Admiral lord Collingwood with his Daughters—Races in Charleston—Pedigree of Sweeper; Shooting Match—Panther Hunt—Trout Fishing—Cure for Scratches or Selenders in Horses—Steam Engines, Inquiry—Mail Establishment—General Lafayette in Cincinnatti—Recipe, To Destroy Rats, Perfume Linen—Editorial—Valuable Compliment to H. N[iles] Esq.—Prices Current of Market and Country Produce.

☞The Orphans Court of Somerset will sit on Tuesday next.

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of [Fieri] Facias issued out of Somerset c[ounty] court and to me directed at the [suit of] Elijah Christopher, Trustee [illegible] sale of the real estate of W[illegible] [S]anford, against Tubman Nel[son] [have] seized and taken in exe[cution the] following property, to wit: [part of a] tract of land called *Newberry* [illegible] land that said Nelson bo[ught of the] Sanford heirs—also, part of [a tract called] *Monmouth*, containing [illegible] [mo]re or less, one negro [man] [illegible] Joe, 1 do. Clement, [1 do.] Jim, 1 do. Jack, 1 do. Ge[orge,] [1 do.] Charles, 1 do. David, 1 do. [illegible] Nancy, 1 do. Lucy, 1 d[o.] [illegible] 1 do. Leah, and 1 do. An[illegible] [prop]erty of Francis D. Nelson [illegible] negro man Jim, 1 do. Henry [1 do.] Matilda, the property of [illegible] Nelson, which I shall proceed [to sell] on the premises on Friday th[e] [illegible] April, at Tubman Nelson's, [at] [illegible] of 10 o'clock A. M. at F[rancis D.] Nelson's the same day at 1 o['clock] P. M. and at Cyrus Nelson's th[e] [same day] at 3 o'clock P. M. to the h[ighest and] best bidders for cash, to [satisfy the] above mentioned writs.
JOSHUA BRATTAN, [Shff.]
March 27th—Ap. 1

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs [of Venditioni] Exponas issued by the [clerk of] Somerset county court, and to [me di]rected, Elijah Christopher, tr[ustee for] the sale of the real estate of [illegible] Sanford, against Tubman N[elson,] Francis D. Nelson, and Cyrus [Nelson,] [wi]ll be sold at public sale, or [the] 25th of April next, the [following p]roperty, to wit: Part of [a tract of land] called *Newberry*, being [the land] said Tubman bought of S[anford heirs;] two head of horses, tw[o] [illegible] 6 head of cattle, [illegible] 2 beds and furniture, [illegible] and worm, which will be so[ld to the] highest and best bidder [for cash] and satisfy the above [mentioned] writs of Venditioni Expon[as.] [Sale to] commence at 10 o'clock A. [M. on the] premises of said Tubman [Nelson.]
ROBERT STE[WART,]
Late Shff. o[f S. C.]
March 27th, 1828.

Arrival of lord Cochrane in England.—The Hampshire Telegraph, states that lord Cochrane arrived in his private schr. the Unicorn, from Poros, one of the Grecian isles in the Archipelago, in 28 days. His reason for returning, he asserts to be that the Turks have not a ship of any description on the sea, and that therefore the Greeks no longer require his aid. The Hellas frigate and the corvettes had been laid up at Hydria; the smaller vessels of the Greek navy are cruising for the suppression of piracy. Lord Cochrane thinks that piracy can be effectually suppressed but in two ways, either the active use of well appointed gun boats, or an inducement held out to the Greeks, who engage in this petty and destructive warfare, by a regular and firm government, to obtain a subsistence of honest and industrious exertions. He states that the Egyptians are retiring from the contest in the Morea with all possible celerity.

Soon after the battle of the Navarin they commenced collecting all the vessels they could, both Egyptian and Turkish, and embarked in them 15,000 of their troops, who sailed for Alexandria, leaving 8000 in the fortified places, in the most destitute and wretched condition. It is estimated that 10,000 must have perished since Sir Edward Codrington's statement of the battle was made, either by the sword, disease or famine. Lord Cochrane had set off for London. The system of retaliation, which on the onset was provoked by Turkish Cruelty, is now continued by necessity, and the establishment of a better government, and order of things in Greece, is the best cure for it. His lordship had expressed his willingness to return to Greece, to assist in the suppression of piracy by means of armed steam boats.

It appears from the papers before us, that on the 21st December, the supplementary treaty was concluded at London, between England, France and Russia, to secure the execution of the measures relative to the pacification of the East. Of this treaty, the Ausburg Gazette gives the following outline:

"The Protocol of the conferences upon the question of the intervention between the Ministers of England, France and Russia, was definitely resolved on, on the 21st December, and the measures to be taken, so that the work of restoring peace in the East might not be deferred, were agreed on. The stipulations of the new treaty are as follows:—All the efforts employed to induce the Porte to accede to the intervention of the three powers having been fruitless, the contracting powers will make use of the means that are at their disposal to require with vigor of the Porte that it would at length occupy itself with the propositions made to it for the good of humanity, and the security of the commerce of all nations. Although military operations by sea and land may probably become necessary (says the Protocol,) to accomplish this object, the manner of proceeding shall nevertheless be in the sense of the treaty of July 6, and none of the contracting parties shall have a right, under any pretext whatever, to seek an aggrandizement of territory, or other advantages of any kind. The expense occasioned by the measures for executing the treaty shall be subjected to a common estimation, and the nature of the indemnities shall be stipulated."

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.

The American brig Lydia, Capt. Sylvia, sailed from Cork, (Ireland) for N. York, Oct. 13th, and after experiencing repeated gales in which she lost masts, sails, rigging, provisions &c. and the vessels had become a perfect wreck, and most of the crew was exhausted by fatigue, privations and sufferings; had been several times supplied with bread and water, and once been refused assistance by the ship Corinthian; and after subsisting some time *on one ounce of bread per day, and for three days upon a dog, and afterwards upon those who had terminated their existence*, were fallen in with Nov. 28th by the French ship Jean Baptiste Capt. Aubert, from Charleston for Havre! The crew and passengers consisting of men women and children amounted at this time to 36, and presented a most heartrending spectacle of human suffering. The French captain took the females on board but having little spare room or provision declined taking the others, when a scene of horror and despair ensued at the prospect of mothers and children, brothers and sisters being separated, which so effected the humane feeling of the French Captain and crew that they took them all on board and divided their scanty supplies with the poor ship wrecked sufferers until they all safely arrived at Havre December 16th; where the sufferers published a card gratefully acknowledging the attention and humanity of Capt. Aubert and crew, to whose generous devotedness they say they owe their existence. It does not appear from the account how many persons died on the wreck.

Fair at Boston.—The amount of domestic manufactures sold at the great annual Fair, held at Boston last week, is estimated at about a million of dollars. The improvement in the printed cotton goods, and dressing of the woollens, was very apparent, and many of the patterns were much admired for their beauty. There were numerous buyers from all parts of the United States, and the sales on the whole proved quite satisfactory to the manufacturers, not withstanding the great scarcity of money.—*N. Y. Post.*

Destructive Fire.—We learn from the Utica Sentinel, that the Oneida cotton factory, at Whitesborough, was burnt down on the night of Thursday last. The loss is estimated at about $25,000, of which $15,000 is covered by a policy of insurance. This was the oldest cotton factory in the county of Oneida, and had been for a long time in very successful operation. It is understood that arrangements will be immediately made to rebuild it.

In the house of Commons, on the 12th ult. Mr. Hume said—

"He was *glad to hear* from a naval officer, who had been recently travelling in the United States, that their navy was not to be weighed for a moment in the balance against the British. They had *only had one line of battle-ship*, the Delaware. They had four frigates of 64 guns, of the first class, and two frigates of the second class; they had nine sloops of the first class, eight of the second, and four rowboats to attend on those sloops, making in all 28 ships and no more."

How *glad* the whole Parliament must have been, on receiving this authentic information!

Resolution to abilities is what the powder is to the shot. The shot does the execution—but the powder gives the impetus.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 21

FLOUR, best family,	$6a6 25
Susquehanna,	4 62
WHEAT, best white, p. bu.	85a95
red do	80a85
CORN,	33a34
RYE,	48a50
OATS,	21a23
BARLEY,	60a62
WHITE BEANS,	80a100
PEAS,	45a50
CLOVER SEED,	4 75a5 00
TIMOTHY SEED,	2 50a3
FLAXSEED,	75a80
FEATHERS, do	26a28
BEES-WAX, per pound	26a27

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
March 25th, 1828.

§§SEAL.§§ ON application of William Stewart, Admin'r. of Robert Hitch, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Hitch, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 25th day of March, 1828.

WILLIAM STEWART, Adm'r. of R. Hitch, dec'd.
April 1, 1828. k

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
March 25th, 1828.

§§SEAL.§§ ON application of Michael B. Carroll, Adm'r. c. w. a. of Betsey Bayly, late of Somerset county, dec'd., it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county in Maryland; letters of administration on the personal estate of Betsey Bayly—late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 7th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of March, 1828.

MICHAEL B. CARROLL, Adm'r. of B. Bayly, dec'd.
April 1. k

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Waters & Howard against John Crockett, I have taken in execution the following property, viz: Two horses, one colt, two yoke oxen, one wain cart, 10 head of sheep, 10 head of cattle, 3 stacks fodder, 2 ploughs, 2 harrows, and 2 beds and furniture, which will be sold to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the Court-House door, in Princess-Anne, on the 15th day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, P. M. to satisfy the above writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
April 1, 1828.

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks,

PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms,

At the Office of the Village Herald.

TRUSTEE's SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber as Trustee will sell on Saturday the fifth day of April next, on the premises, all that house and lot of ground in the village of White-Haven, which belonged to William Waters late of Somerset county, deceased.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay to the Trustee, on the day of sale, one tenth part of the purchase money, and the balance at the end of twelve months from said day, giving bond with approved security for the same—and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, the trustee will in virtue of said decree execute to the purchaser, or his or her heirs or assigns, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple, free and clear of all incumbrances from any person or persons claiming under or through the deceased. The sale to be held between the hours of one and five o'clock in the afternoon.

MARCELLUS JONES, Trustee.
Feb. 29—M4 ts

☞The above sale is postponed until Saturday the 26th instant.

April 1, 1828. wkw

PUBLIC VENDUE.

BY virtue of an order from the honorable the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 16th instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. at the late residence of WM. BOUNDS, (of Jas.) deceased, all the PERSONAL PROPERTY of said deceased, (negroes excepted,) consisting of a great variety of household and kitchen furniture; horses, oxen, cows, sheep and swine, with a lot of farming utensils.

Among the above property is one half of the SCHOONER Mary-Anne, lately built, of good materials, and well rigged—Burden about 70 tons.

Terms of sale—A credit of 6 months will be allowed upon all sums of, or over, five dollars, upon the purchasers giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. For sums under that amount the cash will be required.

ZIPPORAH BOUNDS, Ex'x.
JOHN BOUNDS, Ex'tor.
March 26—ap1

SHERIFF's SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Handy H. Irving (Trustee,) against Jonathan Waller and James Weatherly, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: Part of a tract of land called *Gilliss's Lot*, containing 237 acres more or less, 1 negro man Charles, 1 do. Charles, 1 woman Sarah, 5 head of horses, 1 yoke of oxen and 6 head of cattle, seized and taken as the property of George Waller. Also, part of a tract of land called *Waile's Retreat*; containing 198½ acres more or less, 1 negro man Elias, 3 head of horses and 7 head of cattle seized and taken as the property of James Weatherly, which I shall proceed to sell at the Court-House door, on Tuesday the 29th day of April next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
March 26—Ap. 1

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri F[acias] issued out of Somerset county [court] and to me directed, at the suit o[f] George Maddux and Elizabeth Byrd, Executrix of Thos. Byrd, against M[o]ses C. Smith, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land called *Pembleton's Goodwill*, containing 14 acres, more or less, with all the improvements thereto belonging, lying and being in the town of Salisbury, and occupied by Elijah Christopher, which I shall proceed to sell, on the premises, on Saturday the 26th of April next at the hour of 3 o'clock P.M. to the highest and best bidder to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
March 28—Ap. 1 1C

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
March 25th, 1828.

§§SEAL.§§ ON application of Sarah Walter, Executrix of James Walter, late of Somerset county, dec'd. it is ordered by the Court, that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Walter—late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 7th of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th of March, 1828.

SARAH WALTER, Ex'trix. of J. Walter, dec'd.
April 1. YY

BLANK BILLS OF SALE,

Printed on fine Paper,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PROPOSALS BY BENJ. EDES, FOR PUBLISHING IN BALTIMORE,

THE EMERALD,

And Baltimore Literary Gazette.

The Emerald and Baltimore Literary Gazette will be published every Saturday, in quarto form, super-royal sheet, with new long primer type, and in superior style—the editorial department to be under the direction of several gentlemen of acknowledged talents.

The want of a paper of the nature proposed, will be allowed by every citizen of this metropolis; nor has the proprietor, in his efforts, been so much prompted by a desire of *gain*, as by a hope of encouraging literature throughout this section of the Union. Confident of the approbation of all persons of taste, he therefore proposes the publication of the Argus, and pledges himself that no effort shall be wanting on his part to please the pulibc in general.

The *Emerald* shall contain the choicest selections of miscellaneous literature, from the most esteemed periodicals of this country and Europe; and the strictest attention shall be observed as to their *moral* tendency. Its contents shall be—Tales, original and selected; moral, humorous and scientific Essays; original and selected Poetry; Biographical Sketches of distinguished worthies; Anecdotes, &c.—The original matter will be furnished by individuals who have through the medium of our best literary productions, established themselves in public favor. Also, interesting items of foreign and domestic intelligence; critical notices of passing events; the drama, new publications, and a correct description of the prevailing fashions, both abroad and at home.

It may be worthy of notice, that the Emerald shall be *in no way whatever connected with either of the great political parties;* and that no communication that has a tendency, either directly or indirectly, to invade the sanctuary of domestic retirement, shall find admission into its columns; though they will always be open to an honest discussion of any question that does not tend to inflame personal or party animosity.

TERMS.—Price of subscription *four dollars* per annum, one half to be paid on delivery of the first number, and the balance at the expiration of six months. Postmasters and other persons of the inland towns, procuring six subscribers and becoming responsible for the payment, will be entitled to one copy *gratis*. When 400 Subscribers are obtained the Emerald will be issued.

☞*Subscribers will be received at the Office of the Village Herald.*

March 25 eeo

TRUSTEE's SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset County Court, in this case, the subscriber will offer at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, on the premises, on Thursday the 17th of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. one third part of a tract of land called *Shadwell's Chance* or *Shadwell's Supposed*, situated in the county aforesaid, on the south-east side of Nanticoke river, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, with the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging—The terms of sale will be, a credit of twelve months, with interest [from the] day of sale, to be secured by [b]onds given to the Trustee, [with g]ood security, upon the payment [of wh]ich and ratification of the sale, [the Trus]tee is directed by the said [decree to] execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, a deed for the aforesaid property, conveying the title of the complainants and defendant in the premises.

THOS. JONES, (of John,) Trustee.
March 25 a

NOTICE.

The Creditors of JOSIAH W. HEATH, *late of Somerset County, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof properly authenticated, with the Clerk of said County Court, on or before the first Saturday after the third Monday of May Term next.*

BURTON CANNON, Trustee
Feb. 26. gk

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Two Dollars a year, *if paid in advance*; or $2 50 if paid within six months; or $3 if not paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will hereafter be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Advertisements, if handed in by Monday night at 10 o'clock, shall appear in the paper next morning.

☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE,

Corrected agreeably to the latest Baltimore papers.

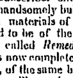
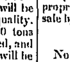
Bank of the U. S. and Branches	par
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore Banks	par
Annapolis	par
Easton	par
Frederick	par
Frederick County Bank	par
Bank Westminster	par
Hager's Town	par
Planters' Bk. P. G. Co	par
Elkton	1
($5 and upwards)	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
Bank of Columbia	20
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown	par
Union Bank Georgetown	par
Bank of Washington	par
Bank of the metropolis	par
Patriotic Bank	par
Bank of Alexandria	par
Farmers' Bank of Alexandria	par
Bank of Potomack	par
Mechanics Bank of Alexandria	par
VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Virginia & Branches	par
Farmers Bank of Virginia and Branches	par
Bank of the Valley Winchester at	par
Do at Charlestown	par
Do at Leesburg	par
Do at Romney	½
Lynchburg Branches	½
Western Bank of Virginia at Wheeling	3½
DELAWARE	
Bank of Delaware	½
Farmers' Bank	½
Wilmington & Brandywine	½
Commercial Bank of Smyrna	5
Branch Bank of Milford	4
PENNSYLVANIA	
Philadelphia City Banks	par
York Bank	par
Carlisle Bank	par
Chambersburg Bank	par
Gettysburg Bank	par
Lancaster Bank	½
Harrisburg Bank	½
Chester County Bank	½
Germantown Bank	½
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster	½
NEW-YORK	
City Banks	par
Albany Banks	1
NORTH-CAROLINA	
Newbern Bank	5
Cape Fear Bank	5
State Bank and Branches	5
SOUTH-CAROLINA	
Charleston Banks	2
GEORGIA	
Bank of Savannah	2½
Bank of Augusta	2½
Bank of Darien	30
NEW JERSEY	
New Brunswick Bank	1½
Trenton Banking Company	1½
Newark Bank	1½
State Bank at Camden	1½
Do Elizabethtown	1½
Do Trenton	no sale
Do Morristown	1½
Do New Brunswick	1½
Salem Banking Company	3
People's Bank at Patterson	1½

NOTICE.

THE Levy Court will meet at Princess-Anne on Tuesday the 8th day of April next, on which day between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, will be offerred to the lowest bidder, the removal of all the stakes remaining from the setting of wiers in Monokin river and each of its branches, in accordance with the late act of Assembly, making it the duty of said Court to have the same removed.—The work is to be accomplished on or before the 20th of June next.

JOHN WOOLFORD, Sen.
President L. C.
Feb. 19, 1828. ktw

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale two handsomely built SCHOONERS, the materials of which will be warranted to be of the best quality. The one called *Remedy*, of 50 tons burden, is now completely rigged, and the other, of the same burden, will be ready, for sailing, about the middle of April.

FRANCIS D. NELSON.
Quantico, March 4. tf

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
March 11, 1828.

§§SEAL.§§ ON application of Stephen Taylor, adm'tor. of Aaron Foxwell, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Aaron Foxwell—late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 30th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of March, 1828.

STEPHEN TAYLOR, Adm'r. of A. Foxwell, dec'd.
March 18, 1828. k

SHERIFF's SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Goddard against Elijah Culver, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—A part of a tract of land called Morris's Lot, containing 126 acres, more or less, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 8th April next, at the Court-House door, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. I shall proceed to sell the life estate of said Culver, in and to the above mentioned land, to the highest and best bidder for ready cash.

ROBERT STEWART, late Shff. S. C.
March 18

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, a number of

Methodist Hymn Books,
Wesley's Sermons, in 2 volumes.

Also, *Scriptural Catechisms*, intended for the use of the Methodist Societies. March 11—a

Consumptions, Coughs, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

CERTIFICATE.

10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an anodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of the proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER, Princess-Anne, Md.
Nov. 20, 1827.

T. L. DISHAROON,

HATTER,

SNOW-HILL, MD.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends in Somerset county, who have heretofore favoured him with their custom, and informs them and the gentlemen generally of this and the adjoining counties, that he has on hand, and intends keeping in his shop at Snow-Hill, a general assortment of

Water Proof Hats,

Made of the very best materials, the Philadelphia and New York markets afford, and in the most fashionable style, tip'd off with genuine fur. Although he has it not in his power to style his manufactory an "Old establishment," he is proud to acknowledge it a *new* one. In all new concerns, it is admitted that something *new*—something fashionable may be expected. Novelty has become the order of the day—an unfashionable hat on the head of any man is an *odd* sight—a very *ugly* one. The subscriber, well aware of the fact, notwithstanding he has not been long *napping*, has made it his study to discover the knack of making *Hats* in the *Bon Ton style*. He confidently asserts that those who favour him with their custom shall have their favours supplied, on as cheap terms as can be obtained on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, or any other shore in the United States.

A reasonable deduction will be made on Hats bought, by merchants, to sell again.

Sept. 25, 1827. kt§

THE PARTERRE.

VARIETY [illegible] the mind a relish for the useful and the sweet.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him.—JOB.

Tho' wide in sorrow's gloomy paths I stray,
Tho' fearful thoughts should darken all my way;
Tho' o'er my head the rising billows roll,
And floods of grief o'erflow my sinking soul:
Yet I will bow to Heaven's Almighty will,
And though he slay me, I will trust him still.

Though stern, unpitying mortals on me frown,
And cast my every weak endeavour down,
At which my broken heart has often bled,
To see my efforts numbered with the dead:
Yet still I bow to my Creator's will,
And though he slay me, I will trust him still.

Yet still I know he is a gracious God—
Him will I love and humbly kiss his rod;
His power revere, his Providence I'll trust;
In all my sorrows I will own him Just,
And calmly bow to his unerring will,
And though he slay me, I will trust him still.

'Tis His—Almighty Power all things to sway;
His to prescribe, mine only to obey.
Though from my heart my dearest joys be rent,
Bless'd be His name, he takes but what he lent.
Then, O my soul! no more resist His will,
But, though He slay thee, trust His goodness still.

X. Y.

Snow-Hill, March 25, 1828.

To the Editor of the Village Herald.

Sir,—It is just three years since the circumstance which occasioned what follows took place—yet it is still fresh in my memory; probably, on account of the charming manner in which 'Feramorz' has treated it: "My heart (said he,) beat gaily, as I approached the house where I was to meet one I loved even dearer than myself. I entered the room; but, alas! there was not a chair empty near my beloved Susan, and I had to seat myself in one from which it was impossible to observe her. The beautiful Eliza, who sat by my side, kept chatting away very pleasantly, although at the same time she maliciously kept herself so as to prevent my catching one glance at the corner, which was as a loadstone to attract my heart and eyes. I determined to move, and as a seat by the fire would give me a view of what I so much desired, I plead a sensation of cold, for an excuse to Eliza, who instantly replied, looking at me and at Susan with a significant smile, "I have been sensible, for a long time, that I have been casting a shadow on you; however I hope it has not given you a chill." Having been from youth a dabbler in poetics, I produced the following impromptu, which I presented

TO ELIZA.

The brightest cloud seen floating high
So beautiful along the sky,
With golden rim and snowy breast,
So heavenly pure, that it might be
A spot where infant souls might rest,
Above the world's impurity:

Where they, as yet not ripe for heaven,
And yet too pure for earth to keep,
Might float, by zephyrs gently driven,
Along the blue etherial deep.

Though never yet to mortal's sight
Appear'd a cloud more fair, more bright,
Yet, when before the sun it past,
A shadow to the earth it cast.

The brightest flower that decks the field,
The sweetest that the gardens yield,
The smallest flutterer of the groves,
That gaily thro' the sunshine moves,
The leaf that quivers on the spray,
All cast a shadow to the ray
That the bright sun emits by day.

Then do not wonder, lovely maid,
That thou thyself should'st cast a shade,
When between me and my heart's sun,
Thou shroud'st her sparkling eyes, from one
Who only seems to live to see
Those orbs which shine so lovingly.

FERAMORZ."

The following Song, by Tannahill, a Scottish poet, and author of "Jessie of Dumblane," "Gloomy Winter," &c. we believe has but once appeared in print before, in this country.

THE MAID OF ARUTINA.

Forlorn among the Highland hills,
'Midst nature's wildest grandeur,
'Mid rocky dens and wooden glens,
With weary steps I wander.
The langsome way the darksome day,
The mountain mist sae rainy
Are naught to me when gaun to thee,
Sweet maid of Arutina.

Yon mossy rose bud down the howe,
Just opening fresh and bonny,
Blooms fresh beneath the hazle bough,
And scarcely seen by ony;
But fairer, 'mid her native dale,
Obscurely blooms my Jeannie,
More fair than day or rosy May
[illegible]

High on the mountain's lofty brow,
I view the distant ocean,
Where avarice courts her bounden prow,
Ambition courts promotion;
Let fortune pour her golden store,
Her laurell'd favours many;
Give me but this, my soul's first wish,
The maid of Arutina.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

KING DAVID.

The king and sweet singer of Israel was the devoutest of men, and His Exalted Majesty, who rules over heaven and earth with a sceptre of righteousness and mercy, received the warmest effusions of his sanctified heart and holy lips. The spirit of inspiration bedewed his soul with its choicest influence, and animated his thoughts with the sublimest conceptions of divine things. The powers of his mind were, if we may venture the expression, wrought in the finest mould of the Mighty Maker, and his bold Genius consecrated its best efforts to the praise of Jehovah. The lamp of Divine Truth yielded him some of its brightest rays, and the reflection of these rays, while they kindled up in his soul the warmest flow of love, of admiration and of gratitude, present him enveloped, as it were, with glory, before he had shaken off this mortal and put on immortality. Bright with their blaze, he shines in the beauties of holiness, tho' his glories were sometimes eclipsed by the temporary prevalence of sin and sorrow. In his studies of Nature he never forgot her Author, and rose to the height of his great theme with utmost ease and familiarity. The sun, moon, and stars—the highest and most magnificent of Jehovah's works, were surveyed with the eye, not of philosophic pride, but with the eye of reverence, of profound astonishment, and entranced devotion. While, "what is man that Thou art mindful of him," was the inference from the lofty survey. Not content with the works of Creation, he examines assiduously the records of inspiration, the choicest volumes in his library—and thence he draws divine lessons. The holy page lies ever open before him, and by the rays of noon, or the midnight lamp, he examines its thrice-blessed contents.

A monarch on earth he knew was a subject to the skies, and while wielding a sceptre over extensive empires, not the less bound to acknowledge the supremacy of the Lord. He felt, while adorned with the purple of royalty, that he was 'naked and open' to the eyes of the Great God, and he consulted, while framing the laws which should regulate his empire, those infallible statutes which bore upon them the evident impress of divinity. He rested his claims to the blessedness of pardon and adoption not upon slender evidence, but upon the testimony of God, and he was ever anxious to make his heart the abode of the spirit of holiness. Nothing that he possessed had half the value in his eye of the Word of God, and his royal revenues of gold dust and finest silver, were, when laid in the balance, counted as nothing and less than nothing and vanity. The more he felt his sins, the closer he pressed the holy volume to his bosom, and the fiercer the blaze of persecution, the more he sought the shelter of Jehovah's promises. In the meridian of his glory this was his sun—in the night of adversity this was his lamp. In the tempest, here he found anchor—and the billows never swept his feet from this rock. The shafts of calumny fell harmless at his feet, for God was his shield—and the power of the destroyer wasted its vain fury against the tower of salvation, in which he lay hid. Serene in death, he finally received the crown of righteousness which God had laid up for His chosen—The man after God's own heart slept with his fathers—and his flesh now rests in hope.

The best legacy, in his gift, he bequeaths to his son, Solomon, and the Word of God so pure, so sweet, and so valuable, that monarch transmitted in turn to his son—till in the series of ages, we have fallen heirs to it all. "Thanks be unto God for the unspeakable gift."

J.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

"Horas non numero nisi serenas."

Save when the sun's resplendent ray
May gild the passing hour,
To mark the minutes on their way
I lose the ready power.

So only can that time be blest,
And call'd by man his own,
In which the sunbeam of the breast,
The conscience may have shone.

Horas non numero nisi serenas—is the motto of a sun dial near Venice. There is a softness and harmony in the words, and the thought is unparalleled. Of all conceits it is surely the most classical.—"I count only the hours that are unclouded." What a bland and care dispelling feeling! How the shadows seem to fade on the dial plate, as the sky lours, and time presents only a blank, unless its progress is marked by what is joyous, and all that is not happy sinks into oblivion! What a fine lesson is conveyed to the mind, —to take no note of time but by its benefits; to watch only the smiles, and neglect the frowns of fate, to compose our lives of bright and gentle moments, turning always to the sunny side of things, and [illegible]ting the rest slip from our imaginations unheeded or forgotten! How different from the common art of tormenting! For myself, as I rode along the Brenta, while the sun shone hot upon its sluggish, slimy waves, my sensations were far from comfortable; but the reading of this inscription on the side of a glaring wall in an instant restored me to myself; and still when I think of and repeat it, it has the power of wafting me into the region of pure and blissful abstraction. I cannot help fancying it to be a legend of Popish superstition. Some monk of the dark ages must have invented and bequeathed it to us, who loitering in trim gardens, and watching the silent march of time, as his fruits ripened in the sun, or his flowers scented the balmy air, felt a mild languor pervade his senses, and having little to do, or to care for, determined (in imitation of his sun dial) to efface that little from his thoughts, or draw a veil over it, making of his life one long dream of quiet: *Horas non numero nisi serenas,* he might repeat when the heavens were overcast, and the gathering storm scattered the falling leaves, and turn to his books, and wrap himself in his golden studies! Out of some such mood of mind, indolent, elegant, thoughtful, this exquisite devise (speaking volumes) must have originated.

The following extract is from an eloquent speech, made in the Senate of the United States, by Mr. *Woodbury*, on the bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the Revolutionary Army:

History and tradition must convince all, that through defeat as well as victory, they clung to our fortunes to the uttermost moment of the struggle. They were actually by spirit and intelligence, the surest guarantees of fidelity. Most of them had investigated, and well understood, the principles in dispute, and to defeat them, had flown to the field of battle, on the first alarm of war, with all the ardour of a Scottish gathering, at the summons of the fiery cross. And it is not poetry, that one of my own relatives, an officer, long since no more, when the alarm was given at Lexington, left for the tented field, the corpse of his father unburied:

"One look he cast upon the bier,
Dashed from his eye the gathering tear,"

and hastened to devote his own life to the salvation of his country. In the same duty—in performing their part of the compact, to serve faithfully to the close of the war, these petitioners endured the frosts of winter often half sheltered, badly, badly clothed, and badly paid. God forbid that I should exaggerate. The naked truth is stronger than any coloring of fancy. We have the authority of their commander, they were, at times, in such a condition as to be unable and ashamed to receive their friends; but never, I believe, loth to face their enemies.—Their paths were sometimes marked by their blood—their courage and constancy tried by frequent alarms, by ambuscade and the pitched battle; but they never faultered; and when towards the close of the war, neglect on the part of Congress, as to the monthly wages, might have justified, under most circumstances, disquiet, and distrust, and, when at Newburg, they were tempted with the insidious taunt, that if, relinquishing their arms and retiring home, with the promises made them unfulfilled, they would "*go, starve and be forgot,*" yet they disbanded in peace, and expressed their "*unshaken confidence in the justice of Congress.*"

PRINCESS-ANNE, MD.

TUESDAY, April 1, 1828.

Agreeably to promise we here open a kind of *rural repository*, to lay up articles on scientific and practical agriculture; domestic economy and gardening, with useful recipes, &c.

There is at this time nothing of the kind published on this shore—nothing to incite to emulation—nothing to rouse the morbid capacities of the farming community into energetic action. But we do not believe ourselves to be competent to the task. Far from it. Yet it behooves us to do something.

In the prosecution of our design we shall often be obliged to present the discoveries made in other parts of the world, and thus render the labors of others subservient to our own use.

Persons who make improvements in agriculture or mechanics—in raising or fattening stock, or other objects of general utility, are respectfully solicited to send accounts thereof to the Editor for publication. Many useful things, now comparatively lost, may thus be brought before, and benefit, the public.

If any one have queries to propose, doubts to be solved, or difficulties to be explained, we will gladly publish them for those to answer who may feel competent. "Many hints," says one, "which if circulated through the community, might lead to results highly useful to the world, are suffered to sink into oblivion. Many queries, the answers to which, might be obtained and be of immense advantage to the querist, are now for want of opportunity, suppressed."

The following communication will serve as a further illustration of what is advanced above:

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Mr. Editor,

A gentleman of Potato-Neck is desirous to acquaint the readers of the Herald, by way of caution, with a circumstance which may be the means of preserving many a valuable horse. Some time last autumn, he permitted his horse to be turned loose into a cornfield where a quantity of Peas remained ungathered. The horse appeared to relish them, and ate a considerable quantity; but immediately he became sick, and in spite of every exertion that could possibly be made, died in a very short time. Upon examination it was found that the Peas had swollen and sprouted to such a magnitude, that no doubt remained of their having been the cause of the horse's death.

One of the above gentleman's neighbours met with a similar loss some time previous to that just related.

Yours, W. X.

March 26, 1828.

POTATOES.

Judge Buel, of Albany, one of the most scientific practical agriculturists in the United States, has published the following remarks on potatoes.

"A practice has been recommended to me to prevent the deterioration of this crop, a misfortune which seems to follow planting, successively, seed raised on the same farm. Two years experience has tended to satisfy me of its utility.—The recommendation is, to select seed of good size, to cut off and throw away a slice from the seed end and cut the residue into two, three or four pieces, according to the remaining number of the eyes.—Its utility is based upon the supposition, and I may say the fact, that where the several stocks grow close together, the vegetable will be of a diminutive size; and that the discarded slice which has from three to six eyes, may be correctly compared to the tips and buts of the ear of the seed corn which are rejected as useless because they produce invariably sickly plants. The best potato soil is one which is cool, moist, and light, such as is afforded by swamps abounding in vegetable alluvion and well drained. The seeds should not be planted so deep, nor the plants earthed so high, as to exclude the influence of air and light; but frequent stirrings of the ground with the plough or cultivator are highly material."

This statement of Judge Buel is corroborated by a communication published in the New England Farmer, vol. 1, p. 53, with the signature 'J. W. Ryegate, Vermont.' The gentleman observed that he took a quantity of middling large potatoes and cut off the but and top ends from each and cut the middle pieces into quarters and planted a row with buts, another with tops, and the third with middles, and placed five pieces in each hill throughout the whole. I did not weigh nor measure the produce but found that the middle pieces produced much the largest crop. The produce of the two rows was about equal, by which it appears that to reject both ends, and plant the middle only, will produce much the best crop.

There is an objection against cutting potatoes when planted. It is said that part of the juice of the root will exude or issue from the wound. But this may be avoided, and the growth of the plant hastened by rolling the slips or roots in pulverised plaster of Paris. Some of the plaster will adhere to the parts of the roots which have been cut; and thus prevent the loss of the juice of the potato, which nature intended for the nourishment of the young plant. The 'Farmers Assistant' says "it has been found that wetting potatoes, and then rolling in gypsum, immediately before planting, greatly assists the growth of the crop." Mr. London says, "the time for cutting the sets should always be some days before the planting, that the wounds may dry up; but no harm will result from performing this operation several weeks or months before hand, provided the sets are not exposed too much to the drought so as to deprive them of their natural moisture."

WATER ROTTING FLAX.

It will be our object to show that flax water-rotted is superior to that which is dew-rotted. 1st. It is more durable. To ascertain this, Mr. Goodsell placed on the ground a quantity of flax that had been sufficiently water-rotted for dressing by the side of an equal quantity of unrotted flax, and turned them once in three days, until the new flax was sufficiently rotted for dressing also; and, upon examination, he found that that which had been previously water rotted had lost none of its strength: both parcels were suffered to remain on the ground, until the dew rotted became worthless, while the water-rotted was found to be still strong and good. The same gentleman states that he repeated the experiment with dressed flax, and with the plant, and found the result the same. 2d. It will yield a greater quantity of fibre from a given quantity of the plant. The same gentleman states that dew-rotted flax averaged from 12 to 16 pounds of fibre only, while the water rotted gave from 16 to 25 pounds.

In Ireland, Holland, and France, flax is invariably water rotted; and it is stated by the manufacturers of canvass, that 100 pounds of Dutch flax will yield 72 pounds of clean flax, Irish 65 pounds, while the like quantity of American dew-rotted will yield only 40 pounds. No reason can be discerned why the American flax should yield so much less than the Dutch, unless it be in the process of rotting, dressing, and preparing it for market. It is worth more: while the American dew-rotted flax brings in market but 9 cents per pound, and in that proportion.

To water rot flax, let it be totally immersed in water, and the surface covered with board, straw, or any thing else, to exclude the rays of the sun. In summer, when the weather and water were both warm it has been known to rot in seven days; in colder weather a longer time will be required. When taken from the water, it must be spread to dry. [*Hamp. Sentinel.*

"Sophocles being asked what harm he would wish his enemy? answered that he might love where he is not liked."

From the Philadelphia Saturday Bulletin.

SILK WORMS.

A society has been formed in this city for the purpose of promoting the cultivation of the mulberry tree, with reference to furnishing food for the silk worm, and thus ministering directly to a great means of domestic economy and national wealth. The experiment is not now to be tried whether silk can be produced in the United States; Georgia and Connecticut, almost the two extremities of the Union, have most successfully proved the feasibility of the plan. The objects in view, by the Society, is to place the food for the worms immediately within the reach of all, at the lowest possible price, so that more than the cost of gathering them will not be incurred. At present the mulberry is scarce, and any extensive production of worms would be attended with the almost entire stripping of the trees, and then perhaps a failure, in feeding the glutonous spinners, for of all things perhaps a silk worm, when attaining its greatest size, may be considered as possessing the greatest appetite.

The means which this society will possess by the respectability of its members, and the diffusion of their correspondence for attaining information relative to the proper treatment of the different kinds of worms, the mode of feeding them, the amount to give them at the various stages of their existence, how to provide for their eggs, how best to preserve them from insects, how much heat or cold, and all the etceteras of silk growing, highly interesting to those who mean to turn their attention to this means of profit, or to posses or provide for a few as a matter of curiosity.

In this city, last year, scarcely a family was without a certain number of silk worms, who left in their place of deposit, thousands of eggs to multiply their species this season. Last summer whole schools of children were occupied in winding silk from the cocoons, rather perhaps as a matter of curiosity or amusement than of convenience and profit; yet the success which attended those first essays, will, we are confident, induce many more persons this season to prosecute the work for profit, and we shall look for a large amount of Philadelphia silk before the close of the approaching season.

Much valuable information has been given relative to the cultivation of the eggs, the feeding of the worms, the preparation of the leaves, attention to the cocoons, care of the fly or miller, &c. We shall take a seasonable opportunity to present a condensed view of their value, that our readers may give the attention to this growing families, that the industry and profit of its busy members really deserve.—Meantime, we hint as a caution, that the eggs and the worms be kept carefully from the approach of little red ants that frequently infest our houses; that the eggs be kept from the heat, lest they hatch too early, that is, before food can be produced—when the worms have come to life, they must be fed with caution for a few days, with the tenderest part of mulberry leaves; and after some five or six days they may be permitted to gormandize at their pleasure.

Of Rain as produced by Lightning and Thunder.

By accurate experiment it is proved that water is a composition of two elastic airs, or gases, called oxygen and hydrogen. In 100 parts of water there are 88 and one-fourth of oxygen and 11 and three-fourths of hydrogen. Pass a succession of electric sparks through water by means of a proper apparatus, and the two gasses are produced in the proportion above.

To decompose water by galvanism, take a narrow glass tube three or four inches long, fit each end with a cork penetrated by a piece of slender iron wire, and fill the tube with water.—Let the ends of the two wires within the tube be distant from each other about three quarters of an inch, and let one be made to communicate with the top, the other with the bottom of a galvanic pill, in action. On making this communication, bubbles of air will be formed, and ascend to the top of the tube, the water decreasing as it is decomposed.

The oxygen and hydrogen formed by this experiment, may be re-composed into the same weight of water. Take any quantity of the oxygen and hydrogen gasses in the proportion above mentioned; ignite them by the electric spark, & they produce a quantity of water equal in weight to the gases employed. Thus, water is converted into air, and air re-converted into water again.

Now, to show how lightning produce rain in the cloud, the electric spark or matter of lightning passes through the atmosphere, ignites and decomposes the oxygen and hydrogen; which exploded, and the water which was formed of these two falls down in the form of rain. Now the flash, the clap and the formation of rain take place all in the same moment, the lightning we see instantly, the clap we hear sooner or later according to the distance of the cloud from us; rain travels still more slowly, and will be seen sooner or later, according to the weight of the drops and the distance of the cloud.

A poor man in Paris being very hungry, staid so long near a cook's shop, where they were dressing meat, that his stomach was actually satisfied by the smell of it. The choleric cook demanded payment for his breakfast; the poor man refused; and the controversy was referred to the first man who should pass by. On the relation of the cause, he gravely decreed, that the man should jingle his money between two plates as long as he had staid, and thus pay the cook's score for the benefit [illegible] had received.

A few difficulties for people to leave off old habits, and to change opinions which have been taught them from their childhood. A gentleman met a man going to mill with a bag of grain on his back, and another bag tied to the former and hanging down before. Seeing that the latter had scarcely any thing in it, he asked the man what he had there so heavy, as to balance the grain. Stones, sir. And what are you going to do with the stones? Nothing; but they save me the trouble of holding the grain bag with my hands. But would not it do as well to put half the grain in front, and to throw away the stones? The man objected that he was used to the other way, but he was persuaded to make the experiment. Next week, however, he was met again with the stones in the bag and said that he found it easier to carry the grain as his father carried it before him.

To the publishers of Papers and Periodical Works throughout the United States.

It is intended before, or certainly by the first of May next, in a Pamphlet with other statistical matters, to notice all the Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States, and the city or towns where published, by whom, and the conditions of publication, &c. A copy containing the above shall be faithfully forwarded to each of you, who will insert this notice once and forward a paper or a copy of the work you publish to Philadelphia, directed to

"THE TRAVELLER."

Philadelphia, Feb. 22, 1828.

EASTMAN'S MANUFACTORY OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

At No. 36, Pratt street, opposite the United Hotel, Baltimore.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has on hand a large assortment of Gideon Davis' Improved Patent PLOUGHS of cast & wrought Shares, with & without Coulters; Hill side, Substratum and Shovel Ploughs; a large stock of Cultivators of superior quality; Harrows, Swingletrees, double & single; Cornshellers and Washing Machines. Also on hand as usual, his Patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters, which have given universal satisfaction, and Brown's Vertical Wool Spinners; Cast-steel Axes; Grubbing Hoes, Picks and Mattocks, which he warrants of superior quality; very superior Oil Stones, saturated with oil—all of which will be sold at reasonable prices for cash or acceptances in this city.

His very extensive sales of the above articles for the last 3 years is an evidence of the general satisfaction he has given to his numerous customers, and he flatters himself that with the increased pains he has taken in selecting his timber and other materials this season, and also to improve as much as possible on the workmanship of his implements, that he will continue to merit the public patronage which has been so liberally bestowed and for which he takes this opportunity to express his grateful thanks.

Orders by mail (post paid) will receive prompt attention.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

N. B. On hand, 9 bushels good MILLET SEED, which will be sold low. FRUIT TREES will be furnished to orders. Implements ordered by any customers which I do not keep on hand will be carefully selected and furnished to the orders. March 11. 4x

District of Maryland, to wit:

[L. S.] *Be It Remembered,* That on the 17th day of October, in the 51st year of the Independence of the United States of America, LITTLETON AIRES, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as author in the words following, to wit:

"TABLES OF DISCOUNT OR INTEREST,

ON EVERY CENT,

From 1 to 100, from 1 month to 10 years,

AND

ON EVERY DOLLAR,

From One to One Thousand, and

ON

Every Hundred from 1 to 6 Thousand INCLUSIVE.

From 1 Day to 10 Years.

The whole computed at Six per Cent.

Together with examples showing in what manner, by means of the tables to ascertain the interest at Five, Seven and Eight per Cent."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned." And also to the act, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

PHILIP MOORE,
Clerk of the District of Maryland.

☞ The above work is for sale at the stores of Mr. G. M. Willing, Mr. Wm. Done, and Messrs. Johnston & Sudler, Princess-Anne. Also at the Village Herald office.

March 4. Price $1.

A Candidate.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Somerset county, that he is a Candidate to represent them in the next House of Delegates.

BRITTINGHAM HULL.

Feb. 26, 1828. 1x

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIE[illegible] EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. II. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD. TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1828. NO. 2.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Two Dollars a year, *if paid in advance*, or $2 50 if paid within six months; or $3 if not paid within six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance*.

No subscription will hereafter be taken for less than *one year*.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞ Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞ Advertisements, if handed in by Monday night at 10 o'clock, shall appear in the paper next morning.

☞ Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞ All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

[SELECTED.]

The following curious Anagram, being the finest and happiest of any extant, is so very remarkable, that we think it's insertion must give pleasure to every Christian reader.

(Let it be observed, that an Anagram is a transposition of the letters of some name, or set of words, whereby a new name, or a new set of words is formed from the same letters, either to the advantage or disadvantage of the person or thing to which the name belongs.)

REMARKABLE ANAGRAM.

In the xviiith chapter of John's gospel, verse 38, Pilate saith unto Jesus, *What is Truth?* which question in the Latin language runs thus: *Quid est Veritas?* These letters, transposed, make the justest and best answer that could possibly be given to the inquirer, who did not think proper to wait for another, viz. *Est vir qui adest;* i. e. *It is the man who is present.*

This anagram will appear still more remarkable, when it is considered, that the Lord came into the world particularly as divine truth; and the first words which he uttered after the question was put to him, were the following in the 16th chapter, verse 5, viz. *Behold the man.*

Note: In the English translation these words are by mistake put into the mouth of Pilate: but in the original they are manifestly the words of Jesus, after the crown of thorns was placed on his head, and in the internal sense signify, Behold how the Jewish nation has falsified the Divine Truth of the Word.

Recollections of Philadelphia.

We have been told by an old and highly respectable citizen of this place, that about 80 years since there was a large spring of pure water in a spot near what is now the corner of Second and Union streets. It was well known by the name "Bathsheba's Spring," and parties not unfrequently *went out from the city* to take tea on its banks. In digging the cellars under those new stores on the west side of Second street below Spruce street, much difficulty was experienced in consequence of meeting with a considerable stream of water, which was supposed to have its source in the spring. From the same individual we have the following anecdote relative to a spring of another description. Many years ago a well was dug and a pump placed in the yard belonging to the house at the north east corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, now the residence of P. S. Duponceau, Esq. The water brought up was found to be of an unusual kind, being highly colored and having a very peculiar flavor. It was examined by several physicians, and finally pronounced to possess many valuable medicinal properties. Such was the eagerness with which this water was sought after, that the owner of the property, finding himself likely to be put to great inconvenience, had a spout fixed to convey the water outside of his yard. At this "health restoring fount" an old woman attended who dealt out the *nectar* to the multitude, for a slight compensation. Several weeks passed on; the pump handle was kept moving; people drank the water and the old woman pocketed the money. When lo! a change came o'er the nature of the well—and this wonderful Catholicon began by degrees to look and taste for all the world like pump water. The doctors now looked blank, and the topers began to "*smell a rat.*" The mystery was soon unravelled. On this spot had stood the first distillery which was erected in Philadelphia. A large cellar of water was dug, (and afterwards filled up and forgotten) into which all the refuse and offal of the *departed spirits* had been thrown. The hard drinkers thought it was *awful* enough!

MATAMORAS.—This is the name of a town in the neighbouring Mexican province of Texas, which has occasionally met our eye in the newspapers, but of which we have not seen any description until now. It is situated on Rio del Norte, a short distance from its mouth, and is of so recent establishment that it is laid down but on few maps. Its proximity to New Orleans, and the intercourse which is kept up by coasting vessels, have doubtless contributed much towards its rapid growth. Under date of January 25, a friend now resident there writes as follows:—

"*Matamoras, 25th Jan. 1828.*

"About seven or eight years ago, a few of the country people sat themselves down on the Rio Grande and from time to time, others would flee hither for protection from the Indians, who were kept off by the people uniting these forces; hence its old name *Refugeto*, a place of refuge. It increased rapidly, and in a short time because a place of considerable trade, from its many foreigners flocking to it, and it now contains about 10,000 inhabitants. It is situated about 30 miles from the mouth of the Rio Grande, and 50 from the Brazos Santiago, which is the port of entry (the river not being of sufficient depth for vessels even of a small class,) whence goods are transported hither at an expense of about $1 per 100 lbs.

There are a few good brick houses here, built by foreigners, but the greater part consists of huts one story high, built of reeds or logs placed perpendicularly, thatched with reeds, straw or palmetto leaves and plastered inside with mud, and having clay floors. Some of the principal people live in these kind of houses. The streets are unpaved, and very bad in rainy weather. The climate is as healthy, perhaps, as any part of the world.

The men are generally well made, and some of them well looking. The common dress is a jacket and wide pantaloons, or *calzones*, opened from the knee down, and ornamented with gold or silver lace, and a great many buttons; underneath which the wide white drawers are visible. Many wear blankets, some of which are beautiful, and cost as high as $30 each, thrown over the shoulder. However, in consequence of so much intercourse with the Americans, some of them have adopted our costume. They are good horsemen, and take much pride in their saddles, bridles, housings, &c. which are sometimes rich and costly.

Although most of the ladies have handsome features, they are not to be compared with our own being generally short, of bad forms, and round shouldered: this latter deformity I attribute to their not wearing stays or corsets. They have, however, beautiful eyes and feet; they are fond of finery, and wear a great many ornaments, although, according to my notion they do not dress with taste. The dress of the better class consists of a high colored silk or satin slip trimmed with ribbon or lace, short sleeves and waist, and cut *very low* in front. The neck is decorated with a string of gold beads, clasped in front, with a large ornament. Their arms and hands are suffered to go bare, and they wear rich silk stockings and prunelle or satin shoes. There are but few who ever wear a bonnet, more make use of a Canton crape shawl, which, when they enter a house, they suffer to fall from the head to the neck. They are easy and affable in their manners.

I was invited the other night to a public ball, and saw a display of the beauty of the place, but was much surprised to find both *ladies* and gentlemen smoking in the ball room, even whilst engaged in dancing.

The people do not pay much attention to the Sabbath, but carry on business, &c. as if there was no such day. Immorality and dissoluteness prevail to a great degree. Gambling is the principal evil, and I have seen women and children round the tables, in the streets, betting away their little money; yet notwithstanding all this, they are temperate as respects the use of ardent spirits, and I have scarcely seen a person intoxicated since I have been here.

I was much disappointed in the *bull fights*, as the beasts were too tame and the *Toreadors* afraid of them. All they did was to enrage the animals enough to pursue them, when they display a good deal of agility in avoiding them. I saw one person, however, thrown about ten feet over the bull's head, but he did not receive much injury. The theatre consists of a shed, fitted up in the corner of a large square, capable of containing upwards of 2000 people. The performance is as bad as the edifice, but what could be expected from *two reals*? The prompter, who is always visible, reads each person's part for him, and can be heard nearly as distinctly as the performers themselves.

We do not live very well here, as there are no vegetables whatever, except beans and a few miserable sweet potatoes. Our diet consists principally of beef cooked in different ways, now and then an armadillo, rabbit, fowls, &c. and but little wheat bread, as flower is now $30 per barrel. They make a kind of bread in small cakes, called *tortillas*, of corn, ground by wetting and rubbing it between two stones. It is to me singular that our corn meal will not answer well to make them.

The country people are generally hospitable, and if they were more industrious and enterprizing, might raise almost all kinds of produce, the soil being rich and although there is but little rain here, they might manage to water their farms from the river, whence they procure nearly all the water they use.—They have no such things as carriages, all travelling being done on horses—which are plenty and a very good one can be bought for from 10 to 15 dollars."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.—We learn that a project is now on foot to establish a *Marine Telegraph*, for the purpose of furnishing more early and certain information of the approach of vessels to Baltimore. One part of the design, we understand, is the location of a telegraph at the mouth of the Patapsco, either at the Bodkin or North Point.—Both of these stations afford an uninterrupted view of the Chesapeake Bay, as far down as a telescope can reach; and intelligence of the approach of a vessel can thus be communicated in a few moments to the city, long before she arrives at the mouth of the river. It is proposed, also we believe, that each vessel shall carry a distinguishing number in her foretop-sail, as a more certain means of making her out, than by the private signal flags now in use. As soon as the plan is matured, we presume it will be submitted to those more immediately interested, for their sanction and co-operation,—and these, we have no doubt, will be already extended towards so desirable an improvement.

Baltimore American.

The Greensburgh Gazette contains the following account of a circular hunt, held on the 7th ultimo—these are for the sake of safety, conducted without the use of fire arms.

"The balls rang their merry peals—a thousand horns sounded ten thousand discordant notes—rattles, boys, men, women and children were in motion—and at 8 o'clock on Friday last, the hunt commenced.—Every thing proceeded well, and about 1 o'clock the [illegible] of Isaac Shuster, 2 miles north of this town. Many foxes were enclosed, and the business of death and destruction was soon begun and ended. Ten foxes were taken in the ring—12 were taken (as we are informed,) from under the barn on the ground, after the multitude had retired—3 were caught under a haystack, and 3 in an old log—and 8 or 9 concealed themselves in a log pile. With those that were killed previous to the formation of the outer circle, it is supposed that the number killed and taken prisoners in the ranks of poor reynard, was little short of 40. There was much fun, more grog, and some bloody noses."

The Present Administration.

The Coalition papers constantly ask—what faults has the present administration been guilty of?—we answer, many, very many—and first, it has been PRODIGAL OF THE PEOPLE'S MONEY. In proof of this we cite sundry passages from the speech of Mr. Rives of Virginia, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 5th ult. on the subject of Retrenchment. He says—"during Mr. Jefferson's administration in 1802, the whole expenditures of the government exclusive of the payments to the public debt, amounted to $3,737,079; while the *same class* of expenditures during the year 1826, (under Mr. Adams' administration,) according to the last Treasury report, amounted to $13,062,316—Here then we have increase of expenditure equal to 350 per cent, in less than 25 years."

It will be said, and justly, that the expenses of government, have necessarily grown with the growth of the nation. But the nation has not grown in this proportion—far from it. Let us take, however, a view of the expenditures during the three last years of Mr. Monroe's administration, viz. 1822, 1823, and 1824, and compare them with the expenses of the three first years of Mr. Adams' administration, viz. 1825, 1826, and 1827, and see what will be the result.

We find that the contingent expenses of the State, Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, and that for Foreign Intercourse and Foreign Missions, under Mr. Monroe in 1822, 3, 4, was $738,871—and the same expenses under Mr. Adams, for 1825, 6, and 7, was $1,045,444; presenting an increase of almost 50 per cent. During this period of *six years*, the circumstances of the country in its foreign relations were as similar as they well could be—and the excess can only be attributable to the system *of court patronage*—the prodigal scattering of money for electioneering purposes; such as is instanced in the case of Mr. Pleasants, who was paid nearly $2000 for services never performed by him under cover of a pretended mission to South America; and the payment of $1,000 to a son of Mr. Clay for carrying despatches *in the same vessel,* and the *same destination*, with the minister who was to receive them. Mere gratuities given to thick and thin adherents, to keep them faithful; or family affairs, simply.—$300,000 is easily expended in this way. It is not a very great sum—but it is the money of the people.

But the present administration have not drawn on the CONTINGENT FUND ONLY, to answer their particular ends. We will continue this comparison between the expenses of the present administration and that which immediately preceded it, by extracting one paragraph entire from the speech before alluded to. Mr. Rives says:—"The *aggregate* expenditures of the government have notoriously increased. I speak here of its ordinary current expenditures, by which I mean all expenditures, except payments on account of the public debt, and demands arising from treaties with foreign nations. Those expenditures in 1822, were $9,827,642; in 1823, $9,784,152; in 1824, $10,448,779; making a total sum, during the three last years of the last administration of $30,060,573. In 1825, the same class of expenditures amounted to $11,416,582; in 1826, to $13,062,316; in 1827, to $12,285,530; making a total sum, during the three years of the present administration of $36,764,428. The increase of the ordinary expenditures of the government, under the present administration, compared with a corresponding period of the last administration, has amounted then, to an *annual* sum of $2,234,618."

Thus we have this plan and simple result—It has cost Messrs. Adams and Clay *Six millions six hundred and seventy three thousand eight hundred and 54 dollars more* to manage the government during the [illegible] years they have had it in charge, than it cost Mr. Monroe during the three years *immediately preceding!* A sum of money absolutely wasted by this administration—how, nobody knows but themselves, though a glance at their array of hired editors, their host of retainers, and pensioned writers, and the floods of printed libels against Jackson, sent abroad in the country, will go far to explain it—A sum of money, we say, that would have schooled half a million of poor children—made half a dozen such Canals as that proposed between the Delaware and Raritan, or reduced the public debt more than seven millions of dollars! And yet we are asked what fault lies at the door of this administration!—and by the men, too, who have been sharing this splendid plunder!!—*B. Rep.*

From the Penn. Democratic Eagle.

PRESIDENT ADAMS.

Article II—Section I—Clause VIII. of the constitution of the U. States, declares that the President shall *swear* or *affirm* that he will "faithfully execute the office of President of the United States."——

Article II—Section III—enjoins upon the President to "recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

Mr. Adams in his last message does *not recommend* a revision of the Tariff; he does *not recommend* any measure for the encouragement of *Domestic Manufactures*: he does *not recommend* any measure for the encouragement of *Wool Growers*: he does *not recommend* the *American System*: he does *not* say one word on the subject of the Tariff—or, domestic manufactures—or, wool—or the *American System*.

The Case then stands thus:—Mr. Adams under the obligation of an oath, to "recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient"—does *not* recommend the American System—a tariff—the encouragement of domestic manufactures, or the growth of wool.

On his oath, then, he does *not* consider the encouragement of domestic manufactures—wool—a tariff—or the American system "*necessary and expedient.*"

The Friends of General Jackson far from charging Mr. Adams with the *heinous crime* of *violating his oath*, are perfectly willing that entire credit be given him, for the utmost *sincerity*; and only complain, that certain *designing* politicians, have *craftily* imposed upon a number of patriotic and honest citizens, and induced them to believe, that he is in favor of what, *on his oath*, he virtually *disavows*.

Doubt on this subject can no longer exist. Every man can now, *wide awake*, take his side.

General Jackson has repeatedly and publicly—*in Congress by his votes*—and out of Congress as a *citizen*, manifested his friendship for the American System; *Mr. Adams—Never*—but in the public discharge of an imperious and all important duty, Mr. Adams, in effect, proclaims to the whole nation that he does *not* consider the American system "necessary and expedient."

To Perfume Linen.

Rose leaves dried in the shade, cloves beat to a powder, and mace scraped; mix them together, and put the composition into little bags.

From the Boston Statesman.

THE CONTRAST.

On the 16th of November, 1814, Mr. John Q. Adams, then our minister at Ghent, wrote to Mr. Leavitt Harris in Russia, a letter from which the following are extracts: "The defence of "Baltimore has given us little more "to be proud of than the demon-"stration against it has afforded to "our enemy. Prevost's retreat from "Plattsburg has been more disgrace-"ful to them than honorable to us, "and Wellington's veterans, the fire "eater Brisbane and the fire brand "Cockburn, have kept the rawest of "our militia in countenance, by their "expertness in the art of running a-"way. The general issue of the cam-"paign is yet to come, and there is "too much reason to apprehend that "it will be unfavorable to our side." "Divided among ourselves, more in "passions than interests, with half "the nation sold by their prejudices "and their ignorance to our enemy, "with a feeble and penurious govern-"ment, with five frigates for a navy, "and scarcely five efficient regiments "for an army, how can it be expect-"ed that we should resist the mass of "force which that gigantic power has "collected to crush us at a blow." It was in that discouraging language, and such flings against our "feeble and penurious government," that Mr. Adams indulged, in a day when every true patriot would have nerved himself the firmer in the service and defence of his country—and it was in that day, when disasters, according to this terrorist, was so impending over our homes, that he charged our "feeble and penurious government" with sixty two thousand six hundred and forty four dollars for two years' services.

Mark the contrast! Andrew Jackson, in that day of peril, instead of grasping every possible cent, and more than every legal cent, from the reduced coffers of the country, expended all his personal funds, and pledged his private fortune, towards raising the means of defending his country. Instead of accusing his government of feebleness and penurity, and holding out the desponding and disgraceful language of fear and submission, he raised the banner of his country, invited to its defence, by the most elevated examples of constancy, devotion and courage, the brave volunteers of the west; showing himself at every point of danger; exciting all to the noble discharge of their duty; passing days of fatigue and exertion and sleepless nights, in preparing for the gallant resistance which the invader afterwards met with at his hands and the hands of his undaunted compatriots; and appearing, in the midst of the conflict, in that eventful and trying hour, at the head of his troops; holding to all the encouraging and animating language: "Remember that our watchword is victory or death; our country must and shall be defended: we will enjoy our liberty or perish in the last ditch."

Such is the language, and such the deeds, of the man, who is now hunted down by the friends of the diplomatic candidate with every epithet, and charged with every crime, that scurrility or malignity can invent. Let the country choose between them.

From the Baltimore Republican.

VISITERS OF WEST POINT.

It was but a few days ago when we published a Report from the Secretary of War, by which it appeared, that Mr. *Adams'* Secretary spent in THREE years on Visiters to West point, FOUR THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR DOLLARS more than Mr. *Monroe's* Secretary expended in six years for the same object, that we expressed our regret, that the Senate had not called for a statement showing the sum paid to each Visiter. We are glad to find, that they have since obtained such a statement, and a curious state of things it developes.

We make the following extract from the table of expenses of Visiters for the year 1827:

Hon. Jos. Ritner, of Penn.	$200 00
Hon. R. C. Mallary, of Vt.	40 00
Hon. Jos. Vance, of Ohio,	300 00
Hon. John Barney of Md.	90 00
Hon. Tho. B. Reed, of Miss.	200 00
Professor T. C. Levins, of N. Y.	30 00
Hon. A. H. Powel of Va.	120 00
George C. Washington, of Md.	100 00
A. H. Tracy of New York,	150 00
Hon George Blake, of Mass.	90 00
L. Condict of New Jersey,	15 00

Now, this does appear to us to be a very curious document. Here we have a long list of *Honorables*, making, as we think, very *dis*-honorable charges on the government. Do these Visiters charge by the *day*, or by the *mile*, or do they charge by both? Is there no general rule of the War Department on the subject, or does each Visiter charge just what *he pleases*?

The Honorable Mr. Reed, lives in Mississippi, at least five hundred miles further than the Honorable Mr. Vance, of Ohio, lives from West Point; yet while Mr. Reed charges $200, Mr. Vance charges $300.—Mr. Tracy, of New York charges $150, while Professor Levins, of the same State, only charges $30. Mr. Barney of Maryland, charges $90, while Mr. Condict, of New Jersey, charges only $15. We presume, therefore, that the Visiters do not regulate their charges by the distance which they have to travel. If they do, we are utterly unable to account for the immense disproportion of their charges. The sums paid these Visiters too, are independent of their expenses *while at West Point;* for while there, they live at the expense of Government.—The different sums which are stated in the above extract from the Report, are paid for *travelling expenses only.* Now, a gentleman may go from Baltimore to West Point and back to Baltimore, for $30; but our worthy representative, the *Hon. John Barny*, who told us, in the debate on Chilton's Resolutions, that he gave his *per diem* to his constituents, charitable institutions, churches, &c., charges the Government $90—being $60 more than, we believe, are the actual travelling expenses of a trip from here to West Point and back. We suppose the surplus 60 was to remunerate him for the *science* and *literature*, which he expended in the examination of the Cadets.

Mr. Ritner of Pennsylvania, another "*scientifice* and *literary*" gentleman, charges $200; which must have been *four times* as much as his travelling expenses.

Mr. Vance, of Ohio, a man totally illiterate and unfit for such an office, is another of these Visiters; and if he knows nothing of *Mathematicks*, he can't be accused of total ignorance of *Arithmetic;* for he comes in with a charge of $300 being more than it costs ourselves to go from here to *New Orleans and back.*

How did it happen to cost Mr. Condict of New Jersey, only $15? We suppose he charged the Government what it really cost him to travel to [illegible] suspect, that these [illegible] ers who charged so much, visited Saratoga, the Lakes, Montreal, Niagara, and the other fashionable places, *at the public expense.*

It is very hard, that these members of Congress should be travelling about at the cost of the people, while Mr. Clay, Mr. Barbour and Mr. Southard have to make all their electioneering tours at their own private expenses. Their cases ought to be provided for, and we are surprised, that they hav'nt asked for an appropriation to pay the expenses of their trips to Kentucky, N. Jersey, Virginia, Bedford, &c.

We hope after all these great men are properly provided for, Congress will do something for old Revolutionary Soldiers.

Extract of a letter to the Charleston Mercury, dated Washington, March 13, 1828.

The Bill for the relief of the surviving Officers of the Revolution, has at length been brought to a decisive vote in the Senate, and I am sorry to say there now remains no hope that any thing will be done for the relief of those venerable benefactors of their country. The grant proposed by the Committee of *one million one hundred thousand dollars*, was rejected on Tuesday, only twelve Senators voting for it. The motion to fill the blank with $800,000, was lost by a vote of 19 to 25; and the motion to fill the blank with $500,000, was likewise lost, 20 to 25. As this was the very lowest sum which would have afforded any substantial assistance to the Revolutionary officers, (as it would have amounted only to about $2000 on an average to each,) the vote rejecting this amount is considered as conclusive against the claim. The refusal of the Senate immediately afterwards, to postpone (by a majority of one vote) the bill indefinitely, only manifests the reluctance of that body to acknowledge, that nothing can be done for the Officers. Their fate, however, has unquestionably been sealed, and the Bill has been laid upon the table, not again to be called up during the present session; and I regret to be constrained to add as my decisive opinion, that with this Bill, has perished all hope that Congress will ever do any thing for those Officers. It was very well ascertained, that unless a decided majority of the Senate, could be induced to support the measure, there was no prospect of success in the other house. The decisive majority against the measure in the Senate, puts an end, for several years at least, to the agitation of the question there; and in a few years, none of these venerable men will survive to tell the story of their sacrifices, their sufferings and their wants. Among the visitors at the Capital on the occasion, was the gallant veteran *Gen. Reed*, of Maryland; and if the decision of the question could have been influenced *by feeling*, most certainly the sight of that venerable patriot and soldier (moving thro' the Senate Chamber on his crutches—his white locks and furrowed cheeks telling a tale of *other times*,) would have made an irresistible appeal to the hearts of all. It is useless, however, to indulge in vain regrets. The battle has been lost, and the defeated veterans have 'lost all except their honor.' Their consolation will be found in the reflection, that if their country has done little for them, they have done every thing for their country.

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1828.

"We have the POWER *in our hands*, and it should be *firmly* and *efficiently* used."—ADAMS PRESS.

We cannot picture to ourself an observation which carries with it a stronger indication of the smothered *anti-republican* principles of the Adams party, than the one just quoted. We presume there is not an unbiassed individual in this country who is acquainted with the present state of our government, that can contemplate this sentence without feeling a secret dread for our liberties when trusted to persons actuated by such motives. It is a doctrine that is exclusive of all liberality, all merit, all laudable emulation. It is one that pierces the vital parts of our Constitution, and threatens that degeneracy of our political system, along since surmised by its enemies, into the settled calm of *despotism*. That such should ever be the case—God forbid. It may at present seem highly improbable, but to provide for future contingences is a mark of wisdom and discretion. Is it not the duty of us, as children of those who fought and bled to establish our freedom, to rise up against men who utter such exclamations, and hoot them, not only from our cabinet, but from our *meridian*? Most assuredly it is.—Let us wrest the *power* from their hands, and never give them nor their *children* an opportunity to wield a sceptre over our country. How would the patriotic souls of Washington and Franklin (could they again visit us in their corporal nature) weep over the ruins of America, and even now they lie, ruled by men whose watchword is POWER, and whose desire is to use that POWER *firmly* and *efficiently*. We wish our readers to consider maturely that sentence which gave rise to these observations, and which is extracted from a paper that is the *gratuitous organ of the Adams party* by which they endeavor to *charm* the people.

SIX MONTHS AGO.

"The hopes of Jackson's adherents have been declining for the last six months past."—*An Ebony Press.*

"Now, sir, (says a writer in the last E. Star,) *six months ago*, the city and state of N. York were believed to be both in favour of the apostate federalist; *since that time* they have both given decided majorities in favor of Jackson.—And the New York Legislature, a short time ago, by a considerable majority, agreed to support Gen. Jackson for the Presidency. *Six months ago* the city Baltimore was claimed by the coalition men—but that city, *since that time*, returned Jackson delegates. *Six months ago*, there were only *four* Jackson members of Congress from Kentucky; now there are EIGHT. *Six months ago* neither party believed that a Jackson speaker could be elected in Congress; now a majority of both houses are in favor of his election to the Presidency!"—Yet an Adams paper has the effrontery to say the hopes of Jackson's adherents are declining. Now, we ask, when did the like occur before? Even the elder Adams, odious and disgusting as his administration had become, still retained a small majority in both houses of Congress, till the very last. But why all this distrust and dissatisfaction which are now prevailing throout the Union? The thing is obvious—our Chief Magistrate assumes powers not vested in him by the Constitution: He has appointed a man to the first office in his cabinet, who with his vote and influence made him the President—He has, through negligence or ignorance, lost the colonial trade, which was extremely important to the agricultural interests of our country—Under his administration the ordinary expenses of our goverment have increased $2,234,618 annually!! And the patronage of the present incumbent amounts to the enormous sum of EIGHT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ANNUALLY, which is FOUR TIMES as great as it was in the reign of the elder Adams. Where is the genuine Republican who can meditate these facts without exclaiming—*Avaunt corruption!*

Newspapers, says the N. Y. Evening Post, are justly regarded as indications of public feeling in the neighbourhood in which they are published. The changes taking place in the conduct of papers in the interior of this state are a convincing proof of the progress of sound [illegible]. The Buffalo & Black [illegible] Gazette has passed into the hands of Mr. Weed; and from a zealous advocate of the present administration, has become a supporter of Gen. Jackson.—The Sullivan Whig, a print hitherto neutral, has avowed its determination to advocate the cause of Jackson.

A new paper, entitled Jeffersonian Republican, has made its appearance at Lynchburg, Virginia. It is devoted to the cause of Andrew Jackson.

We learn that the Bond of Union, printed at Belle-Air, Md. has forsaken the administration cause, and now supports the Hero.

Another triumph in Pennsylvania!

On Friday the 28th ult. an election was held in Harrisburg, Pa. for Burgess, Council-men, and Constables, which resulted in the success of the whole Jackson ticket. It is acknowledged on all hands, says the Penn'a. Reporter, that a more desperate effort was never made by any party, than by the Ebony men on this occasion to carry their ticket. But 'twas all in vain—their declarations that Harrisburg contained a "large majority" for Adams, has turned out like all their prognostications, a miserable hoax.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Borough of Harrisburg.

JACKSON.		ADAMS.	
Chief Burgess.		*Chief Burgess.*	
J. Brooks	211	W. Graydon	122
Assistant Burg.		*Assistant Burg.*	
A. Bombaugh	208	F. Heisley	120

The majorities for council-men and constables were, with little variation, in the same proportion.

JACKSON MEETING.

One of the most numerous and highly respectable political meetings ever got up in Chester county, Pa. was held by the friends of Gen. Jackson, [illegible] house of *Levi M'Cormick*, in Cochranville, on Friday the 28th of March. We should despise incurring the charge of exaggerating numbers, to make a sound, and are certainly within bounds when we say, there were not twenty persons short of Four Hundred present. [Ind. Journal.

NORTH CAROLINA.

We learn from the *Western Carolinian* that the friends of Jackson and Calhoun held a District Convention at Lexington, N. C., on the 18th ult. for the purpose of nominating an Electoral Candidate. Charles Fisher, Chairman, and F. Martin, Secretary, John Giles, Esq. of Rowan, was unanimously selected.

The same paper says:

Not much to brag of.—Somebody writes from Hartford county, in this state, that the cause of the administration is gaining ground in that quarter—exults in the belief that the people there will be about equally divided; and concludes with expressing his opinion that "said county can poll 110 votes!" Terrible! "A tempest in a tea-pot!" Why, the Jackson majority that will be polled in the *town* of Salisbury alone, we may venture to say will be more than enough to neutralize the Adams votes that will be given in a half a dozen *such* counties.

In Captain Fogleman's company, at Holt's store, in Orange county, on the 23d ult. a vote on the Presidency resulted in 94 for Jackson.
8 for Adams.

At a muster in Milton, Caswell county on the 18th ult. the company voted for a President:

For Andrew Jackson, 85
For John Quincy Adams, 5.

The London Observer says, "Our Sovereign has, within this twelvemonth been made to feel most bitterly, that there is little or no public opinion to which he can appeal and that the Aristocracy can compel him to employ any servant, and to purchase any policy they choose to dictate. In France, an able Minister is ignominiously driven from power by the whole nation, on account of his *illiberal* principles—in England, an Administration is dissolved on the ground of its *liberal* policy. In France the king cannot form a Cabinet without making it more liberal than the preceding; in England, the king finds he cannot form a Cabinet without an almost total exclusion of liberal men. In France under an almost absolute Government, the new Cabinet is comprised of plebeians who have raised themselves by their talents; in England under a free Government, the Cabinet does not contain a single Minister, except Mr. Huskisson, whose talents have exclusively raised him from poverty to eminence: of course we except the law; the servile drudgery of its study always implies that its chief officers must be selected from the industrious and talented poor."

What we stated on the 25th ultimo, relative to a *duel*, was precisely that which was communicated to us as *fact*, else it would have received no notice at our hands—And hence we are as far from apprehending evil to ourself, as we were from *meditating* the ruin of another.

From the Eastern Argus.

"STRIKE—BUT HEAR ME."

If there is a spot upon the broad and luminous disk of the immortal Jefferson's biography, more bright and lucid than the rest; or if there is, in his official doings, either in the cabinet of the nation or in the presidency, one act more prominently happy and more distinctly marked with political wisdom and foresight, than the rest, it most assuredly may be found in the acquisition of Louisiana—that fertile region—that great western world, where millions and millions of freemen are coming forward in rapid succession, to increase the wealth, the strength and the glory of our common country, and to enjoy the high privileges of freedom, popular liberty, and republican institutions. Yet, in going back to those days, when this great good fortune was acquired to us, we find that *John Quincy Adams! our present Chief Magistrate!!* and the man who now calls upon the friends, and followers, and defenders of Jefferson, for favor and support, rejected and opposed it, *inch by inch*, in *every* shape, under *every* circumstance, and BY EVERY MEANS WITHIN HIS POWER!!!

Have REPUBLICANS forgotten this? Shade of the departed JEFFERSON! speak from the cold and silent tenement which thou once inhabited, and which now lies mouldering in the lonely grave, or, for a while, descend from thy high and lofty pavillion above, to refresh the memories of thy once active and devoted followers concerning days now past, when the proud and determined Adams, who has since been suffered to succeed thee in the highest honor of our country, arrayed himself in hostile armour against thee, thy friends and our happy government. Say, can those days be forgotten? Shall they be overlooked?—It cannot be; it must not be, *it ought never to be so*. Then listen, reader, a moment, and hear what report they bear of the artful apostate, who is at the same time filling his pockets with gold, and gratifying his selfish ambition, at the expense of a too lenient and unsuspecting people.

By a treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th April 1803, the territory of Louisiana was ceded to the United States. On the 20th of the October following the treaty was ratified by the Senate. This was before J. Q. Adams had taken his seat in that body.

On the 30th of October, 1803, Mr. Adams took his seat in the Senate.—On the 26th of the same month, the question, whether our government would take possession of the ceded territory or not, was brought forward, and although, the government had pledged itself to pay FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS for the lands, yet *John Quincy Adams voted against taking possession of it!* (See vol. 3d Journal of Congress, page 201--2--4.) But thanks to the wisdom and perseverence of the republican friends and supporters of Mr. Jefferson and his ever memorable administration, Mr. Adams here found himself in a lean minority. Still it was not enough. The measure was yet to be brought forward in another shape. He *afterwards*, on the 31*st* January, 1804, voted against the necessary and all important provision for extending the laws of the United States over the purchased territory! Had he succeeded in this, the object of the purchase would have been completely defeated. But here again he found himself in a lean minority of only 3! See same vol. of Journal. Nor did here his opposition end.

Mr. Jefferson thought it necessary and advisable to call out a proportion of the Tennessee militia, which he ordered on to Natchez, to aid in the taking possession of the purchased territory. When a resolve, or bill, was introduced providing a compensation to the militia men who thus were employed in the service of the United States, for the time and service they thus actually spent, *Mr. Adams voted against it!* But even this opposition did not render Mr. Jefferson's administration unpopular. And with this opposition, therefore the *patriotic* Senator was not satisfied.

In order that the territory might pay for itself, without calling upon the national treasury, it was necessary that a portion of it should be surveyed for sale; and a provision was accordingly offered in the Senate for that purpose. But Mr. Adams again voted against extending power to the Surveyor General of the United States to survey any portion of the territory, and against surveying it at all. Had he not failed in this, the whole country, together with the 15,000,000 of dollars purchase money, must have laid a useless wilderness, or yielded a support to only the savage, and worse than savage foes of our country.

For the more convenient government of such a wide and extensive territory, it was indispensably necessary to divide it into two governments. But Mr. Adams on the 18th of February 1804, voted against the purchase in this shape again, though joined by only four members of the Senate! "Had he succeeded in this opposition," says a writer, "the citizens of upper Louisiana must have made trips by water, of about 1200 miles, in flats and keels, or a *land journey* of nearly 1000 miles *through the Indian nation*, in order to attend to their ordinary government business!" Under such circumstances, of what value could the country have been to citizens of the United States?—Can Mr. Adams, or his partizans, call to mind these solemn facts, which speak volumes against him, and require an age of the most humble contrition, without feeling shame, yea, indignation towards their own selves?

But even this was not enough to persuade him to abandon the siege he had commenced upon a measure so highly calculated to give splendor and lasting renown to the administration of his father's successful competitor. Though convinced, as he must have been, that his and his little faction's opposition was ineffectual and useless, and rather betrayed the inveteracy of his feelings, than a want of judgement, still he persisted in it, that he might at least embarrass & throw obstacles in the way of the government, if he could not cripple and curtail its prosperity. And accordingly he advocated, and on the 10th of February, 1804, voted in favor of the following arbitrary, aristocratic and anti-republican amendment to the bill then under discussion; for the regulation and government of Louisiana, to wit—"no person shall be *elegible*, or *qualified to act*, as a representative, unless he shall have previously resided *three years* within the limits of said territory, and shall *likewise* hold in his own right in *fee simple*, ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, or in like manner, possess a *House and lot in the city of New Orleans*—Provided also, that a freehold of FIFTY ACRES of land in the territory, and a residence within its limits for one year previous to its formation *shall be necessary to* QUALIFY *a man as an elector of a representative*."

I copy this to show the aristocratic feelings and disposition of the man, as well as at the same time to call to the recollection of the reader, the history and doings of his past life. Such proofs need no comment. One more instance of no less revolting despotism will be all that is necessary to delineate the determined opposition of Mr. Adams to the administration of Mr. Jefferson, and the cause of republicanism and *equal rights*. To the same bill just referred to, he also voted in favor of the following amendment, investing one single man with unlimited power, in exact conformity with the theory of his father, prescribed for the adoption of "*Common People, laborers, husbandmen, mechanics, and merchants* in general!" It was as follows—

"All bills having passed by a majority in the House of Representatives and by a majority in the Council, shall be referred to the Governor for his assent; BUT NO BILL, OR LEGISLATIVE ACT WHATEVER, SHALL BE OF ANY FORCE, WITHOUT HIS CONSENT. THE GOVERNOR shall have power to CONVENE, PROROGUE, AND DISSOLVE, the general assembly, when, IN HIS OPINION, it shall be expedient." (Yeas 5, nays 19. See Journal of Congress, vol. 3. p. 364.)

But the whole tenor of his political life, and every instance where the man has acted, inclines to the same point, *and is in favor of a consolidated and unlimited power in governmental officers.*

Am I told that he has renounced and abandoned his old creed—that he has turned democrat? Where is the evidence of it? It is true he voted in favor of Mr. Jefferson's embargo. And is that all that is required of him as amends for his past heretical doctrines and injunctions? Even that act ought to blast his political reputation. How much it ought to be respected, and in what light it ought to be regarded, by the republican party, I will endeavor hereafter to show, by the circumstances and facts connected with it. But what says Mr. Adams about his conduct in regard to the great Louisiana question? Has he ever disowned it, or repented of it, or renounced the principles he then advocated? No. As late as in 1822—mark the fact—as late as in 1822, he thus spoke of the question, in a letter addressed to the constituents of Alexander Smyth, to wit:

"*Every act of Legislation by the Congress of the United States over the People of Louisiana, distinct from that of taking possession of the Territory, was unconstitutional, and AN ACT OF USURPED AUTHORITY*"!!!

Thus at the same time *justifying* all his past conduct in relation to that measure, in opposition to Mr. Jefferson, his administration, friends and supporters, and *denouncing the republican Congress of 1803 and 4, as* USURPERS!

Fellow-citizens, will you hear it told that John Quincy Adams has renounced his old political creed or forgotten any of his old prejudices? Tell it to the winds, but not to enlightened freemen who are capable of penetrating the ambitious designs of a political aspirant, whose whole life presents not one solitary speck of disinterested patriotism, or the mark of one day of deprivation and suffering in behalf of our country, like unto the many that stand forth, to the high admiration of every generous bosom, in the lives of WASHINGTON, MONROE, JACKSON and others each of whom labored, as well in body upon the battle ground, at the call of our government, as in mind amidst her councils and upon the floor of Congress. LEONIDAS.

MORE PROSCRIPTION!!

We published an article yesterday from the Bond of Union, on the subject of the appointments made by the Governor and Council in *Harford* county, and to-day we publish the following communication made by a citizen of *Montgomery* to the Editors of the U. S. Telegraph, giving an account of the petty doings of Messrs. Kent and Company in that county. *Rep.*

"To the Editors of the United States Telegraph.

Gentlemen: I hasten to communicate the information to you (that the fact may be known to the public) of the high handed and unprincipled course pursued by the governor and council of Maryland, in the appointment of officers of the Orphans and Levy Courts, for Montgomery county. To signalize their devotion to the cause of the cinking administration, they have thought proper to wreake their vengeance upon some of the best public officers and purest patriots in the county, whose only fault was an honest difference of political sentiments. The Orphans Court was composed of three gentlemen who are in favor of the election of General Jackson, and who [illegible] filled this station with honor to themselves and advantage to the country. [illegible] their opposition to the re-election of Mr. Adams was sufficient to exclude them from this trust. Two of the gentlemen composing this court are advanced in years, and one of them by a series of misfortune, made the office an object of great importance to him, yet notwithstanding this fact, he has been denied the small pittance arising from it.

To trace this malignant spirit still farther in the appointing power, they have removed from the Levy Court, Samuel Griffith, and Joshua Dorsey. Mr. Griffith is an old revolutionary soldier, who shouldered his musket and marched in defence of his country's independence at that eventful period "which "tried men's souls," and amidst all the bloody scenes of that day, and of suffering, toil and danger, he acquitted himself with the greatest honor; and probably no man now living sustains a more enviable character. He is universally esteemed by all who know him. Mr. Dorsey was no less esteemed than his friend.

It now rests with the people to say whether they will silently acquiesce in this *new system* of uncalled for, or unheard of proscription.

From the New-York Enquirer.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, 17th March.

The Adams party, now congregated within the boundaries of the ten miles square, have lost more animal spirits within the last few weeks, than would supply a dozen tribes of Indians on the *qui vive* for a war-dance, or two dozen Roman saturnalia in the time of the Cæsars—What did I say, animal spirits have they lost? They never had any such article; I made a mistake. Ever since Adams nodded to Clay, and Clay nodded to Webster, and Webster nodded to Adams, and the great triumvirate all nodded assent together, they and their party have only felt the lowest species of bodily spirits—that sort of equivocal glow, which titilates the mind without removing the censoriousness that it had used strange arts to reach its purpose. Ever since this first famous American, unholy, dark, doubtful, and equivocal triumvirate triumphed over the will and the feelings of a free people, suspicion and uncertainty have haunted their minds night and day. But now the "unholy alliance" begin to suspect and to check each other's movements. Mr. Webster is anxious and loud for the English embassy; this you may rely upon. The principal obstacles to his wishes in the cabinet are Mr. Clay's views—the Premier says that he shall not have the mission. He is afraid it would be rejected by the Senate; he is fearful it would seal the charge of bargain; he is afraid of Webster himself; and he has an idea, that the mission to England would furnish a hole, through which he himself could retreat, when the indignation of the people shall raise to its heighth next summer. Amiable men! Are they not to be pitied? Do they not deserve the commisseration of every man in the community?

From the Pennsylvania Reporter.

PROSPECTS IN OHIO.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of high standing, a judge of one of the courts in Ohio, to his friend in the legislature of this state, dated Moore's Salt Works, Feb. 20, 1828.

"I can now tell you most certainly to put this state down for Jackson. There is no doubt of it. Jefferson county will give him 600 of a majority—Columbianna 1000, which is galling indeed, to the administration here.—The seat of our senator, Mr. Levitt, was contested, *and there was but ONE vote* against him in senate. This is truly a matter of rejoicing to us, and is "gall and wormwood" to Wright, Wilson and Co. The truth is, great political developements are making daily; which must prostrate the administration party in this state before the election."

GENERAL JACKSON.

This much calumniated man seems to gain new friends with every fresh attack, and to rise with greater honor from every struggle for his hard earned reputation. The system pursued by his opponents has been one of deliberate and unblushing calumny; it has been one of violence and bitterness, unprecedented in our history, and abounding with instances of malignity scarcely to be conceived.

Instead of magnanimously allowing his merit, and honoring his services; instead of placing the presidential controversy upon the fair ground of unfitness, the friends of Mr. Adams have carried on a war of extermination; and in the face of history, of experience, and public opinion, have attempted utterly to prostrate and destroy, not only the political but the private reputation of General Jackson.

Surely it is not a crime in this country, for any man to become the candidate of his fellow-citizens. The constitution does not confine the honors of the nation to the enjoyment of a self-created and accidental aristocracy. There is no exclusive set of men, who alone are privileged to fill the offices of government. If there is, if custom has hitherto despotically sustained such a state of things, we thank Heaven, that the people of this country will no longer submit to it.

A revolution no less important to this country than that of '76 is about to take place which will cleanse the national "bosom of its perilous stuff," and restore to the people, an equality of rights.

Andrew Jackson is the instrument of this desirable change; the man who is to achieve a victory more splendid than any won by deeds of arms; and his opponents themselves, under the influence of political desperation, are indirectly aiding the cause they would overturn. Besides, a large portion of the United States wish Jackson President, from sentiments of gratitude; a large portion, from a sentiment of respect for his talents, and a thorough love of his honesty—while a crowd of his friends have taken up his cause to protect him [illegible]. All these causes have aided his progress in the hearts of the people, and have rendered certain, the triumph of the man of their choice.—*Signs of the Times.*

MARRIED, on the 3d inst. by the Rev. J. Denson, Mr. *William Bradley* to Miss *Sally Jackson*, all of this county.

On the same day, by the Rev. F. Waters, Mr. *John Milligan*, of Virginia, to Miss *Louisa H. Callen*.

By the Rev. D. Davis, *Henry Dishroon*, to Miss *Charlotte Pollitt*.

In Newfield Mr. John Mansfield of Brownfield, to Miss Martha Wakefield, of Medfield. [Mercy on us, what a party of *fields*: we hope they will raise a crop.]—*U. States Gazette.*

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
March 25th, 1828.

§§SEAL.§§ ON application of William Stewart, Admin'r. of Robert Hitch, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Hitch, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of March, 1828.

WILLIAM STEWART, Adm'r. of R. Hitch, dec'd.
April 1, 1828. k

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
March 25th, 1828.

§§SEAL.§§ ON application of Michael B. Carroll, Adm'r. c. w. a. of Betsey Bayly, late of Somerset county, dec'd, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Betsey Bayly, late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 7th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of March, 1828.

MICHAEL B. CARROLL, Adm'r. of B. Bayly, dec'd.
April 1. k

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Waters & Howard against John Crockett, I have taken in execution the following property, viz: Two horses, one colt, two yoke oxen, one wain cart, 10 head of sheep, 10 head of cattle, 8 stacks fodder, 2 ploughs, 2 harrows, and 2 beds and furniture, which will be sold to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the Court-House door, in Princess-Anne, on the 15th day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, P. M. to satisfy the above writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
April 1, 1828.

District of Maryland, to wit:

[L. S.] *Be It Remembered*, That on the 17th day of October, in the 51st year of the Independence of the U. States of America, LITTLETON AIRES, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as author in the words following, to wit:

"TABLES OF DISCOUNT OR INTEREST, ON EVERY CENT, *From 1 to 100, from 1 month to 10 years;* AND ON EVERY DOLLAR, *From One to One Thousand, and* ON Every Hundred from 1 to 6 Thousand, INCLUSIVE From 1 Day to 10 Years. *The whole computed at Six per Cent.* Together with examples shewing in what manner, by means of the tables, to ascertain the interest at Five, Seven and Eight per Cent."

☞The above work is for sale at the stores of Mr. G. M. Willing, Mr. Wm. Done, and Messrs. Johnston & Sudler, Princess-Anne. Also at the Village Herald office.

March 4. Price $1.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 4.

FLOUR, best family,	$6a6 25
Susquehanna,	4 62
WHEAT, best white, p. bu.	85a95
red do	80a85
CORN,	35a37
RYE,	48a50
OATS,	21a23
BARLEY,	60a62
WHITE BEANS,	80a100
PEAS,	45a50
CLOVER SEED,	4 75a5 00
TIMOTHY SEED,	2 50a3
FLAXSEED,	75a80
FEATHERS, do	26a28
BEES-WAX, per pound	26a27

Timbered Land For Sale.

I am requested by John H. Bayly, Esq. to offer for sale a tract of land commonly called "Pine Pole," situated about two miles from Princess-Anne. This tract of land is valuable for the excellent timber now standing on it, and its contiguity to navigation. For terms apply to

GEO. HANDY.
April 8, 1828. §

MARSHAL's SALE.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for Maryland District, and to me directed, at the suit of John H. Bayly against George Jones of Robt. I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: One tract of land called *Dashiell's Lot*, containing 600 acres, more or less—Also one other tract of land called *Workington*, containing 500 acres, more or less, and I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the above mentioned property, on Tuesday the 29th of April, (inst.) at the Court House door in Princess-Anne, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

HUMPHREY HUMPHREYS, Dep. Marshal for Som. county.
April 5, 1828—8j

MARSHAL's SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for Maryland District, and to me directed at the suit of John H. Bayly against George Jones of Robt. and Robert Jones, executor of Charles Jones, I have seized and taken in execution the following property to wit—One tract of land called *Old Berry*, containing 387 acres, more or less, and shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the above mentioned property, on Tuesday the 29th of April, at the Court-House door, in Princess-Anne, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the aforesaid writs.

HUMPHREY HUMPHREYS, Dep. Marshal for Som. county.
April 5th—8j

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of John Turner against Priscilla Travers, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit—One hundred acres of land called *Stausway*, which I shall proceed to sell on the premises, on Wednesday the 30th of April next, at the hour of 11 A. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
March 31—ap 8

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of 2 writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suits of John Horsey use of Eleanor Collier against Francis D. Nelson, and John J. Davis use of Marcellus Jones against Francis D. Nelson, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: One schooner Remedy, burden about 53 tons, which I shall proceed to sell on the premises of said Nelson, on Friday the 2nd of May, to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above writs and costs. Sale to commence at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
April 8

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Elijah Christopher, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Stanford against Tubman Nelson, Cyrus Nelson and Francis D. Nelson, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: Part of a tract of land called *Newberry*, being the land that said Nelson bought of Stanfords heirs—also, part of *Chance*, part of *Monmouth*, containing 215 acres, more or less, one negro man Levin, 1 do. Joe, 1 do. Clement, 1 do. Joshua, 1 do. Jack, 1 do. George 1 do. Charles, 1 do. David, 1 do. Jim, 1 woman Nancy, 1 do. Lucy, 1 do. Esther, 1 do. Leah, and 1 do. Ann, the property of Francis D. Nelson—also, 1 negro man Jim, 1 do. Henry and 1 girl Matilda, the property of Cyrus Nelson, which I shall proceed to sell on the premises on Friday the 25th of April, at Tubman Nelson's, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. at Francis D. Nelson's the same day at 1 o'clock P. M. and at Cyrus Nelson's the same day at 3 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidders for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
March 27th—Ap. 1 2

A Candidate.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Somerset county, that he is a Candidate to represent them in the next House of Delegates.

BRITTINHAM HULL.
Feb. 26, 1828. 4k

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of Charles Jones, use of Greenbury Toole, use of William Done against Matthias Wingate, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—Four head of cattle, 9 head of hogs, 3 beds and furniture, 1 corner cupboard, 1 bureau, 1 pine table, one walnut table, 1 horse, bridle and saddle, and 9½ acres of land called 'Hazzard,' which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, on Saturday the 3d day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M and 3 o'clock P. M. on the premises, to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the aforesaid writ.

GEO. DASHIELL, late Sff.
April 8. fjk

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Princess-Anne, Md. on the 1st day of April, 1828.

A—Johnston Allen, Mrs Elizabeth Adams
B—Mrs Ann Beauchamp, Washington Bennet, Miss Margaret Boston, Capt Joseph Barkley, William Birkhead, Nany Seven Babed.
C—Henry R K Coston
D—Thomas E Dashiell, James W Dashiell, Littleton Dennis, sen.
E—Miss Sarah Elzey
F—John Fountain, Horatio Fishburn
G—Salathiel Griffith
H—Stephen Hersey, Adam Horsey, Littleton Harris, Rev. John Henry
J—Tabitha Jones, Doct Matthias Jones 2, Robert Jones of Robt. Alexander Jones, Mrs Louisa James, Mr Johnson
K—Henry R I H King, Planner King Mrs Sarah & Jane King
L—Levin K Leatherbury 2, Littleton Lankford
M—Mrs Mary Miles 2
O—Benjn Ogle
P—Mary Ann Powell, Stephen Parks
S—Secretary Somerset Lodge 6, Thomas Sudler
T—Mrs Gatty Turner, Littleton D. Teackle 2
W—George W. Wintz, John Watson, Rev Alward White

SAM'L. BROWN, *Post Master.*
April 8 jk

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court, April 1st, 1828.

§§SEAL.§§ *ON application of Esther Ballard, Adm'x. of William Ballard, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Ballard, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of April 1828

ESTHER BALLARD, *Adm'x. of W. Ballard, dec'd.*
April 8. k

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court. April 1th 1828.

§§SEAL.§§ *ON application of Esther Ballard, Adm'x. of James Ballard, late of Somerset county dec'd, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Ballard late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of April, 1828.

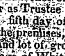
ESTHER BALLARD, *Adm'x. of J. Ballard dec'd.*
April 1828. k

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued by the Clerk of Somerset county court, and to me directed, Elijah Christopher, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Wm. Standford, against Tubman Nelson, will be sold at public sale on Friday the 25th of April next, the following property, to wit: Part of a tract of land called *Newberry*, being the land the said Tubman bought of Sandford's heirs, two head of horse, two yoke of oxen, 6 head of cattle, 15 head of hogs, 2 beds and furniture, 1 still cap and worm, which will be sold to the highest and best bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of Venditioni Exponas, Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises of said T. Nelson.

ROBERT STEWART, Late Shff. of Som. Cy.
March 27th, 1828.

TRUSTEE's SALE.



BY virtue of a decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber as Trustee will sell on Saturday the fifth day of April next, on the premises, all that house and lot of ground in the village of White-Haven, which belonged to William Waters late of Somerset county, deceased.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay to the Trustee, on the day of sale, one tenth part of the purchase money, and the balance at the end of twelve months from said day, giving bond with approved security for the same—and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, the trustee will in virtue of said decree execute to the purchaser, or his or her heirs or assigns, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple, free and clear of all incumbrances from any person or persons claiming under or through the deceased. The sale to be held between the hours of one and five o'clock in the afternoon.

MARCELLUS JONES.
Feb. 29—M 4 ts Trustee.

☞The above sale is postponed until Saturday the 26th instant.

April 1, 1828. wkw

PUBLIC VENDUE.

BY virtue of an order from the honorable the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 16th instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. at the late residence of WM. BOUNDS, (of Jas.) deceased, all the PERSONAL PROPERTY of said deceased, (negroes excepted,) consisting of a great variety of household and kitchen furniture; horses, oxen, cows, sheep and swine, with a lot of farming utensils.

Among the above property is one half of the SCHOONER Mary-Anne, lately built, of good materials, and well rigged—Burden about 70 tons.

Terms of sale—A credit of 6 months will be allowed upon all sums of, or over, five dollars, upon the purchasers giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. For sums under that amount the cash will be required.

ZIPPORAH BOUNDS, Ex'x.
JOHN BOUNDS, Ex'tor.
March 25—ap1

SHERIFF's SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Handy H. Irving (Trustee,) against George Waller, Jonathan Waller, and James Weatherly, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: Part of a tract of land called *Gilliss's Lot*, containing 237 acres more or less, 1 negro man Charles, 1 do. Charles, 1 woman Sarah, 5 head of horses, 1 yoke of oxen and 6 head of cattle, seized and taken as the property of George Waller. Also, part of a tract of land called *Waile's Retreat*, containing 198¼ acres more or less, 1 negro man Elias, 3 head of horses and 7 head of cattle seized and taken as the property of James Weatherly, which I shall proceed to sell at the Court-House door, on Tuesday the 29th day of April next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
March 26—Ap. 1 13C

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of George Maddux and Elizabeth Byrd, Executrix of Thos. Byrd, against Moses C. Smith, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land called *Pembleton's Goodwill*, containing 1½ acres, more or less, with all the improvements thereto belonging, lying and being in the town of Salisbury, and occupied by Elijah Christopher, which I shall proceed to sell, on the premises, on Saturday the 26th of April next at the hour of 3 o'clock P.M. to the highest and best bidder to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
March 28—Ap. 1 1C

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
March 25th, 1828.

§§SEAL.§§ ON application of Sarah Walter, Executrix of James Walter, late of Somerset county, dec'd. it is ordered by the Court, that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

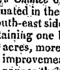
Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Walter—late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 7th of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th of March, 1828.

SARAH WALTER, Ex'trix. of J. Walter, dec'd.
April 1. vy

BLANK BILLS OF SALE, *Printed on fine Paper*, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TRUSTEE's SALE.



BY virtue of a decree of Somerset County Court, in this case, the subscriber will offer at public sale; to the highest and best bidder, on the premises, on Thursday the 17th of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. one third part of a tract of land called *Shadwell's Chance* or *Shadwell's Supposed*, situated in the county aforesaid, on the south-east side of Nanticoke river, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, with the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging.—The terms of sale will be, a credit of twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by a bond or bonds given to the Trustee, with good security, upon the payment of which and ratification of the sale, the Trustee is directed by the said decree to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, a deed for the aforesaid property, conveying the title of the complainants and defendant in the premises.

THOS. JONES, (of John,)
March 25 m Trustee.

PROPOSALS BY BENJ. EDES,

FOR PUBLISHING IN BALTIMORE,

THE EMERALD,

And Baltimore Literary Gazette.

The Emerald and Baltimore Literary Gazette will be published every Saturday, in quarto form, super-royal sheet, with new long primer type, and in superior style—the editorial department to be under the direction of several gentlemen of acknowledged talents.

The want of a paper of the nature proposed, will be allowed by every citizen of this metropolis; nor has the proprietor, in his efforts, been so much prompted by a desire of *gain*, as by a hope of encouraging literature thro'-out this section of the Union. Confident of the approbation of all persons of taste, he therefore proposes the publication of the Argus, and pledges himself that no effort shall be wanting on his part to please the pulibe in general.

The *Emerald* shall contain the choicest selections of miscellaneous literature, from the most esteemed periodicals of this country and Europe; and the strictest attention shall be observed as to their *moral* tendency. Its contents shall be—Tales, original and selected; moral, humorous and scientific Essays; original and selected Poetry; Biographical Sketches of distinguished worthies; Anecdotes, &c.—The original matter will be furnished by individuals who have through the medium of our best literary productions, established themselves in public favor. Also, interesting items of foreign and domestic intelligence; critical notices of passing events; the drama, new publications, and a correct description of the prevailing fashions, both abroad and at home.

It may be worthy of notice, that the Emerald shall be *in no way whatever connected with either of the great political parties;* and that no communication that has a tendency, either directly or indirectly, to invade the sanctuary of domestic retirement, shall find admission into its columns; though they will always be open to an honest discussion of any question that does not tend to inflame personal or party animosity.

TERMS.—Price of subscription *four dollars* per annum, one half to be paid on delivery of the first number, and the balance at the expiration of six months. Postmasters and other persons of the inland towns, procuring six subscribers and becoming responsible for the payment, will be entitled to one copy *gratis*. When 400 Subscribers are obtained the Emerald will be issued.

☞*Subscribers will be received at the Office of the Village Herald.*

March 25 m

EASTMAN'S MANUFACTORY OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

At No. 36 Pratt street, opposite the United Hotel, Baltimore.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has on hand a large assortment of Gideon Davis' Improved Patent PLOUGHS of cast & wrought Shares, with & without Coulters; Hillside, Substratum and Shovel Ploughs; a large stock of Cultivators of superior quality; Harrows; Swingletrees, double & single: Cornshellers and Washing Machines. Also on hand as usual, his Patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters, which have given universal satisfaction, and Brown's Vertical Wool Spinners; Cast-steel Axes; Grubbing Hoes; Picks and Mattocks, which he warrants of superior quality; very superior Oil Stones, saturated with oil—all of which will be sold at reasonable prices for cash or acceptances in this city.

His very extensive sales of the above articles for the last 3 years is an evidence of the general satisfaction he has given to his numerous customers, and he flatters himself that with the increased pains he has taken in selecting his timber and other materials this season, and also to improve as much as possible on the workmanship of his implements, that he will continue to merit the public patronage which has been so liberally bestowed and for which he takes this opportunity to express his grateful thanks.

Orders by mail (post paid) will receive prompt attention.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

N.B. On hand, 9 bushels good MILLET SEED, which will be sold low. FRUIT TREES will be furnished to orders. Implements ordered by any customers which I do not keep on hand will be carefully selected and furnished to the orders. March 11. tx

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE,

Corrected agreeably to the latest Baltimore papers.

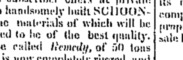
Bank of the U. S. and Branches	par
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore Banks	par
Annapolis ($5 and upwards)	par
Easton ($5 and upwards)	par
Frederick ($5 and upwards)	par
Frederick County Bank ($5 and upwards)	par
Bank Westminster ($5 and upwards)	par
Hager's Town ($5 and upwards)	par
Planters' Bk. P. G. Co ($5 and upwards)	par
Elkton	1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
Bank of Columbia	20
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown	par
Union Bank Georgetown	par
Bank of Washington	par
Bank of the metropolis	par
Patriotic Bank	par
Bank of Alexandria	par
Farmers' Bank of Alexandria	par
Bank of Potomack	par
Mechanics Bank of Alexandria	par
VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Virginia & Branches	par
Farmers Bank of Virginia and Branches	par
Bank of the Valley Winchester at	par
Do at Charlestown	par
Do at Leesburg	par
Do at Romney	½
Lynchburg Branches	½
Western Bank of Virginia at Wheeling	3½
DELAWARE	
Bank of Delaware	½
Farmers' Bank	½
Wilmington & Brandywine	½
Commercial Bank of Smyrna	½
Branch Bank of Milford	4
PENNSYLVANIA	
Philadelphia City Banks	par
York Bank	par
Carlisle Bank	par
Chambersburg Bank	par
Gettysburg Bank	par
Lancaster Bank	½
Harrisburg Bank	½
Chester County Bank	½
Germantown Bank	½
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster	½
NEW-YORK	
City Banks	par
Albany Banks	1
NORTH-CAROLINA	
Newbern Bank	5
Cape Fear Bank	5
State Bank and Branches	5
SOUTH-CAROLINA	
Charleston Banks	2
GEORGIA	
Bank of Savannah	2½
Bank of Augusta	2½
Bank of Darien	30
NEW JERSEY	
New Brunswick Bank	1½
Trenton Banking Company	1½
Newark Bank	1½
State Bank at Camden	1½
Do Elizabethtown	1½
Do Trenton	no sale
Do Morristown	1½
Do New Brunswick	1½
Salem Banking Company	3
People's Bank at Patterson	1½

NOTICE.

THE Levy Court will meet at Princess-Anne on Tuesday the 8th day of April next, on which day between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, will be offered to the lowest bidder, the removal of all the stakes remaining from the setting of wiers in Monokin river and each of its branches, in accordance with the late act of Assembly, making it the duty of said Court to have the same removed.—The work is to be accomplished on or before the 20th of June next.

JOHN WOOLFORD, Sen. *President L. C.*
Feb. 19, 1828. ktw

FOR SALE.



THE subscriber offers at private sale two handsomely built SCHOONERS, the materials of which will be warranted to be of the best quality. The one called *Remedy*, of 50 tons burden, is now completely rigged, and the other, of the same burden, will be ready, for sailing, about the middle of April.

FRANCIS D. NELSON.
Quantico, March 4. te

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court.
March 11, 1828.

§§SEAL.§§ ON application of Stephen Taylor, adm'tor. of Aaron Foxwell, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Aaron Foxwell—late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 30th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of March, 1828.

STEPHEN TAYLOR, Adm'r. of A. Foxwell, dec'd.
March 18, 1828. k

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Goddard against Elijah Culver, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—A part of a tract of land called Morris's Lot, containing 120 acres, more or less, and I hereby give notice, that on Tuesday the 8th April next, at the Court-House door, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. I shall proceed to sell the life estate of said Culver, in and to the above mentioned land, to the highest and best bidder for ready cash.

ROBERT STEWART,
March 18 late Shff. S. C.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, a number of

Methodist Hymn Books,
Wesley's Sermons, in 2 volumes.
Also, *Scriptural Catechisms*, intended for the use of the Methodist Societies. March 11—m

Consumptions, Coughs, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

CERTIFICATE.

10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an annodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of the proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER, Princess-Anne, Md.
Nov. 20, 1827.

T. L. DISHAROON,

HATTER,

SNOW-HILL, MD.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends in Somerset county, who have heretofore favoured him with their custom, and informs them and the gentlemen generally of this and the adjoining counties, that he has on hand, and intends keeping in his shop at Snow-Hill, a general assortment of

Water Proof Hats,

Made of the very best materials, the Philadelphia and New York markets afford, and in the most fashionable style, tip'd off with genuine fur. Although he has it not in his power to style his manufactory an "Old establishment," he is proud to acknowledge it a *new* one. In all new concerns, it is admitted that something *new*—something fashionable may be expected. Novelty has become the order of the day—an unfashionable hat on the head of any man is an *odd* sight—a very *ugly* one. The subscriber, well aware of the fact, notwithstanding he has not been long *napping* has made it his study to discover the knack of making *Hats* in the *Bon Ton style*. He confidently asserts that those who favour him with their custom shall have their favours supplied, on as cheap terms as can be obtained on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, or any other shore in the United States.

A reasonable deduction will be made on Hats bought, by merchants, to sell again.

Sept. 25, 1827. kt§

THE PARTERRE.

VARIETY instils into the mind a relish for the useful and the sweet.

BOTANICAL EMBLEMS.

The attentive reader will recollect that we extracted from *The N. Y. Morning Courier*, a few months since, an article under the above heading.—The following pieces are a continuation of the subject, taken from the same paper, which we recommend to the attention of our readers:

It was in the true spirit of poetry—not of romance but of nature, that the idea was conceived of likening the various creations of the vegetable world to the feelings, character, and attributes of humanity; to the ever-varying sensations of the corporeal frame, and even to the almost inscrutable workings of the mind; the heart insensibly yields to the truth of these emblematic allusions, because it traces in them a continuation of that beautiful symmetry of connexion which pervades the wonderous mysteries of nature.

How exquisitely has a kindred thought been expanded by the pen of one who never touches the lyre without thrilling the bosom of sensibility with its tones:

"'Twas a lovely thought to mark the hours,
As they floated in light away,
By the opening and folding flowers
That laugh to the summer's day."
Mrs. Hemans.

But the whole poem cannot but live in the memory of all who worship nature, or render homage to genius; and therefore we return to the subject of this number.

The Jessamine—Emblem of Delicacy.

What a beautiful similitude! One of the most captivating traits of the human mind and persons is typically characterized by a comparison with the sweetest ornament of the flower garden: the delicious perfume of the jessamine is truly illustrative of that "breathing emanation of the soul," that purity of thought, and word, and action, which constitutes the peculiar charm of delicacy. This beautiful shrub, with its slender branches, its delicate flowers, and its fragrant odours, loading the air with sweetness, is a most appropriate emblem of a young and lovely female just entering upon the enjoyments of the world, when life is but a fairy dream, and all around her breathe the atmosphere of delicacy—

"And old that the world had no picture but this—
That all the bright forms which have gilded life's hours,
Might rove through its bowers and taste of its bliss,
Yet still be as pure as the jessamine flower."

The Wormwood—Emblem of Anguish.

The peculiar qualities of the wormwood plant are proverbially well known, and have established it as the ensign of *bitter sorrow*, of anguish—deep piercing anguish. In this sense it has been used by an old writer, thus modernized.

"For what shall banish heartfelt sorrow,
Or sweeten wormwood's bitter pill?
Where shall affliction comfort borrow,
To bid the anguish throbs be still?"

Medicinal virtues have been ascribed to the decoction of wormwood, and many a thrifty housewife has brought its qualities to the test in her domestic pharmacy. A wine produced from this plant in a proper state of preparation, has been found of infinite service in arresting the progress of pulmonary affections; and thus is the wormwood, whose bitter distillation affords relief to the attenuated frame of the invalid, like many of the bitter afflictions of the world that "ministers to a mind diseased," and have a tendency to restore it to "a pristine health."

The Olive—Emblem of Peace.

In Old Rome, every new married couple were crowned with the garlands of the olive, to represent that quiet and peace which attend or rather which ought to attend the hymeneal union. The victory at the Olympic games was honored with an olive crown—Noah's dove is represented with an olive branch in its beak, as bringing the promise of peace to a desolate world. The bird of the American banner has its branch in one talon, and arrows in the other, as if offering either peace or war to the nations of the earth. The olive was consecrated to Pallas, and was the favorite tree of the virgin goddess. When the god of the trident quarrelled with her for the honor of giving a name to the city of Athens, their peers resolved that the one who sould give the most useful present to mankind, should name the city. Neptune dashed his trident on the sea shore, and instantly the war horse arose with flashing eyes and streaming mane; Minerva touched the earth with her spear, and the gentle olive raised its mild head above the earth; the goddess was triumphant.

The Orange Tree—Emblem of Genius

This is the prince of trees. It bears at the same time blossoms and fruit. Its leaves are evergreen, and as it increases in age and size, it increases in beauty and fruitfulness. Its flowers load the air with the richest perfume, and its fruit is the most delicious and exquisite on earth. This superiority over all the trees, and these inestimable qualities, render it a happy emblem of genius, that magnificent and [illegible] of nature, which like this tree, is evergreen, and which grows more and more beautiful beneath the hand of time. Thus genius surpasses every other attribute of mind, and is continually producing new blossoms while it is loaded with mature fruit.

The orange tree has always been considered typical of the passion of love, because although its fruit be golden, its odours exquisite, and its taste delicious, its rind is bitter. Perhaps none can understand the emblem, except those who are so lucky or unlucky (as the case may be) as to be caught in the gossamer web of the capricious little god. When the young wife of Provence plights her faith and affections before the sacred altar, her waist and her brow are enwreathed with a chaplet of orange flowers which is called "*chapeau de la Mariee.*"

TIME'S SONG.

O'er the level plain where mountains
Greet me as I go;
O'er the dreary waste where fountains
At my bidding flow;
On the boundless beam by day,
On the cloud by night,
I am rushing, hence, away.
Who shall claim my flight?

War his weary watch was keeping,
I have crushed his spear;
Grief within her bower was weeping,
I have dried her tear;
Pleasure caught a moment's hold
And I hurried by,
Leaving all her banquet cold,
And her goblet dry—

Power had won a throne of glory,
Where is now his fame?
Genius said "I live in story,"
Who hath heard his name?
Love beneath a myrtle bough,
Whispered "Why so fast?"
And the roses on his brow,
Withered as I past—

I have seen the heifer lowing
O'er the wild waves' bed;
I have seen the billow flowing
Where the cattle fed;
Where began my wanderings?
Memory will not stay,
Where will rest my weary wings?
Science turns away—

LADIES' BEST QUALITIES.

Ladies should be fully sensible that no beauty has any lasting and permanent charms, but the inward one of the mind. And that gracefulness of manners is far more engaging than beauty of person. They should consider, that intelligence, meekness, modesty and sensibility are true and lasting charms. That contentment, industry and economy are amiable and useful qualities. That virtue is an invaluable treasure, the universal charm, and should not be parted with upon any consideration. And that *Piety*, sweet celestial visitant, is at once, a most useful charming and happifying ornament.

They who have these, are qualified as they ought to be, for usefulness in society and the domestic circle, for the management of families, for the education of children, for pure and lasting affection for their husbands, and for submitting cheerfully to a prudent mode of living. Such females are admired, respected and beloved, because they are truly amiable and lovely, and contribute so much to utility and felicity. They are no revealers of secrets, tattlers or slanderers; but are true to their trust, say nothing but what is proper to be said, and speak well of the absent.

In a word, they are industrious, economical, sincere, cheerful, discreet, modest, virtuous, and *pious.*—*Tel. & Mis.*

A PHYSIOLOGICAL REVERIE.

"Nature is greatest in her smallest works," says Pliny. Crowds flock together to admire the agility of a Circus performer; he stands on his head, they are astonished; he jumps over a rope some six feet high, they are thunderstruck. And yet the performance of the man is infinitely inferior to that of the flea. The most active biped cannot jump further than twenty feet, not four times his length; while a flea will clear at one bound a distance equal to a thousand times *his* length, and yet gain no credit by the exploit.

Why are little men so generally ashamed of their Zaccheism? Why should they repine because their neighbors command a horizon a little wider than theirs? The difference is all to their advantage—physiology and history unite in flattering their pride and their vanity. Nine-tenths of the great men of the world have been *little men.* Little men lead vast armies—little men write great books—little men achieve colossal reputations. And why? Because the vital principle, like steam, is more energetic, the more its sphere of activity is narrowed—in little men it acts on the high pressure principle, sending them through life with power and impetuosity. Large men are slower in all their operations, mental and material—their blood circulates less rapidly, and is longer in its journey from the heart to head—their pulse is less prompt. Whilst large men are deliberating, little men act; for they decide with more quickness, and execute with more rapidity. Some author has finely remarked, that a talkative, stirring, active little man, "labors to recover in time what he has lost in space." The reverse holds good with regard to men of great stature.

But let not the tall and corpulent reader take this grievously to heart. We have comfort in store for *him.* Tho' he has less activity, he has more happiness; the pinguitude which deprives him of excitability is his shield against evils. He suffers less from contract with the world, physically and morally. His ribs and his sensibilities alike are better protected. If his movements are slow, his desires are moderate—if he does not dash impetuously forward with ambition, he jogs quietly along with contentment. He does not keep the world in an uproar—he does not gallop on war-horses and drive triumphal chariots. He is methodical, consistent and amiable—every one is his friend, and he preserves his character. A little man might as well make up his mind to lose his reputation, wherever he may go, and whatever he may do. He is always in hot water—always abused and vilified. His activity and enterprize raise a hornets' nest about his ears—people stare at his exploits, and become envious of his powers—and before he has reached the halfway house of life, his character is gone.

A leading politician of this state once compared one of his antagonists (who was a very little man) to a "hen with her head cut off." The comparison was meant as a sneer—it was in reality a compliment. A hen with her head cut off, shows, for a time, far more activity than she ever exhibits previously to decapitation.—And what is activity but animation—the less active we are, the less is our vital principle, and complete inactivity is death.
Morning Courier.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

A brief review of the strongest features in the character of

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

It is the declaration of an eminent compeer of Gen. Hamilton, one who was intimately acquainted with his life and principles, that whoever would give a faithful delineation of Hamilton's character would merit the distinction of a "publick benefactor."—If we look around us and contemplate the requisites of a "*publick* benefactor," we will find that a degree of compounded virtue, talents and patriotism, by no means ordinary, must predominate in that personage. A benefactor implies an object as well as an agent; and, if that object be not laudable, that appellation cannot be merited. An accurate and faithful account of Gen. Hamilton's character is, then, a publick beneficence. But why is this so? Is it because his life is closely interwoven into our national existence—into the establishment of our well constructed government?—This is not probable, altho' our principal knowledge of him is in the station of a statesman and soldier: for many there are, who were employed in the same cause, but, by his side, dwindle into a kind of nonentity. It is the rare union of such admirable native qualities, improved to high perfection, and devoted to the good of mankind, which distinguishes this 'primus inter pares.'

It is somewhat remarkable, that not a single entire oration of this real orator remains preserved. The venerable witnesses of his powers of eloquence represent him as a skillful master of the persuasive art. We do not find him pre-eminent in that characteristick vehemence of the demagogue. It is very evident that he did not assume the Greek orator as his paragon of eloquence. That compulsive vehemence, however it may be a dernier resort in urgent extremities, is very badly adapted to the situation of a deliberative council of freemen. Hamilton's profound judgment pointed out to him this particular, and he carefully avoided it. His style was nervous, simple and bold, smooth and easy, without any of those violent digressions or unnatural flights, which, indeed, resemble the changing of the wind, appearing to rage, more violent ly merely from its successive changes. He is said to have possessed such a degree of blended ingenuity and pathos as to be able to touch the most obdurate prejudice and disperse the darkest malignity. He never studied the doctrine of sounds—he spoke by the impulse of feeling, and, when the subject inspired it, with glowing enthusiasm. Some writers are fond of comparing eloquence with musick: but there could not be found a comparison, in many respects, more remote from the merit of the subject: for *polite* musick is a superficial art, the merit of which is, not at all, diminished by luxurious and perpetual variety, by fastidious transitions. But an oration, as all confess, should be free, easy and natural, and whoever violates these principles is allowed to be devoid, not only, of oratory, but of what is worse, of common judgment.

An enlightened politician of our country tells us, that the brightest order of human intellect is that which appears in *action:* the next in *speaking:* the last in *writing.* However some may object to this order of arranging the qualities, all must concede that they are the three grand principles and constituents, of human distinction. If the whole of these qualifications were ever found in one man, Alexander Hamilton must have been very nearly allied to him. If, by *action,* the author meant brilliant examples of military achievement, we find him furnishing those examples during seven years' war. If we look over his life for proofs of his ability in *speaking,* we find numerous instances of his superior capacity in various departments of the art. The eminent station which he held in the army of his beloved adopted country required considerable literary accomplishments, and here we have examples of his dexterous promptitude and elegance in *writing.* Should we desire further exemplification of his abilities, we may call to mind that his first appearance in the world was as an author, supporting the claims of America at the age of seventeen. But his skill of writing appears more conspicuously over the signature of Publius, wherein he exhibits the most masterly qualifications of rhetorick, judgment and patriotism.

When we view the character of a distinguished individual whose life is adorned by a series of precedents in genius and integrity, the mind is struck with wonder and admiration. But when we discover, at the close of that man's career, one dark deed which casts a deep shadow over his former actions, the mind is, secretly, affected, as when we behold a fair portrait, polished with consummate art, but disfigured by an unlucky scrawl in the most delicate part of the execution.—It must be gratifying to human nature and pride, for man (whether his life may have been a continued scene of atrocity or a picture of perfect purity) to have the last action of his life his most glorious: for as one false—finishing stroke of the pencil may mar the portrait, one bold touch of sublimity may perfect its grandeur. Here the opinion of the extraordinary judgment and probity of this remarkable man must begin to waver. The grave, the dignified Alexander Hamilton condescends to risk his life at a corrupted court of honour, and that with a man who only wanted time to show himself a traitor. Did not his penetrating mind anticipate the example which would be set forth to the world, by such conduct from a man like him, who, by such an *action,* would virtually recommend a practice which he had ever *decryed?* He says, when he is languishing under the wound "whose mortal taste brought death," that he had no intention of injuring his combatant—that his fighting was a mere self-defence. But it would have been no loss of honour had he rejected the challenge. So far is this virtual murder from gallantry, that it is its actual reverse; for the man exposes his life merely to avoid the stigma of cowardice—this is negative and not real intrepidity. It is well known that some of the bravest men that ever lived have treated such false honour with insignificant contempt. Who ever reprobated the magnanimity of *Sir Walter Raleigh, the illustrious Gaston or the Viscount of Turrenne?

The depraved part of mankind will not consider the penitence which Gen. Hamilton manifested for this last deed of his life—they will not consider the avowal which he made of his intention of not injuring Col. Burr—nor will they ever allow that it was a momentary ebullition of feeling which induced him to act in such a manner. But they allege and maintain that a man of Hamilton's stamp does not act without premeditation and design—that such a rare counterpoise of virtue and genius is seldom to be found—that the conduct of such a man is sufficient to sanction almost any practice. Thus it is that this, truly, great man has, by the last act of his life, set an example to community as pernicious as his former conduct was beneficial and exemplary. It certainly must be deplored by every ingenuous heart, that this character, fair in its rise, brilliant in its progress and splendid at its acme, should be thus deeply shaded by so inauspicious a cloud.
FABIAN.

* Sir Walter Raleigh, having received a challenge from a young "man of honour" rejected it, when the challenger, thinking to take advantage of his pusillanimity, spit upon his face. The conscientious nobleman replied, as he wiped off the indignity—"Young man if I could as easily wipe your blood from my conscience, as I can this injury from my face, I would this moment take away your life." The "man of honour" fell on his knees and begged pardon.

The marquis Gaston, celebrated as a soldier and Christian, received a challenge from an officer in the French army, but refused it from principle, assigning his reasons and even, afterwards, asking pardon. When the officer perceived Gaston's determination not to fight, he attacked him as he accidentally met him, a short time after. Gaston, although taken on surprise, wounded and disabled his enemy; but such was his greatness of soul, that, instead of killing him, he carried him to his tent and treated him with the greatest kindness.

At the eve of an important battle, the Viscount of Turrenne received no less than twelve challenges, but made a most judicious disposal of them. He wrote a note to each of his adversaries, telling them, that since courage was the end of duelling, they would see in the ensuing engagement, whether he or they had the most of it, and encouraging them to exert themselves. Which party acted with more bravery?

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

A Mother's Love—how sweet the name!
What is a Mother's Love?
A noble, pure and tender flame,
Enkindled from above;
To bless a heart of earthly mould;
The warmest love that can grow cold;
This is a Mother's Love.

To bring a helpless babe to light,
Then while it lies forlorn,
To gaze upon that dearest sight,
And feel herself new-born;
In its existence lose her own,
And live and breathe in it alone;
This is a Mother's Love.

Its weakness in her arms to bear;
To cherish on her breast.
Feed it from Love's own fountain there,
And lull it there to rest;
Then while it slumbers watch its breath,
As if to guard from instant death;
This is a Mother's Love.

To mark its growth from day to day,
Its opening charms admire;
Catch from its eye the earliest ray
Of intellectual fire,
To smile and listen when it talks
And lend a finger when it walks
This is a Mother's Love.

EPIGRAM.

I am unable, yonder beggar cries,
To stand or go. If he says true he lies.

PRINCESS-ANNE, MD.
TUESDAY, April 8, 1828.

Wheat Crops.—We continue to receive from different states, and from several counties in this state, the most cheering accounts of the prospect of good crops of wheat. As far as we have been able to learn, we can state for the gratification of our distant readers, that there has seldom been a better prospect for a good crop of wheat in this county than at present. The fields are uncommonly verdant and promising.

We presume the following statement of a truly important discovery will not be unacceptable to our readers. It was made by M. Sage, as stated, in a memoir read to the National Institute at Paris—showing the efficacies of *flour volatile alkali,* [spirits of hartshorn] in cases of severe apoplexy.

"For at least 40 years," says he, "I have had opportunities of witnessing the efficacy of volatile alkali, taken internally, as an immediate remedy for the apoplexy, if employed on the first appearance of the disease. One of the keepers of my cabinet, aged 72 years, robust though thin, and very sedate, was seized while fasting with an apoplexy. He fell down deprived of sense. When raised up he had the rattles in his throat, his eyes were closed, his face pallid, and his teeth fixed together. I drew out his under lip to answer the purpose of a spout, into which was poured a spoonful of water, containing 25 or 30 drops of fluor volatile alkali. At the same time two slips of paper, the edges of which were wetted with volatile alkali, were introduced into his nostrils. The teeth were speedily separated and the eyes opened. A second dose of alkali, was instantly poured down the throat. The rattles ceased; speech and recollection returned. In the course of an hour the patient recovered sufficient strength to proceed about 300 paces to his own chamber. In another hour he got up, asked for something to eat, and has since experienced no return of the disorder." He reports another instance in the person of one of his friends, who was a great eater, and was struck with the apoplexy while at table. "The volatile alkali excited a vomiting; and after that had abated, the patient took 20 drops of volatile alkali in half a glass of wine. His senses returned, and in two hours he was able to walk in his garden."

From the American Farmer.

THE BLOODED HORSE.

Most respectfully inscribed to the Amateur, Breeder, Sportsman and Trainer of the American Race-Horse.

How to choose a race-horse by his external appearance, and to be a judge of his symmetry by angular demonstration: RULES.

1st. Draw a base line from the stifle joint along the bottom of the chest to the extreme point of the elbow, and the shoulder blade joint.

2dly. Draw a line from the curb or hock by the hip joint above the back, to an imaginary point.

3dly. Draw another line from the point of the shoulder, ranging with the shoulder and passing above the back until it intersects the line at the imaginary point.

4thly. Draw a line from the intersecting point of the shoulders, giving the same declension until it intersects the base line.

5thly. From the stifle to the point of the buttock, thence to the hip joint, thence declining to the stifle.

6thly. Draw a line from the hip to the base line, right angular declension, then to the shoulder up to the crest.

7thly. Then draw a straight line, regardless of the curve of the back, to a straight line intersected at the shoulder at the beginning of the crest.

8thly. Then take a line from the point of the shoulder, and angular degree, ranging with the shoulder blade to the top of the crest.

9thly. Then, regardless of the rising of the crest, draw a straight line from the top of the shoulder-blade to intersect with the point of the former line.

Thus, the real symmetry of a grand and beautiful horse, possessed with muscular powers and strength, is formed by a right angled triangle—and the farther from it a race horse's form is, the less pretensions that horse has to beauty, speed, bottom or lastingness, ability to carry weight or activity.

A thick upright shoulder, is a very certain mark of a "stumbler," and is fit for no use whatever but the slow draught.

A low coupling in the back, is a true mark of weakness; it denotes want of strength, lastingness, ability to carry weight, or speed.

A low loin is a certain mark of weakness, and a weakly, and washy constitution.

But a rising loin, of ability to carry weight, speed activity and lastingness, and a good constitution, symmetry, beauty, and muscular strength.

A race-horse's legs cannot be too short.

A great declivity, and thin shoulder, denotes speed.

A narrow breast, weakness.

A horse's breast bone, formed like that of the rabbit, denotes also speed, and is the best form for a race-horse.

A short, broad hock denotes strength; a broad stifle, well let down to the curb or hock, denotes bottom or lastingness, strength and activity.

There are not two race-horses in five hundred, properly formed in the knees; which should be small, divested of superfluous appendages, and strong, they denote activity and strength.

A lax, pending pastern, denotes also speed; a long horse is preferable to a short one, because he can cover a great deal of ground, and can bear pressing better and longer.

The race-horse, upon the whole, whose form in general, is composed of the essential properties of the following animals, viz. the rabbit, greyhound, and ostrich—is the best.

December 6, 1827. GOZWOOD.

(From the N. England Farmer.)

Scratches or Selenders in Horses.—I have been induced to make public, through the medium of your useful paper, the results of my own practice or experience, relating to *scratches, or selenders* in horses.

This disorder, or difficulty, is too well known to all who own these noble animals, or deal in them, to need a particular description of mine. The remedy is simple, safe and certain, in all cases which have come to my knowledge, however inveterate. It is only to mix *white lead* and *linseed oil,* in such proportions as will render the application convenient; and I have never known more than two, or three applications necessary, completely to effect a cure. A FARMER.

Sheep.—It is stated as a fact that a farm in Poughkeepsie N. Y., of about 300 acres, was managed till within the last few years without sheep.—Since then 500 sheep have been kept on it by the same farmer, who admits that he can keep the sheep and raise as much grain yearly as he did without them. The product of these sheep, therefore, in lambs and wool, deducting the interest on their cost and the trouble of taking care of them, is so much clear profit to the farmer. It is remarked of sheep, they enrich the soil so much by the manure which they scatter over the ground, that barren fields have been thus, in a few years restored to a high state of fertility.

Improved Plough.—Mr. Charles Howard, of Hingham in Massachusetts, has invented, and obtained a Patent for, a valuable improvement in the construction of this highly important implement of agriculture. By the application of "friction rollers," as they are called, which "produce a "self-governing principle, and operate in such a manner as to render "the plough completely subservient "to them, they keep the plough close "to the work without the aid or assistance of a ploughman, and it does "the work in a more regular manner "than can possibly be done in any "other way; and the improvement "makes the saving of one man in the "labor of ploughing. The aparatus "may be attached to any common "plough, and put on and taken off "at pleasure, and the plough used either way."

At the last Brighton Show, the inventer received from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, a premium for his improvement, on an inspection of its work in competition with our ploughs. A perfect model of this Plough may be seen at the Patent Office.

Method of making Transparent Soap.

Tallow is the basis of all soap for the toilette, known by the name of Windsor, because olive oil forms a paste too difficult to melt, and having an odour too powerful for mixing with perfumes.

Tallow-soap dissolved with heat in alcohol, returns to its solid state on cooling. It is this fact which has led to the discovery of transparent soap. When well prepared, this soap should have the appearance of fine white sugar-candy. It may also be colored, and vegetable colors are for this purpose preferable to minerals. Any person can make the soap by putting into a thin glass phial a brick of Windsor soap, filling the phial half full of alcohol, and placing it near the fire till the soap is dissolved. This mixture put to cool in a mould, gives the transparent soap. [*Archives des Decouvertes et des inventions nouvelles.*

Black Dye & Ink prepared with Logwood.—The following is a process for the preparation of a black dye, for which a patent was taken out at Vienna, by Mr. Honig. Logwood is to be boiled several times in water, and a little subcarbonate of potash to be added to the decoction, the quantity being so moderated that it shall not change the color to blue; the stuff to be dyed is then to be plunged into this bath. This stuff may be either animal or vegetable. When it is well impregnated with coloring matter, it is to be withdrawn, and, without being exposed to air, is to be introduced into a solution of green vitriol, and left there until it has obtained the desired black hue. In preparing the ink, the decoction of logwood is used in place of the infusion of galls. [*Quarterly Journal.*

Magnetic Influence in the Solar Rays.

Mr. Christie has ascertained, that a magnetic needle comes to rest more quickly when vibrated and exposed to the rays of the sun, than when vibrated in the shade, and this entirely independent of any mere effect of change of temperature. When the needle was *shaded,* he could easily make the *fiftieth* vibration; when it was *exposed,* he could not distinguish beyond the *fortieth.* [*Quarterly Journal.*

Cultivation of Plants in Moss.—Mr. Street has ascertained, that many plants thrive better if planted in common moss, than in garden mould. The mosses used are various species of *Hypnum,* collected with the decaying stalks and leaves which are found amongst them. They are pressed closely into the pot, and the plants are put into them as if into mould. [*Quart. Journal.*

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. II. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD. TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1828. NO. 3.

CONSTRUCTIVE JOURNIES AND DOUBLE SALARIES.

The attention of our readers is directed to the pregnant statement of the hon. T. P. Moore, relative to the payments to Mr. President Adams, out of the public treasury, with which we occupy this day's paper. It is plain and clear, and requires no illustration at our hands; nor do the facts, which are abundantly strong, require a word of comment. And even if they do, it is the province of the people to make them. Mr. Moore was in 1824, as he is now, an able and respected member of congress. In all the last presidential contest (except in the closing scene) he was the warm personal and political friend of Mr. Clay.—When Mr. C. under the sudden arrangements which associated his political fortunes with those of Mr. Adams, disregarded the instructions of his constituents and the clearly expressed voice of the people of his state, Mr. Moore declined to act with him, and avowed his preference, in accordance with the will of the electors of his district and of the general assembly of Kentucky, for Gen Jackson. That he understood and followed their wishes, is sufficiently indicated by the renewal of their confidence, in his re-election. [*Albany Argus.*

[From the Kentucky Watch Tower.]

Washington City, Jan. 25, 1828.

To the Editor: Sir—In pursuance of your request, I have taken pains to inform myself, so far as it can be done from public documents, of the accuracy of the statements contained in the newspapers last summer, relative to Mr. Adams' accounts. To satisfy you, and that portion of my constituents who are readers of your paper, on the subject, I shall give literal extracts from the document now before me, accompanied with such explanatory remarks as the subject may seem to require. You will recollect, that when Mr. Adams was appointed to aid in negotiating the treaty of peace, he was Minister of the United States at the Court of St. Petersburg, where he had been ever since 1809. It appears by the public documents, that his duties as Minister to negotiate the peace commenced 29th April, 1813, and ended the 27th February, 1815—having continued one year and ten months.

In the contingent account of Mr. Adams, laid before the House, February 21st, 1825, and printed in document, 79, page 108, 2d volume public documents, 1824—5, are the following items:

"1814, June 30th, Expenses of a journey from St. Petersburg to Ghent,	$ 886 86
"Sept. Expenses at Ghent,	1037 36
"Dec. 31, do.	1384 65
"1815, January, do.	640 00

Here we have $3,062 01 for Mr. Adams' expenses at Ghent, for only three months. What was the nature of these expenses, has never been disclosed. But let us return to the document.

"This sum allowed for his expenses, back to St. Petersburg, equal to the sum allowed on his journey from St. Petersburg to Ghent, $886 86." This journey *back to St Petersburg,* Mr. Adams *never travelled.* He went from Ghent to Paris, and thence to London, where he remained about two years as minister, and then returned to the United States. This statement in the document, taken I presume from the books of the Treasury, is wholly deceptive—not as to the payment of the money, for Mr. Adams took care to secure that, but as to the services for which it was paid. So far as I can learn, the true history of this item is as follows. When Mr. Adams went to Ghent, he left his family in Russia, and after the close of that negotiation, they joined him at Ghent, and travelled to Paris. The travelling expenses of his family, from St. Petersburg to Paris, he charged to the United States; but the accounting officers of the Treasury could find no law which would justify or palliate the payment of this item. Whether the idea first occurred to them or Mr. Adams, I know not; but so it was, that inasmuch as Mr. Adams *might* have gone back to St. Petersburg, although in fact he did not, it was considered, that the travelling expenses of his family from St. Petersburg to Paris, might be paid under cover of this pretended journey back, and neither Congress nor the people would be the wiser for it! So Mr. Adams received the money, under this false pretence.—The accounting officers make a false corresponding entry upon the public books, and the consideration for which the money was paid, is wholly concealed in the report made to Congress; and the people, as well as their representatives, are deceived in relation to the real objects for which their money is paid. But let us again return to the document. The next item is as follows:

"This sum paid him for his travelling expenses from "St. Petersburg to Amsterdam, from thence to Ghent, "Paris, and Havre, seeking a passage to the United "States; it being impossible to embark from any port in "the Baltic, in consequence of war, $1,000."

Here is another journey paid for by the good people which requires explanation. It has been said, and probably with truth, that such a journey was performed by the Secretary of Legation, Wm. S. Smith, Mr. Adams' nephew. There is no law authorizing the allowance of travelling expenses to Secretaries of Legation; but Mr. Adams being Secretary of State, procured this extraordinary allowance, which is also disguised upon the books in the manner I have stated.

The next item reads thus: "This sum allowed him for "his expenses at Paris waiting the answer of the British "Government to a proposition to treat on commerce, and "the instructions of his own Government on this subject, $880 19."

These expenses were incurred at Paris, at the very time when Mr. Adams is supposed, in a previous and subsequent item of the account, to be travelling back to St. Petersburg, but the *dates* of these items are carefully omitted in the report to Congress. Had they been given, it would have appeared on the face of the document, that Mr. Adams was travelling back to St. Petersburg, and residing in Paris *at the same time,* and charging the government with both the expenses of his journey, and the expenses of his residence in Paris! It would seem, that the dates could have been omitted only to conceal the falsehood of the pretences under which some of the items were allowed! It should be here remarked that Mr. Adams was allowed an outfit of $9,000 on his appointment to England; and that his salary for that mission commenced, on the 28th February, 1815, whereby he was receiving not only expense for travelling back to St. Petersburg, and expense for detention in Paris, but his salary as Minister to London, all at the same time!! The next item reads thus:

"This sum being the amount heretofore suspended "from two contingent accounts, but which, on further "explanation and consideration, is admitted, $99 35."

Of this I know nothing. But now comes a very extraordinary item:

"This sum, allowed him as equivalent to his expenses "from Ghent to St. Petersburg, after the conclusion of the "treaty of peace with Great Britain, he being accredited "and considered Minister at the Russian Court until "the receipt of his appointment to that of Great Britain, $1,566 54."

"Deduct this sum, allowed him for this object, for re"port No. 282, under an impression that the same sums "charged by him for the journey from St. Petersburg to "Ghent, would be equal to the expenses of his return, but "which now appears would not have been the case, as "that journey was made chiefly by water, but his return "must have been by land, and by the same route as that "taken by Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard, and equally ex"pensive, 886 86, $679 68."

Here is another allowance for the journey back from Ghent to St. Petersburg, accompanied by the most disgusting & disgraceful falsehoods. As far as I can learn, the grounds of this second allowance were as follows: The travelling expenses of Mr. Adams' family, from St. Petersburg to Paris, were charged at the sum of 1,600 dollars, so that the first allowance of 886 dollars 86 cents made to him under pretence of a journey from Ghent to St. Petersburg, was not sufficient to cover them. After the first allowance was made, Mr. Adams discovered that Messrs. Bayard, and perhaps Gallatin, had charged and received 1,566 dollars 54 cents each, for the expenses of their journey from St. Petersburg to Ghent, and he forthwith puts in a further claim to an equal allowance for his *pretended* journey, in order to cover his family's travelling expenses! This also is allowed, deducting the previous allowance.—Mark the false reasons given for this additional allowance. It is said Mr. Adams' journey from St. Petersburg to Ghent was made chiefly by water, "*but his return must have been by land,*" when, in fact he never returned at all. It is added, "*and by the same route as that taken by Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard, and equally expensive.*" A mere pretext for obtaining 679 dollars 68 cents more than it had cost him, by his own account for travelling over the same ground! From which it appears that the allowance of 886 dollars 86 cents, originally made under false pretences, was afterwards enlarged to 1566 dollars 54 cents, under accumulated fictions! He finally gets, under pretence of a direct journey back to St. Petersburg from Ghent, which he never performed, as much as Mr. Bayard got for a circuitous journey from St. Petersburg by Ghent to London. How Mr. Adams could descend to procure from the public Treasury his family's travelling [illegible] which he knew could not be le[illegible] records of his country with gr[illegible] ments, I leave to his supporters to expl[illegible]

When Mr. Adams was appo[illegible] the treaty of peace in April 18[illegible] to him $18,500; 4,500 dollars o[illegible] Minister to Russia, and 9,000 dollars as an outfit for the peace mission. Afterwards the President asked an appropriation by Congress to cover this outfit; but as the finances of the country were exhausted and embarrassed by the war, and 9,000 dollars outfit was considered rather extravagant for a Minister already in Europe, that body appropriated only $4,500 for Mr. Adams' outfit & he was directed to enter a credit on his account in favor of the government, equal to the other $4500, the balance of the $9000 sent him by the President. This he refused to do, complaining bitterly of Congress for their penuriousness, and declaring that they had as much right to confiscate his private property as to require him to refund any portion of the money which had been sent to him by the Government. He never did refund the money, or enter a credit for it, and he stood charged with it on the books of the Treasury until 1822. To compel defaulters to settle up their arrears with Government, Congress passed an act prohibiting the payment of any salary or compensation to any officer of the United States who was in arrears with the Government. Mr. Adams was then Secretary of State, and in obedience to law, the Treasury officers refused to pay him his salary until he accounted for this 4,500 dollars, which he had received in 1813. He now reiterated his complaints, and appealed to the President, who referred the subject to the Attorney General. That officer gave an opinion, that the President had a right to give the money, and Mr. Adams to keep it, in despite of the authority of Congress, and without an appropriation, although the Constitution says expressly, "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law," &c.

Mr. Adams retained the money and received the credit, although no appropriation has been made to this day.—Thus it was, that he realized an outfit of 9,000 dollars, when sent upon the peace mission. The peace mission commenced the 29th of April, 1813, and ended the 27th of February, 1815, having continued one year and ten months. Mr. Adams was then appointed Minister to Great Britain, and his mission commenced 28th February, 1815. Upon this appointment he claimed another outfit of 9,000 dollars. The Government hesitated at making the allowance, because there was an act of Congress which declared "that it shall not be lawful in any case for the President to allow a Minister Plenipotentiary or Charge d' Affaires *on going from the United States* to any other foreign country, an outfit which shall exceed one year's salary." It was doubted whether any outfit could be lawfully allowed to a Minister who had been *actually fitted out,* and was already in a foreign country, upon a transfer from one court to another. But it was finally decided that this law did not bar an outfit in such a case, and Mr. Adams received another 9,000 dollars on being transferred from Ghent to London. Thus did he receive, within two years two outfits of 9,000 dollars each, making 18,000 dollars.

It has been said, that during the Ghent mission, Mr. Adams charged and received a double salary; viz. 9,000 dollars per year as Minister to Ghent, and 9,000 dollars per year as Minister to Russia. The document on which this charge is predicated is now before me. It originated as follows: in April, 1822, the House of Representatives adopted a resolution, calling on the Secretary of State, who was none other than Mr. Adams himself, for a statement exhibiting the amount paid for outfit, return, salaries, and contingent expenses, to each Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Charge des Affaires, from the United States, to the respective foreign courts, from 1st January, 1801, to 31st December, 1821." Mr. Adams called on the Register of the Treasury to make out the document, which he accordingly did, and communicated it to Mr. Adams, by whom it was sent to the House of Representatives. This document contains the following account of the *amount paid to Mr. Adams,* as Minister to the several courts therein mentioned, which I have exactly copied:

	Outfit.	Return.	Salary.	Contingencies.	Total.
To GREAT BRITAIN.					
John Q. Adams, from 28th February, 1815, to the 10th June, 1817.	$9,000	2,250	20,546 00	3,005 62	34,801 62
To GHENT.					
John Q. Adams, from 29th April, 1813, to 27th February, 1815.	9,000		20,299 91	6,945 60	15,354 60
To RUSSIA.					
John Q. Adams, from 5th August, 1809, to 27th February, 1815.	9,000		50,104 00	5,153 54	64,657 54
To PRUSSIA.					
John Q. Adams, from 1st January, 1801, to 26th April, 1801.		2,250	2,860 27		5,118 27
Recapitulation.					
John Q. Adams, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Prussia, from 1st January to 26th April, 1801. John Q. Adams, Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary, from 5th August, 1809, to 10th June, 1817: To Russia, $9,000; To Ghent, 9,000; To Great Britain, 9,000	27,000	4,500	78,510 27	14,904 26	119,515 03

I have copied all of this paper, just as it is printed in document No. 120, vol. 7, of public documents for 1821, 22. It will be perceived that the missions to Russia and Ghent are represented as ending at the same time, viz. 27th of Feb. 1815; that in the column of salary is placed a full salary as minister to Ghent. If these statements be accurate, Mr. Adams did receive a double salary. But truth compels me to say, that this document, like others relating to Mr. Adams' accounts, is very inaccurate, if not materially false. In the main document, the totals do not correspond with the items, and the recapitulation does not with either the totals or the aggregate of the items in that document. I cannot therefore assert, positively, that Mr. Adams did receive a double salary, or that he did not; but when I reflect that this document, which seems contrived rather to conceal than develope the truth, came through his own hands, and must have passed his inspection, there seems to be reason to infer, that the worst representation it makes is the real truth of the case. Take this document coming through Mr. Adams himself, [illegible]

[illegible] on Mission to Great Britain,	9,000 00
Salary of Russian and Brit. Mission,	18,000 00
	$62,644 90

If this document be correct in the amount of Salary set to each Mission, Mr. Adams must have charged and received this sum for services and expenses between the 29th of April, 1813, and the 29th April, 1815, besides some contingencies at London. If indeed he did not receive any salary as Minister to Ghent, then the amount paid to him for the two years was 42,345 60. That he did actually receive this latter sum, much of it under false pretences and contrary to law, there is no room to doubt. What agency Mr. Adams had in settling his own accounts and directing the allowances to himself, I know not. Certain it is, that the Secretary of State is the chief agent in making all extraordinary allowances to foreign Ministers.—Mr. Adams was Secretary of State from 1817 to 1825, and his accounts must have been settled after his return home. He at least did not object to the extravagant allowances made to him, some of them for services and journeys not performed, for he pocketed the money.

I have now given you all the information I can collect from the public documents upon the subject of your inquiry. You may rely upon it as accurate in the manner and to the extent I have stated.

I cannot forbear to mention that in this investigation I have met with a key to the feelings which dictated the letter of Mr. Adams to Levitt Harris, in which he pronounces our Government *feeble and penurious.* Congress had refused to allow him a full outfit of 9000 dollars. In a letter to him from Mr Monroe, then Secretary of State; dated June 23d, 1814, he is informed of this fact in the following words:

"It is necessary to apprize you, that although a full "outfit was transmitted by the Neptune, and intended to "be allowed you by the Executive as a member of the ex"tra mission at St. Petersburg, yet the Legislature, on a "referrence of the subject to them for an appropriation, "decided the principle, by the amount appropriated and "the discussion which took place at the time, that an out"fit only could be allowed to a Minister under circumstan"ces applicable to your case. In your drafts on the "bankers, and in your future accounts, you will be pleas"ed to keep this deduction in view."

But the Minister had the money, and although the Government was almost bankrupt, the army naked and starving, and the enemy relieved from war in Europe, was preparing to carry fire and sword through our country, and did soon after take this city, and burn the public buildings, he had no conception of relinquishing his hold upon the cash he had received. To Mr Monroe's letter he returned an answer dated Ghent, 23d August, 1814, characterized by a tone and temper ill becoming a representative of his country in that day of her greatest want and peril. Among other things of a like character he says:

"I allege, that by an act of the Executive, perfectly "conformable to the constitution and the law, the sum "which I am now required to deduct from my accounts "and my drafts, was my property as much as the dwel"ling house of any member of the legislature was his, "and that the principle which Congress would settle, by "an ultimate refusal to allow the appropriation, could be "no other than a principle, to confiscate, without any "alleged offence not half the outfit of a minister under "circumstances applicable to my case, but so much of "my individual property."

If I had more time I would give the whole letter, from which you would not fail to perceive that Mr. Adams thought more of filling his own pockets at that period, than he did of the wants of his bleeding country.

His famous letter to Levitt Harris is dated Ghent, 16th November, 1814. Among other things not very creditable to his patriotism, he says:

"Divided among ourselves, more in passions than interests with half the nation sold by their prejudices and "their *ignorance* to our enemy, with a *feeble and penurious government,* with five frigates for a navy, and "scarcely five efficient regiments for an army, how can "it be expected that we should resist the mass of force "which that gigantic power has collected to crush us at "a blow." You will recollect, Sir, the events of that period. Our treasury was empty and the capital in ruins, while Mr. Adams was grasping at outfits, salaries, travelling expenses and contingencies, without reason or limit, and abusing the Government as *penurious,* because it would not yield to all his extravagant demands! Mr. Monroe at Washington, and General Jackson at New Orleans, were borrowing on their own credit, and hazarding every dollar they possessed in the world, to save their suffering country. In November 1814, when the letter to Harris was written, General Jackson was driving the British from Florida, and opening his way to New Orleans. On the 1st of December he arrived at that City, and used to the people a language which I beg you to contrast with that of Mr. Adams. He declared "*that who is not for us is against us;*" he informed those whom he commanded or was to defend, "*to remember that our watchword is victory or death: our country must and shall be defended. We will enjoy our liberty, or perish in the last ditch.*"

Your obedient servant, T. P. MOORE.

NEW YORK.—The exultation of the friends of Mr. Adams at the demise of the great Clinton, which they have expressed in violation of all decorum, good breeding and humane feeling—is not to be taken as an evidence that the friends of that illustrious statesman will ever so far outrage their respect and reverence for his memory, as to prove recreant to the cause of *Jackson and the People.* This is so remote from truth, that the very contrary effect will be produced. The friends of Clinton now feel an increased desire to prostrate a *usurping central power,* and elect a candidate *of* the people, *from* the people. One of the great, and most laudable objects of Clinton's life, was to restore the right of selection of candidates, and election of Presidents to the *people;* and to give to the *states* the full share and weight of their sovereignty. Mr. Clinton's friends were *his friends on principle;* and notwithstanding his great spirit has fled to higher and purer regions, they still cling to his principles with as much tenacity as they cling to life; and take pride in evincing their veneration for his memory by their unshaken devotion to *Andrew Jackson;* whose election, and we speak from *actual knowledge* on this point—was an object nearest the heart of that great and good man. Wherever may exist a friend of De Witt Clinton, he will to the end prove a friend to the election of Jackson, and feel himself bound by all the noblest feelings that can actuate and influence the mind, to exert his utmost power to carry into execution this, the nearest and dearest wish of Clinton's heart:—a heart that never formed an impure wish, and a judgement that never erred in its calculations of proper and competent means by which to secure the public good. *The Clintonians of New York,* and throughout the Union, will present a solid phalanx in support of the Hero of New Orleans.

Here we will pause a moment to avow a conviction, which the coalition dare not meet in argument, and never could overthrow by reasoning, or sophistry. No man was better—or so well qualified to judge of the competency of a candidate for the Presidential chair, as *De Witt Clinton.* In his selection and support of Jackson for *five years,* he pronounced him able and competent for the station! And who shall gainsay the opinion of Clinton?—*Philadelphia Mercury.*

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

After the recesses of the domestic circle have been violated, and Mrs. Jackson has been rudely attacked and basely calumniated—after forgery and fabrication have been employed to blacken the character of Jackson, we need not be surprised at any thing. Every engine is to be put in requisition to prop the tottering cause of the Administration. The private conversation of distinguished men are to be eagerly caught up, and scattered thro' the nation. Never was an effort, so unblushingly made as it is at this time, for carrying every thing through by the weight of great names. A free people are not to think for themselves—but they are to look to A, B, and C, to think for them.—Mr. Adams' ticket is not to succeed by its own merits, but the credit of his endorsers.—His partisans have shown more zeal than discretion in hunting up names in his behalf. They called up "spirits from the vasty deep; but they came not, when they did call them." They appealed to Jefferson, to Madison, to Monroe, to Crawford for succour—but they appealed in vain—and now they have dragged the private conversations of Mr. Marshall into the public papers. The "Baltimore Marylander" of the 22d ultimo, puts forth the following paragraph:

"We hear that JUDGE MARSHALL, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, a few days since, in conversation with a gentleman, observed, "*I have not voted for twenty years; but I shall consider it a solemn duty I owe my country to go to the polls and vote at the next presidential election—for,*" added he in his impressive manner, "*should Jackson be elected, I shall look upon the government as virtually dissolved.*"

The Coalition prints have pounced upon this paragraph—and among them, one in this City—which has called forth, from the Chief Justice, the following card:

"March 29, 1828.

"*Sir:* I perceive in your paper of to-day a quotation from the Marylander, of certain expressions ascribed to me respecting the pending election for the Presidency of the United States, which I think it my duty to disavow. Holding the situation I do under the government of the United States, I have thought it right to abstain from any public declarations on the election; and were it otherwise, I should abstain from a conviction that my opinions would have no weight.

I admit having said in private that though I had not voted since the establishment of the general ticket system, and had believed that I never should vote during its continuance, I might probably depart from my resolution in this instance, from the strong sense I felt of the injustice of the charge of corruption against the President & Secretary of State: I never did use the other expression ascribed to me.

I request you to say that you are authorized to declare that the Marylander has been misinformed.

Very respectfully, your obedient J. MARSHAL."
John H. Pleasants, Esq."

As to the "charge of corruption," we know that very different opinions are entertained. Mr. M. does not believe in it. There are many who did not originally believe it—But circumstances have transpired, which have called up the strongest suspicions—and with some, the strongest belief. The negotiation between Messrs. Adams & Webster cannot be denied. If Mr. A. could do the one, would he not stoop to the other? Mr. Clay has not met the accusation in a way to remove suspicion. His pamphlet blinks the charge. His evidence rests upon special pleading, His friend, Mr. Watkins, confines

[illegible] ...ing the third utterly untouched—that is to say, he does not call out the witnesses to say whether Mr. Adams or his friends made any sort of propositions to Mr. Clay or his friends. That testimony elicited before the Senate of Kentucky throws additional suspicion upon the matter. Mr. Blair, in particular, will not reveal what he knows, and seems unable to contradict what is inferred from his silence to the prejudice of Mr. Clay—Why does not Mr. C. call him out—or publish his own letter to Mr. Blair? But passing these things over, it still remains to be seen, how far our sympathy for men unjustly accused should prompt a free people to prefer those persons, and clothe them with the highest public trust—and if the rule should be a right one, how far the unjust persecutions extended to Gen. Jackson might not equally entitle him to the betefit of the rule.

NEWS.

Easton, Md. April 12.

The Execution of Jim Truxton, sentenced to death for the murder of Jim Mackey, took place yesterday at 12 o'clock. About 10 o'clok he was brought out of jail, dressed in his Shroud and seated in a cart accompanied by the Rev. Mr Scull and followed by a large concourse of citizens of this and the adjacent counties to the place prepared for his execution—when after the usual ceremonies performed on these occasions, being asked by the Sheriff if he had any thing to say, he arose and in a firm voice addressed the surrounding multitude for about 10 minutes, warning them against giving way to their passions and against the voice of drunkenness, &c. &c. after which he was launched into eternity.

A coroner's inquest was held on Wednesday last, at the Chappel, in this county by P. Horney, Esq. over the body of John Allen. Verdict of the jury "death by a fall from a horse."

A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the Poor-House, in this county by P. Horney, Esq. over the body of Anna Stocker, Verdict of the jury "death by cutting her own throat."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Fama, at Boston on Friday last, sailed on the 2d March, from the Cove of Cork, furnishing London dates to Tuesday, Feb. 26. The Cork Chronicle contains the Turkish manifesto, which was published at length in Paris Moniteur of the 21st February. It appears from the various foreign journals, that though it leaves nothing for negotiation, it is not considered a declaration of war, but only a bold appeal to the Ottomans to prepare for war. "It distinctly avows, that from the first overture made by the allies to the Porte, to consent to the independence of Greece, the Porte was determined to resist such demand, and to risk the last extremity."

Russia is the great object of the Turkish indignation. It is declared to have been her constant system to make war on the slightest pretexts, while England and France are spoken of as her dupes. The battle of Navarino, was viewed by the Turks as an infraction of treaties, and a virtual declaration of war. It is spoken of in the following terms:

"The Ottoman and Egyptian squadrons, having entered the port of Navarino, were there tranquilly waiting the orders of the Sublime Porte, when the English, Russian & French fleets, which unexpectedly entered the same port, as friends, began to fire, all three together; and all the world knows the catastrophe which resulted therefrom to the Imperial squadron. The three Powers having thus openly broken the treaties and declared war, &c."

The Sun says, a cabinet council met last night, at half past ten, and, sat in deliberation till near one.

Mr. Peel was twice sent for to the House of Commons to attend it. The Morning Chronicle states that there was a good deal of conjecture as to the object of the cabinet council to which Mr. Peel was called, at a late hour. We have heard rumours on the subject to which we dare not advert"

Despatches had been received from the British Charge d' Affaires at St. Petersburgh, immediately after which a cabinet council has been convened.

"There are rumours of a desire expressed by the Russian government to advance with an army into Turkey, that the French government is willing to consent to this step, but the English government opposes it.

It was reported in London, February 26, that Prince Polignac, the French Ambassador, had arrived in that city, and that the order for his departure from Paris was so sudden, that instead of attending an evening party, as he was preparing to do, he ordered his carriage, and proceeded at ten o'clock for London.

Among the speculations in London respecting the course that ministers would be likely to adopt in the affairs of Turkey, the favorite one was, that they neither would, nor could, in the spirit of the Greek treaty, countenance the advance of the Russian troops, and that they would take a firm position respecting it, relying on the want of means for Russia to act unsupported.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE.

Madras papers give an account of the destruction of the fort of Kolitaran, where a thousand persons were buried beneath its ruins. The same convulsion had "shivered a mountain in pieces," which falling into the river Rowee, caused the country to be inundated to a distance of 100 coss round. Three thousand workmen were employed in cutting a channel thro' the mountain; and great apprehension was entertained of the injury likely to be sustained by Lahore, whenever the river should force its way through the channel.

It is also computed, that no less than 30,000 victims had perished from cholera, in Amritser, Lahore and the Camp.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For President.

ANDREW JACKSON.

For Vice President.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

For Elector of President and Vice President of the U. S. for the District composed of Worcester, Somerset, and part of Dorchester counties:

Thomas K. Carroll.

THE TARIFF.

The House of Representatives, on Friday the 4th inst. after a late sitting, discharged the Committee of the Whole from the consideration of the Tariff Bill. The Bill now goes into the House with various amendments. What will be its fate, it is impossible to tell. It is probable, we think, that the *New England* members, sooner than give a protection to the growers of *Hemp* and *Grain*, and the manufacturers of *Iron*, founded on principles of fairness and reciprocity, will defeat the Bill. The New England members are for *monopoly*—they wish none to be protected but *themselves*. The *Woollen Manufacturers* of the *Eastern* States are to be protected at the expense of *all other* interests. Their policy is ruinous to *Maryland* and the other *grain-growing* states.—*Balt. Rep.*

A Letter to the Editors, dated Fredericksburg, Va. April 8.

Gentlemen: I hasten to apprise you of the result of our County election. Although there were four Jackson candidates, the Adams candidate was left far behind; in our town alone, about thirty Jackson men, did not turn out. The Adams men now admit that we have three to one; we claim 5 to one, about four to one is no doubt the correct proportion.

Garret Minor	223	Jackson
Robert Powell	153	"
Wm. F. White	108	"
Wm.H Flutcher	107	"
Philip Harrison	83	Adams,
For Convention,	135	
No Convention	208.	

On the Convention about 20 or 30 did not vote. The Adams men had out nearly their whole strength; they cannot poll 100 votes in this county; although this is their principal fortress, and they have a most active Committee to aid them.—*W. Tel.*

THE BARGAIN.—David Trimble, a member of Congress from Kentucky, who voted on the Election in the House of Representatives, for Mr. *Adams*, and whom the people of his district turned out last summer to make way for a good and true *Jacksonian*, denied, that he had ever said he voted for *Adams* because he had *ascertained* that he would make *Clay* Secretary of State. The fact however, that he did say so, was established before the Kentucky Senate, and is put beyond all question by the statements of *thirteen* respectable men of his district, [which shall appear in the next Herald.]

Let Mr. Clay authorize Mr. BLAIR to publish the letter which he wrote to him a short time previous to the Election, and the proof of the *Bargain* will be complete. We challenge him to authorize the publication of the letter. He dare n't do it. It contains positive proof of his having had an understanding with Adams. If not,—let him produce it.—*Balt. Rep.*

From the Philadelphia Mercury.

TO THE ADAMS MEN.

The Reign of Terror in old Berks County, Pa.—now composing the counties of Berks & Schuylkill.

As some of the Administration party, mislead by the falsehoods of Binns, really entertain some hope of change in that staunch republican county, compassion for their weakness has induced me to hastily throw together a few of the memorable scenes enacted in that county by the troops and adherents of John Adams, during the Reign of Terror, from which they will at once perceive the utter hopelessness of any change occurring there in favour of any of the Adams Family.—Old John Adams soon discovered the repugnance of the Germans of Pennsylvania to him and his measures.—Determined to overawe them, he directed a regiment to be quartered near Reading, then the county town of Berks county. These valiant soldiers were not slow in carrying into operation the desires of *the Adams' Dynasty*. They wantonly insulted the most respectable and influential inhabitants, and upon the slightest pretext inflicted the most cruel and bitter punishment upon them—incarcerating them in guard-houses, beating them, and offering them every indignity.—This kind of oppression only served to inflame the flames of discontent, and the people resolved in self defence, to raise their volunteers and militia associations, which in turn, might check the rapacity and insolence of the reign of terror soldiers. Adams appeared to them as a second George the Third, determined to "drive the people to desperation,*" and in that way to overturn the Constitution of the country. The *old tories* of '76 then in the country, readily took commissions from old Adams, and by their conduct proved themselves the champions of mischief and of civil war. It sometimes happened that the volunteers from the country in their rough uniform, in groups of two or three, would be called by business to Reading. Their presence was the immediate signal for the Adams troops commencing an attack upon them, and thereby creating a tumult. A number of scenes of this description occurred, but the narration of one will exhibit the character of the rest. *Two volunteers*, from Bern township, were in town on business. The officer of the Adams regiment immediately despatched a large squad of their men to insult these peaceable citizens, and beat them out of the town. The men from Bern were unarmed—the whole regiment just outside of the town, and they concluded the people of Reading would not dare to interfere. The Bern men were near the store of Mr. John Hiester, (son of Gov. Hiester,) when the Adams soldiery came up and attacked them; they defended themselves like men, but were nearly overpowered, when Mr. John S. Hiester, hearing the noise, and seeing the soldiery, seized the iron bar of his store door, and rushed out upon them, beat them off the Burn men, and compelled them, like cowards, to retire. This produced a spirited controversy between the commander of the regiment and Mr. Hiester, which ended in a challenge from Mr. Hiester; from which, I believe, no duel took place—at least neither of the parties were killed. The regiment, however, found their situation so embarrassing, that a removal was necessary; and old Adams, much to his sorrow, had to order them to another station. Their departure soon showed the feelings of the people. †*Liberty poles*, like those of the Revolution, were every where dispalyed, and liberty once more walked in majesty amongst them. A long duration of her presence, was not, however, to be expected under the administration of Adams. *A troop of horse from Lancaster*, ready to do the utmost violence to the persons of the republicans were quickly ordered over to Reading to punish them. These men attacked the German printer, Mr. Jacob Schneider, in his office; they dragged him, with drawn swords, into the market house, and threatened to cut to pieces any of the republicans who would dare to come to his rescue. They were not, however, to be thus daunted; go they would, at every hazard—and when the troopers had torn his coat off his back, and were preparing to beat him, a strong, stern German republican seized him in his arms and bore him off from their assault. The liberty poles were cut down, by their orders, at the point of the sword. Understanding that one was raised about 9 miles from Reading, on the Philadelphia road, opposite the dwelling of a soldier of '76,* the troop was put in motion, and galloped down;—as they drew nigh, the old veteran came to the door—they dismounted a few seized the old man, endeavoured to frighten him into obedience to their orders, by flourishing their swords over his head, but he was used to men in array, and they carried no fear to his mind. They formed a ring round him, beating him with the flat sides of their swords, and thrusting an axe into his hands to make him cut down the pole, but all in vain. Exasperated at their cruelty, the gallant whig *opened his breast* to their weapons, and said, "I have bared my bosom to the bayonets of king George—I do the same to the swords of John Adams. I have lived to see that king forced to allow our rights, and I am prepared as I was then to die in their defence." This enraged the myrmidons of power, and *a villain of the rank of serjeant thrust the point of his sword into the bare bosom of the gallant soldier, until the blood ran out at its wounds*,† and stained for ever this base outrage upon a glorious defender of our liberty!!! Reader, think not that the best blood of the German veteran, gushed in vain! nor conceive that the Germans of Pennsylvania will ever wipe from off the name of Adams the indelible coloring in which lay crimsoned in their memories, the days of the Reign of Terror!!! Such I hope can only exist in the minds of deluded and besotted partisans, who have little or no acquaintance with the German character. To tell the people of our German counties, that any of the name and kin of old John Adams would ever receive their votes for office, would be the highest insult that a generous people could receive. As one, who has received from them many evidences of good will and kindness. I spurn, in their name, this dishonorable imputation, and pronounce it a libel upon their integrity and inflexibility. Indeed, but a few days since I have received from the most influential and respectable Germans of that county, assurance "that John Quincy Adams, had nothing to hope from that or the neighboring counties, and that his only friends were a 'few and far between,' whithout influence." And only yesterday, a German store-keeper, from Rockland township, informed me that in that township there were but two Adams men!!

A Berks County Man.

*Reign of Terror.—In order to show the people with what hasty strides the Coalition are progressing towards establishing the doctrines of the terrible days of '98, we shall pass over the proscriptive course lately resorted to at this place, to crush the liberty of the press, and cite one recently transacted in Philadelphia—We mean that most daring outrage of honor and decorum—the attempt to *assassinate* Mr. Simpson, Editor of the P. Mercury. That gentleman was sitting in his office, when E. C. Pinkney, editor of the Marylander, entered without ceremony and insisted on taking his life immediately, or else obtaining from him a promise to fight a duel.—The astonished gentleman, in order to free himself from a ruffian who had entered his office with a *bludgeon* in his hand, and a *brace of pistols* in his pocket, promised to receive the challenge. But with this Mr. Pinkney was not satisfied. He demanded a pledge from Mr. Simpson that he would not resort to the civil authority, which the gentleman wrote while the muzzle of the pistol was immediately at his head. What was the reason of all this?—Merely because Mr. Simpson a few weeks before published a delineation of the public character of the paper edited by Pinkney. There was a daring attempt to crush the liberty of the press—A measure made up of desperation and despair, which were increased by the existence of an able editor, and would be lessened by his death. We cannot believe that the people will contemplate such proceedings with carelessness and unconcern. They precisely resemble the conduct of the followers of the elder Adams, in the same city during the reign of terror. One printer alone there dared to assert free principles, viz: Wm. Duane, Esq. he was prosecuted, pistolled, his life attempted by individual assassins,—and at last a posse of government minions attempted to accomplish what individuals could not effect; they left him apparently lifeless on his own premises—but not dead. No; thank heaven he yet lives, and is on the side of Jackson and the People, against terror, proscription, and aristocracy. But hark! What say the Coalition editors? Pinkney says, "We have the POWER [the contingent fund?] in our hands, and it should be *firmly & efficiently* used.—And Binns says, "It is a hopeless undertaking to *propitiate the Jackson party*—but they may be INTIMIDATED!!". Will the people calmly submit to these things and take no note of these sayings? No never.

†We have no doubt of the correctness, or truth, of this narration—for we have been on the spot where those liberty poles were put up, and heard the same related by those who assisted in erecting them.

* Old Colonel Lutz.

† Some of the men who approved of the proceedings of these days are yet living, and it is a fact that should be sounded with trumpet voice throughout our land, that they and their children are among the supporters of the present corrupt administration—Yet some of the "by authority" organs of these men assume an unbecoming feminineness—revolt at the idea of shooting mutinous deserters in time of war to ensure the public weal—and audaciously enquire—"Is it not singular that the greater part of the Jackson men are of the violent and brutal cast?" Surely it would be wiser in them to convince (tho' it is impossible while their eyes are open) the people that they are not labouring to crush the liberty of the press—that they are not extremely anxious to re-establish the Alien & Sedition Laws;* and that they are not in perfect verity bringing about another Reign of Terror!!!

* In the reign of terror, under the elder Adams, a law was introduced, entitled the *Sedition Law*, (which was a violation of the Constitution, wherein it is declared that no law "shall be enacted abridging the freedom of the press;") and under this law the press was, in almost every state of the Union, muzzled; printers and public writers were seized and incarcerated, to the ruin of their health, family, comfort and fortunes.

Another law was enacted, usually called the *Alien Law*. The young men of the present generation consist, in an immense measure, of the sons of those who were then intended to be proscribed, or transported out of the U. States. The Irish emigrants were the aliens most obnoxious to the ruling powers.—*Del. Pat.*

AN EXTRACT.

The following is an extract of one of a series of essays entitled, *The Contrast, or Military Chieftains and Political Chieftains*, to which we invite the special notice of our readers:

It would be unpardonable in this discussion, not to allude to one transaction during the last war, and that is the defence of New Orleans, by the western militia. Between the city, and the invincibles of Wellington, twelve thousand in number, was a ditch, an embankment; four thousand militia and a few regulars. It was filled with wealth. The entire property of many anxious and despairing men, throughout the nation was deposited at that place. It was almost in a state of mutiny. The intercourse of some of its inhabitants with the enemy was in the face of day; that intercourse had for its object the surrender of the city. The commander of the Americans was a hero. He saw the extent of the danger; he estimated his means, and he resolved on defence. He proclaimed martial law, and compelled the mutinous, who in this hour of peril had forgotten their country, to assist in their own defence. The trumpets sounded; the banner of St. George was unfurled. On came the embattled host of England: On they came, the conquerors of the conqueror of Europe. Little did they think that their countless laurels were to be torn from their veteran brows by American militia. On they came in the proud anticipation of a bloodless victory. The cannon were unmasked. The battle raged. Solid columns of the enemy fell like grass before the scythe of the mower. Fresh columns succeeded: the death dealing rifle soon laid them in the dust. Again they advanced. Again they were repelled. "A republican militia man speeded a bullet to the heart" of the British commander. He fell, full of honour, gallantly fighting "in the fore front of the battle." The enemy retreated. The stars and stripes waved in triumph over this field of blood.

An honourable foe may be permitted to lament the fall of an honourable adversary. This feeling may be tolerated in military chieftains, whose patriotism is not of that exalted character which exults for years in the fall of an individual, and sneers at the *posthumous honours* with which a grateful country solaces the grief of the mourning family of a gallant soldier!*—The deep and bitter sorrow which filled the bosom of Colonel Hamilton for the fate of Andre, the spy, was not charged upon him, even in revolutionary times, as a fault. But Hamilton was a military chieftain, and of course his patriotism was not of that stern and vindictive character, which was required in the statesman. There are some whose petulance is excited by the augmentation of a coat of arms; but who can view the "innocent ribband," the badge of aristocratic distinction, with complacency.—There are some whose warfare is confined to the dead, who run no tilts with the living, but whose vampyre tracks are on the graves of honorable men.

What honours were offered, what rewards were bestowed upon him who had wrought this great work for his country? Did the bounty and the gratitude of the nation come to him in the shape of a magnificent pension? Did a superb monument arise to perpetuate the remembrance of this unparalleled victory? The man who had preserved the law, the constitution, and the American dominion over this opulent region, was accused of violating the law and the constitution, at a time, when all men were put on the elementary principles of society, the paramount law of nature, self preservation. He was arrested on the process of a wretched judge, brought to his bar, and sentenced to an ignominious fine. In the pride and flush of his victory, with his triumphant army about him, he submitted to the sentence, obeyed the law, and paid the fine. This has not been a sufficient expiation. Neither the sanctity of the senate chamber, nor the lonely retirement of his farm, can shield him from calumny. Wherever he is, he is pursued with every tale which falsehood can devise, and credulity believe.

It is a question deserving examination how far Gen. Jackson is liable to the charge of military ambition, in the offensive sense in which the term has been applied by the secretary of state, He first appeared in military employment as the commander of the Tennessee militia, in the Creek war, when of mature age, and after he had holden the highest civil offices which his state could give him. His conduct in that war received the unqualified approbation of the government, and of president Madison. Did his success in that war excite any feelings of lawless ambition? Did he devise any scheme to possess himself of any part of the national funds, to further the purposes of ambition? Did he not undertake to defend the southwestern region of the confederacy, when the invader was on its soil; when an enemy, disciplined in twenty campaigns was in his front, outnumbering his raw and undisciplined militia in the proportion of three to one: when so far from having at his disposal the resources of government, the government was literally without credit, and his means were created on his own responsibility, and his whole fortune staked on the issue: when in the face of the foe, he was compelled to "create his defence:" when the wisest heads were confounded, and the stoutest hearts desponded? What object could he have had but to save the south-western states, which the enemy must have conquered, had not this gallant attempt succeeded? But say his enemies, he proclaimed martial law.—Did he proclaim martial law for his own benefit? No, he intended to use the means of the country in defence of the country. He intended that every man should be compelled to fight, not for *his* aggrandizement, but for his "hearths and his altars," his friends, his wife, his parents and his children. He intended to compel those who were interested, to defend that interest.—He intended to prevent that horrible desolation, which must have fallen on the city of New Orleans, when beauty and booty were the watchwords to a licentious soldiery. And when the coward was skulking from the danger, or devising plans for its surrender, his was that morale alchymy which transformed treachery into patriotism, and cowardice into heroism. Had he been a "military chieftain," of deep and dark designs, cherishing an unholy ambition in his heart, would he have engaged in this desperate enterprize? No, he would instantly, have made his terms with the enemy, declared a dismemberment of the south western states, formed a new confederacy, and at the head of an armed force, and aided by Great Britain, controlled all the regions on the upper Mississippi, secured his fortune, and established his power. Never was there a more hopeful opportunity for self aggrandizement, than that period presented, when Jackson, Decius like, devoted himself for his country.

And where, at this terrible period, were our worthy President and his prime minister, Mr. Secretary Clay? Enjoying the gala days of Europe, after the overthrow of Napoleon;—Mingling with kings and nobles, parading at courts with laced coats and feathers, and intermingling [illegible] ings with the "military chieftains" of Europe, (as no military chieftains are hateful to these gentlemen, excepting such as have found favour with the people of America for their services to America!). The President was writing letters to Leavitt Harris, denying the ability of self-defence to his country, complaining of her penurious government, fattening on the public calamities, and drawing from the exhausted coffers of a suffering people, in less than two years, more than $60,000.

JUNIUS BRUTUS.

*Vide the president's speech at a wine table at Baltimore.

☞ *To the sons of Erin, and all adopted citizens of the United States.*

John Adams was the royal father of the *Alien and Sedition Laws*. He banished you the country—forbid you to enter it—and was the means, through Rufus King, of many of the best patriots of Hibernia being brought to the block.

John Quincy Adams, his son, is of the *same creed*, the *same breed* and the *same royal family*. His first appointment to office was Rufus King. Since his election, his persecution of the *Irish*, and all foreigners, has been bitter and unremitting. The New York American, under the pay of Adams, denouncing you as *Vermine*, *Scum*, and all that is vile in nature. The other papers of the Ebony party have done the same—and the *Renegade* Binns, a traitor to the land that gave him birth, gives aid to those wretched libellers. It is marvellous that your burning indignation does not consume that profligate *Apostate*.

This system is *still in force*. On the 29th of January, the following infamous paragraph appeared under the editorial head of the "*Rahway Advocate*," a tory little paper, in the pay of the Ebony men, printed in New Jersey. Read it, and restrain your imprecations on Adams if you can.

☞ "The success of the friends of Gen. Jackson in the city of New-York, in November, 1827, obtained as it was by the *aid of the* SCUM, DREGS, and FILTH of all countries—by bribery and corruption—through *scenes of revelry and drunkenness*—and by the votes of many *vagabonds* who had no legal right to vote any where."—[*Rahway Advocate, 26 of Jan. 1828.*

We are authorized to announce

Littleton Dennis Teackle,

as a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

PROPOSALS BY BENJ. EDES,

FOR PUBLISHING IN BALTIMORE,

THE EMERALD,

And Baltimore Literary Gazette.

The Emerald and Baltimore Literary Gazette will be published every Saturday, in quarto form, super-royal sheet, with new long primer type, and in superior style—the editorial department to be under the direction of several gentlemen of acknowledged talents.

The want of a paper of the nature proposed, will be allowed by every citizen of this metropolis; nor has the proprietor, in his efforts, been so much prompted by a desire of *gain*, as by a hope of encouraging literature throughout this section of the Union. Confident of the approbation of all persons of taste, he therefore proposes the publication of the Argus, and pledges himself that no effort shall be wanting on his part to please the public in general.

The *Emerald* shall contain the choicest selections of miscellaneous literature, from the most esteemed periodicals of this country and Europe; and the strictest attention shall be observed as to their *moral* tendency. Its contents shall be—Tales, original and selected; moral, humorous and scientific Essays; original and selected Poetry; Biographical Sketches of distinguished worthies; Anecdotes; &c.—The original matter will be furnished by individuals who have through the medium of our best literary productions, established themselves in public favor. Also, interesting items of foreign and domestic intelligence; critical notices of passing events; the drama, new publications, and a correct description of the prevailing fashions, both abroad and at home.

TERMS.—Price of subscription *four dollars* per annum, one half to be paid on delivery of the first number, and the balance at the expiration of six months. Postmasters and other persons of the inland towns, procuring six subscribers and becoming responsible for the payment, will be entitled to one copy *gratis*. When 400 Subscribers are obtained the Emerald will be issued.

☞ *Subscribers will be received at the Office of the Village Herald.*

March 25 eow

Gen. Jackson, Dr. Ely, &c.

Dr. Ely having vindicated himself from the aspersions cast on him in the debates in the Legislature, we insert the following quotation from his Sermon, or pamphlet, as an act of justice. The Doctor has been grossly traduced, and the least attonement the public can make him, is to hear and record his triumphant vindication.

"To the honorable gentlemen who have introduced my sermon to considerable distinction, I tender my thanks, because their strictures, whether just or unjust will have a tendency to promote the consideration of the truth, and the more extended influence of Christian principle in our future elections.

Some of the errors, however, into which these learned commentators have fallen, ought to be corrected.

It is not true, that I have ever advocated *the union of Church and State* in any publication from the pulpit or press: but on the contrary, in my discourse on the 4th of July last, the very discourse which is adduced as proof of a disposition friendly to such a union, it is distinctly stated:

"I would guard, however, against misunderstanding and misrepresentation, when I state, that all our rulers ought, in their official stations, to serve the Lord Jesus Christ. I do not wish any religious test to be prescribed by constitution, and proposed to a man on his acceptance of any public trust. Neither can any intelligent friend of his country, and of true religion, desire the establishment of any one religious sect by civil law. Let the religion of the Bible rest on that everlasting rock, and on those spiritual laws, on which Jehovah has founded his kingdom: let Christianity, by the Spirit of Christ in her members, support herself: LET CHURCH AND STATE BE FOREVER DISTINCT; but still, let the doctrines and precepts of Christ govern all men, in their relations and employments."

It did not suit the convenience of persons who furnished the Senate with extracts from my sermon, to give them a sight of these lines, which originally stood as they now stand, in immediate connexion with some of the extracts published.

For twenty years past I have publicly returned thanks, on almost every Lord's Day, for our civil and religious liberties, and for our freedom in this happy country from an unhallowed union of Church and State; and I can confidently assure my fellow-citizens, that there is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, neither Minister nor Elder in the Presbyterian Church in the United States, who is an advocate for any establishment of any religious sect by any civil government. Our whole system of Presbyterian Church government coincides with the civil liberty, and the representative governments of our country. All our pastors are *chosen* by their congregations, and all our ruling Elders in our Sessions and Presbyteries are the *representatives* of the people.

It was an error in the honourable Mr. Duncan, to speak of my discourse as having been delivered at Norristown. He was probably led into this mistake by some representations in the newspapers of a sermon which I preached in that place on the 2d of September last.

In illustration of the assertion, that we can form correct notions of the moral character of a being whom we have never seen, I reminded my hearers, that they had all formed some conceptions of the moral character of Washington; and latterly of General Jackson. My notions of his character might be correct, or incorrect; but I would tell them an anecdote which I thought conveyed a just idea of him. I then stated what I now reiterate:

"That between three and four years prior to the General's being first nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Somerville, then an accomplished young officer in the Navy, but since deceased, informed some of my family connexions, that he had lately spent a week in the General's company, at his own House; that the General appeared to him to be greatly changed in several respects; and that the General had said to him, in a very serious and impressive manner, "You may depend upon it, Somerville, that without true religion, there is no happiness in the present life, and none to be expected in the next." I told my hearers, that this is a true saying; and I was aware that coming from a distinguished fellow citizen it might have some influence with *some men* who more regard the word of their deservedly favourite Hero than the word of God.

This statement has been shamefully distorted, but I think the anecdote worthy of any pulpit, and calculated to do good. Would to God that many admirers of Gen. Jackson would record this among many of his patriotic and excellent sentiments, on the tablets of their hearts! They would then cease to think him likely to prove a patron of their exterminating party zeal, and licentious lives. I have repeated the same anecdote, years ago, in Flemington, N. J., and in August last in Huntingdon, in this state. My numerous hearers will recollect the anecdote. If ever the General should be President, as I freely acknowledge it, is my hope that he may be, I may predict, from my knowledge of him, without the spirit of prophecy, that he will disappoint many of his friends and foes, by being the impartial, temperate, prudent, and exemplary Chief Magistrate of the whole nation.

Mr. Duncan has intimated that my discourse on the 4th of July, "was preached in favor of the election of General Jackson." How far this is true, every person who will read, may judge for himself. Those who represent Gen. Jackson as one of the worst of men; must think my sermon a point blank shot into his heart.

Since, however, I have been called in question, about my politics, before the Senate, I will here state, for I fear nothing from candour, that Mrs. Jackson (for the politics of the day include her) is an eminently pious woman; and has sustained this character for about a quarter of a century. On the subject of baptism, I believe she is a Baptist, and has been immersed. I have heard no evil said of her, by those who know her, unless it be this, *that she prefers a prayer meeting to a palace*; and this will not sink her in the estimation of any who do not forget their religion in their politics.

Of the General, I shall say, that he is as far from *hypocrisy* as any man living, and shall give a few extracts from some of his letters, which I think will show him in his private character, in a true light. I must beg his pardon for making, without the opportunity of asking his consent, the present use of his friendly communications to me.

Under date of Nashville, April 21, 1823, he thus writes me on the subject of a clergyman who had been suspended for many years on account of some imputed errors in doctrine:

"SIR,—Being informed by my friend, the Rev. Mr. C. of this place, that the case of the aged, pious, and reverend Thomas B. Craighead, is to be discussed before the General Assembly at Philadelphia, at its approaching session, I feel it my duty to address you on that subject.

Having known Mr. Craighead, from my boyhood, having been raised in the neighbourhood in which he commenced his ministry; having been wafted by fortune to this western country, in which he had settled himself and presided over a congregation large and respectable; and having for the last thirty four years of my life lived within five miles of his house, I am authorized in saying that I have a full knowledge of him both in his private walks and public ministry. And if we are justified in judging the tree by its fruits, I can with great truth testify, that no man has laboured with more zeal in the ministry, and that none have been more respected for piety, or more revered as Christians, and as men. He has done much good, and would have done still more, but for the unhappy difference which arose between him and some of the clergy in Kentucky on some doctrinal points. This, originating warmth of discussion, was carried, perhaps, too far; and enlisting advocates nearly poised on both sides, limited the extent of his services, and has ended in his suspension for some years:—a circumstance which has been much regretted by a great proportion of the good citizens, and Christian professors here; and has injuriously affected, as I believe, the Presbyterian cause.

To see a venerable man, whose hairs have grown gray in the service of his God; a man whose walks have been those of piety, morality, and the benevolence of true religion; respected by all—but deprived of the benefit of communication, and for that which many, very many of the most pious Presbyterians, cannot regard as inconsistent with the Holy Scriptures, which are the guide of all Christians, has filled us here with much regret: and it may be truly said, that nothing would give more general satisfaction, or tend more to the prosperity of this church, than his restoration.

Disunion is evil in both Church and State; and the present is a period, when every means, consistent with the principles of true religion, ought to be employed to restore harmony and union to the Christian cause.

'Tis religion to inculcate charity, and if a brother err, to forgive him. And in the sincere reliance upon those principles, while I shall be acquitted of any view to dictate to the calm deliberation of the Assembly, I hope that this address will be excused from my desire to represent fairly the character of the aged and pious Mr. Craighead. This alone has been my motive; and to have done less would have been injustice to my own feeling, as well as to the interests of the Church."

Under date of Washington, January 1st, 1824, on the same subject, the General writes to me, "Before I close this letter, will you again permit me to bring to your recollection the case of my aged and pious friend, the Rev. Mr. Craighead, and request that you will endeavour to have his case finally considered before your next General Assembly? My prayer is, that he may be restored to his Church, and fellowship with the Christian brethren. This, and this alone, can bring his hoary head in peace to the grave."

Suffice it here to say, that soon after this, the case of Mr. Craighead was finally reviewed, he was restored to the ministry and the Presbytery within whose bounds he resided, with the full approbation of the assembly, and has since retired to his everlasting rest.

One short extract more, is from a letter dated at his Hermitage, July 12th, 1827, in which the General says, "Having been educated and bro't up under the discipline of the Presbyterian rule (my mother being a member of that Church) I have always had a preference for it. Amongst the greatest blessings secured to us under our Constitution, is the liberty of worshipping God as our conscience dictates. All true Christians love each other; and while here below ought to harmonize; for all must unite in the realms above. I have thought one evidence of true religion is, when all those who believe in the ample atonement of our crucified Saviour are found in harmony and friendship together.

My enemies have charged me with every crime but hopocriy. I believe they never alleged this against me, and I can assure you no change of circumstances, no exalted office can work a change upon me. I will remain uniformly the same, whether in the chair of state, or at the Hermitage. My habits are too well fixed now to be altered."

Such as these extracts from his letters, written without any conception of their ever being made public, indicate him to be what I believe General Jackson is. I have never affirmed that he is a 'renewed man,' by the power of divine grace. That question must be left with himself and his Maker.

I have declared my knowledge of the fact, that he is the avowed friend of Christianity; and I claim the liberty of thinking and speaking as freely on this subject as those numerous Editors of papers, who for the sake of abusing the candidate for the Presidency whom they oppose, have been very abundant in their vituperations of myself.

No office, no worldly emolument do I seek. I feel no conviction of having prostituted the pulpit, for the promotion of sinister, party purposes. My desire is, that correct religious principles may govern myself, and all of my fellow citizens, *in all* the transactions of private and public life. I freely confess that I esteem General Jackson much; and I love my country much; but I love Christ more.

Villanous and Disgraceful!

From the Philadelphia Nat. Palladium.

Hundreds of the copies of an indecent and filthy pamphlet, entitled "*A View of Gen. Jackson's Domestic Relations*," have been circulated in this and the neighboring counties, within the last three days. One *franked* by "John Sloane," (a member of congress, from Ohio, and directed to a gentleman in this city, who was erroneously supposed for Mr. Adams, is now lying in our desk. We have perused it with sensations which cannot well be defined, but which may be imagined by any one who has gratitude or honesty, or honor or delicacy. So infamous a thing has never met our eyes, always saving and excepting the daily outpourings of the man who edits the Democratic Press. The hallowed privacy of exemplary domestic life is again invaded—an unoffending female, whose life has been spent in the practice of every virtue, who daily gives evidence of a heart filled with the tenderest charities of our nature, is again dragged forth to be made a mark for the low ribaldry of the political gamesters in pay of the coalition. "Vengeance is mine, and I will repay, saith the Lord." Hence we may look for some more signal vengeance than loss of place, inflicted upon the worthless libellers who now administer the laws of the land.

From the U. S. Telegraph Extra.

The editors of the United States' Telegraph, feel that they almost owe an apology to the public for calling its attention to the strong and irresistible refutation which the foregoing testimony furnishes at once of the innocence of a much injured and most amiable woman, and the inhuman and infamous Vandalism by which her reputation has been assailed.

These are subjects so sacred in their character, (and what can be more so than a woman's honor?) that even the effort to defend and sustain them involves, however successfully this office may be performed, a seeming and revolting delicacy. Nothing, therefore would have induced us to have invaded, even in the spirit of friendship and a militant vindication, those domestic recesses which are chosen sanctuaries, but for a recent reprint in this city, of Charles Hammond's most infamous and most memorable slander against Mrs. Jackson.

The public will bear in mind that this new edition of a foul and refuted calumny, made its appearance very shortly after the late visit of this wretch to this city. Shall we apologize to the second officer in the executive for the employment of this appropriate epithet towards his bosom, confidential, and inestimable friend? No, Mr. Clay, if you take this miscreant to your heart, you must, with the benefits resulting from his attacks *upon a woman!* share a portion of the *honor* of such an association. It will not do for you, after degrading yourself by voluntary companionship with a coward, whose versatility in infamy fits him at once to be the scavinger of the filthy, and the hired assassin, of his party, to repudiate his friendship. You must be content to go down to posterity, (if the poor reptile can live beyond the Summer sun that warms him into existence,) as the *fidus Achates* of him who was publicly and ignominously chastised for his treasonable toryism during our recent war, and has since added a higher claim to baseness by calumniating—widely, falsely calumniating, a virtuous and venerable woman!! And for what? To make her husband odious, by catering for your ambition and lust of power.

When we apprize the public that of this atrocious pamphlet at least twenty thousand copies have probably issued from the press in this city, the expenses of which has in all likelihood, been defrayed from some one of the contingent funds of the Departments, by undue profits allowed on public printing, it will be possible to estimate the indefatigable malice of the master spirits of the coalition and their humble tools.

But what will the gallant, chivalrous and high-minded freemen of our country think, when they are informed that the largest portion of this work has been enveloped at the Capitol, by the messengers of congress, in the public stationery, and distributed under the franks of some of its members! We state and avouch this fact on the highest authority, and challenge contradiction. The member who has been the most willing and industrious in this loathsome drudgery, is the *Honorable* Mr. John Sloane, of Ohio, whose chief occupation at this place, is to be the privileged amanuensis of calumny. This patriot in the operation of franking, is a machine of vast power and efficiency, and it is believed that the daily falsehoods which Messrs. Gales & Seaton strike off by steam, is not evolved with the celerity and effect with which this gentleman writes "*Free—John Sloane*," on the calumnies he distributes, not alone in Ohio, but as it will be seen by the subjoined letter, to other parts of the Union. This poor hound, taken off of the scent of the six militiamen, by the lash of public opinion, is now opening on another track, for which the instincts of the animal amply qualify him. In real life there has, perhaps, never been exhibited an instance of such vulgar, indomitable malice. Shakspeare has given us but a glimpse of what Mr. Sloane must be, in the mild and decent virtues of Caliban.

From the fangs of such monsters we have done little else than to rescue Mrs. Jackson. This is to be found in the triumphant vindication which we have just presented to the reader. Desperate, indeed, must be the fortunes of that faction, which, having exhausted every stratagem which cunning or malice could supply, against a Soldier of two wars and a cherished Patriot, defeated, convicted, and punished as it has been, now turns upon an inoffensive and unoffending woman, the partner of his bosom, the venerable companion of his declining years—her whose influence is felt, in the circle where he lives, by the practice of every virtue which belongs to the tenderness, the dignity, the sensibility of her sex. *Men* of America! will you endure this? No!. The impulse of public gratitude will be nerved by a sense of justice—and the villifiers of their country's honor, the poor, trafficking hucksters for her offices, and the base calumniators of a *Woman* defenceless by the public manacles by which her husband is bound, will be consigned to a common and unmitigated infamy, in which they will live in the detestation, but survived by the scorn of their countrymen.

Battletown, Va. March 22, 1828.

Gentlemen: This day's mail bro't to this office a pamphlet (addressed to Geo. H. Norris, Esq. and franked by J. Sloane,) called A View of General Jackson's Domestic Relations, in reference to his fitness for the Presidency. It would be well for you to take especial notice of this book—and of Mr. Sloane who franks it.

Yours in haste,

GEO. S. LANE.

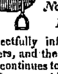
Messrs. Green & Jarvis.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 11.

FLOUR, best family,	$6a6 25
Susquehanna,	4 50
WHEAT, best white, p. bu.	95a1 00
red do	80a85
CORN,	37a39
RYE,	42a44
OATS,	21a23
BARLEY,	60a62
WHITE BEANS,	80a100
PEAS,	55a60
CLOVER SEED,	3 75a4 00
TIMOTHY SEED,	2 50a3
FLAXSEED,	75a80
FEATHERS, do	26a28
BEES-WAX, per pound	26a27

FELIX JENKINS,



Saddle, Harness, AND Trunk Maker,

No. 10, South Street, BALTIMORE,

Respectfully informs his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the *Saddlery, Harness, and Trunk Making Business*, in all its variety, and on the most extensive scale. He has lately received from England, per the ship Philip Tabb, an assortment of articles in his line. Country merchants will find it to their interest to call at No. 10 South street, and to examine the qualities and prices of his goods, as he is determined to sell as low as they can be purchased in Philadelphia.

☞ A liberal discount will be made for cash or town acceptances.

April 15 jdm

This is to give Notice,

THAT the Subscriber of the city of Baltimore, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of MARY WARD late of said county deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, on or before the 5th day of November next, to JAMES M. BUCHANNAN, Esq. my attorney, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to my attorney as aforesaid. Given under my hand, this 7th day of April, 1828.

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH.

April 15 jdm

Timbered Land For Sale.

I am requested by John H. Bayly, Esq. to offer for sale a tract of land commonly called "Pine Pole," situated about two miles from Princess-Anne. This tract of land is valuable for the excellent timber now standing on it, and its contiguity to navigation. For terms apply to

GEO. HANDY.

April 8, 1828. §

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset County Court in this case, the subscriber will offer at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, on the premises, on Thursday the 8th of May next, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises, all of the following parts of two tracts of land subject to the widow's dower, to wit: part of a tract of land called *Shadwell's Chance* and part of *Shadwell*, containing 224¼ acres of land, more or less, situated in the county aforesaid, on the south east side of Nanticoke river, with the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging.—

The terms of sale will be, a credit of twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by a bond or bonds given to the Trustee, with good security, upon the payment of which and ratification of the sale, the Trustee is directed by the said decree to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, a deed for the aforesaid property, conveying the title of the complainants and defendant in the premises.

THOS. JONES, (of John,) *Trustee.*

April 15 ts

FOR SALE,

A GIG, made by Ogle of Philadelphia; she is but little defaced, and the harness is in good order. The above Gig will be sold low for cash or good paper. Apply to

SEVERN TEACKLE.

Princess-Anne, April 15.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Zadock Long, use of William Roach, against Levin W. Ballard, James Wilson and James Polk, one at the suit of Jeremiah Y. Dashiell against Levin W. Ballard I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit—Part of a tract of land called 'Dashiell's Lot,' containing 382 acres, more or less; part of Sandy Ridge & Fitzwaters containing 156 acres more or less, seized as the property of Levin W. Ballard, which will be sold to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the Court-House door, in Princess-Anne, on the 6th day of May next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M. to satisfy the above writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

April 15, 1828. ws

MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for Maryland District, and to me directed at the suit of John H. Bayly against George Jones of Robt. and Robert Jones, executor of Charles Jones, I have seized and taken in execution the following property to wit—One tract of land called *Old Berry*, containing 387 acres, more or less, and shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the above mentioned property, on Tuesday the 29th of April, at the Court-House door, in Princess-Anne, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the aforesaid writs.

HUMPHREY HUMPHREYS, Dep. Marshal for Som. county.

April 5th—8j

EASTMAN'S MANUFACTORY OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

At No. 36 Pratt street, opposite the United Hotel, Baltimore.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has on hand a large assortment of Gideon Davis' Improved Patent PLOUGHS of cast & wrought Shares, with & without Coulters; Hillside, Substratum and Shovel Ploughs; a large stock of Cultivators of superior quality; Harrows; Swingletrees, double & single; Cornshellers and Washing Machines. Also on hand as usual, his Patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters, which have given universal satisfaction, and Brown's Vertical Wool Spinners; Cast-steel Axes; Grubbing Hoes; Picks and Mattocks, which he warrants of superior quality; very superior Oil Stones, saturated with oil—all of which will be sold at reasonable prices for cash or acceptances in this city.

His very extensive sales of the above articles for the last 3 years is an evidence of the general satisfaction he has given to his numerous customers, and he flatters himself that with the increased pains he has taken in selecting his timber and other materials this season, and also to improve as much as possible on the workmanship of his implements, that he will continue to merit the public patronage which has been so liberally bestowed and for which he takes this opportunity to express his grateful thanks.

Orders by mail (post paid) will receive prompt attention.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

N. B. On hand, 9 bushels good MILLET SEED, which will be sold low. FRUIT TREES will be furnished to orders. Implements ordered by any customers which I do not keep on hand will be carefully selected and furnished to the orders. March 11. tx

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, a number of

Methodist Hymn Books;

Wesley's Sermons, in 2 volumes.

Also, *Scriptural Catechisms*, intended for the use of the Methodist Societies. March 11—m

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this office.

Consumptions, Coughs, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

CERTIFICATE.

10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an annodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for, and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of the proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER, Princess-Anne, Md.

Nov. 20, 1827.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE,

Corrected agreeably to the latest Baltimore papers.

Bank of the U. S. and Branches	par
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore Banks	par
Annapolis ($5 and upwards)	par
Easton ($5 and upwards)	par
Frederick ($5 and upwards)	par
Frederick County Bank ($5 and upwards)	par
Bank Westminster ($5 and upwards)	par
Hager's Town ($5 and upwards)	par
Planters' Bk. P. G. Co ($5 and upwards)	par
Elkton	1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
Bank of Columbia	20
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown	par
Union Bank Georgetown	par
Bank of Washington	par
Bank of the metropolis	par
Patriotic Bank	par
Bank of Alexandria	par
Farmers' Bank of Alexandria	par
Bank of Potomack	par
Mechanics Bank of Alexandria	par
VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Virginia & Branches	par
Farmers Bank of Virginia and Branches	par
Bank of the Valley Winchester at	par
Do at Charlestown	par
Do at Leesburg	par
Do at Romney	[illegible]
Lynchburg Branches	[illegible]
Western Bank of Virginia at Wheeling	3[illegible]
DELAWARE	
Bank of Delaware	[illegible]
Farmers' Bank	[illegible]
Wilmington & Brandywine	[illegible]
Commercial Bank of Smyrna	[illegible]
Branch Bank of Milford	[illegible]
PENNSYLVANIA	
Philadelphia City Banks	par
York Bank	par
Carlisle Bank	par
Chambersburg Bank	par
Gettysburg Bank	par
Lancaster Bank	[illegible]
Harrisburg Bank	[illegible]
Chester County Bank	[illegible]
Germantown Bank	[illegible]
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster	[illegible]
NEW-YORK	
City Banks	par
Albany Banks	1
NORTH-CAROLINA	
Newbern Bank	5
Cape Fear Bank	5
State Bank and Branches	5
SOUTH-CAROLINA	
Charleston Banks	2
GEORGIA	
Bank of Savannah	2[illegible]
Bank of Augusta	2[illegible]
Bank of Darien	50
NEW JERSEY	
New Brunswick Bank	1[illegible]
Trenton Banking Company	1[illegible]
Newark Bank	1[illegible]
State Bank at Camden	1[illegible]
Do Elizabethtown	1[illegible]
Do Trenton	no sale
Do Morristown	1[illegible]
Do New Brunswick	1[illegible]

THE PARTERRE.

VARIETY instils into the mind a relish for the useful and the sweet.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Mr. Editor,

If you think the following imitation of one of *Moore's sacred Songs,* merits occupying a space in your paper, you are at liberty to publish it.

"There is nothing true but Heaven."

This world is but a shifting stage,
A various colored curtain;
The book of life, from youth to age,
Has this inscription on each page,
"There's nought but *Death* that's certain."

Friendship's as rare as happiness,
The path through life's uneven;
And those who search *this world* for bliss,
Will search in vain, 'tis not in *this,*
But only found in Heaven.

Poor man surveys the chequer'd streaks
Of life's delusive curtain;
And thus with Reason's voice he speaks
While tears of wo descends his cheeks,
"There's nought but *Death* that's *certain.*"

The glow of wealth, the wreath of fame
To man is often given;
Tho' soon he's left with but a name,
For dust returns to dust again;
"There's nothing true but heaven."

The Dirge of Happier Days.

I sing the dirge of happier days,
Of days forever fled;
When hope was young, and beauty's blaze
Shone brighter round my head.

Oh, there have been—they come no more—
Fair, tranquil, sunny hours,
In which the bard to bliss could soar,
And pluck unfading flowers.

Where are they now? Gone down the tide
That knows not a return;
Gone to that ocean—dark and wide,
Whose strength no man may spurn.

Why should I mourn? Is there no hope?
No anchor to life's barque?
Must spirit—soul, forever grope
Thro' regions drear and dark?

No: There's a compact and a light—
An anchor to despair;
A lamp that burns forever bright
Upon the sea of care.

The lamp's Religion, and the Word
Of God, the compass true;
The anchor, Hope—& Faith the cord
That holds the lamp in view.

The "ship of heaven" awhile may be
Tossed on the high-wrought wave;
But never—through eternity—
Shall find a mortal grave!

BOSTON BARD.

DANCING IN THE W. INDIES.

[From Coleridge's Six Months in the West Indies.]

Every Creole female loves dancing as she loves herself. From the quadrille of the lady down to the John-John of the negro, to dance is to be happy. The intense delight they take in it is the natural consequence of that suppression of animal vivacity which the climate and habits of the West Indies never fail to produce. The day is passed within the doors in langour and silence; there are no public amusements or occupations to engage their attention, and their domestic cares are few. A ball is therefore to them more than a ball, it is an awakener from insensibility, a summoner to society, a liberator of locked up affections, an inspirer of motion and tho't. Accordingly there is more artlessness, more passion than is usual with us in England; the soft dark eyes of a Creole girl seem to speak such devotion and earnestness of spirit that you cannot choose but make your partner your sweetheart of an hour; there is an attachment between you which is delightful, and you cannot resign it without regret. She is pale, it is true, but there is a beauty, as South said, in this very paleness, and her full yet delicate shape, is at once the shrine and censer of love, whence breathe

"The melting thought,
The kiss ambrosial, and the yielding smile."

Their dancing is an andante movement, but they never tire. Upborne with indefatigable toes, they will hold you seven or eight hours right on end, and think the minutes all two short. At four in the morning my last partner went; she had started at half past seven; she could no longer resist the cavernous yawns of her papa and mama, but it was reluctantly that she went;

"necdum satiata recessit."

I like a ball in the West Indies better than in England. True it is that you perspire, but then you have not to undergo the triumph of superior frigidity in your partner; she perspires in precise analogy with yourself. Windows, doors and jealousies are all thrown open to the breezes of night; flowers and ever-greens give life and verdancy to the walls, and the golden moon or diamond stars gleam thro' the many openings with that rich and sleepy splendour which good men will see hereafter in Paradise. It is my advice not to drink much; restrain yourself till twelve o'clock or so, and then eat some cold meat and absorb a pint of porter up, which is perfectly innoxious to the system, and more restorative to the animal spirit than punch, wine or sangaree. Above all do not be persuaded to swallow any wash tea; it gives neither strength or vivacity, but rather impairs both, [illegible] comfortably and comfortable. It is important to remark that your shirt collars should be loose round the neck, and the gills low; a mere white stock of thick Holland well starched with arrow roots is the best cravat: otherwise with the ordinary apparatus your cloth in an hour becomes a rope, and the entire focal sinks into a state of utter dissolution.

La philosophy est quelque chose, mais la Danse! said the French lady. Dear maids of the Antilles, windward and leeward, it is even so with you!—Sweet are ye at your breakfast of yams and plantains, sweet at your dinner of squash and guinea fowls, when ye perpetrate political economy, and urge humanity towards the slaves; but sweeter than your father's sugars are ye, dear heirs of the Caribbs, when ye come brilliant and happy to shine, like Houris, in the dance.

Profitable Horticulture.

Wyoming, Va., March 24.

A letter has been recently placed in our hands, written by Col. Adlum, near Georgetown, to a friend of mine, resident of Petersburg, from which I learn the following facts, developed under his management of the vine.

1st. That upon an average of ten years, after the three first, the vine produces 400 gallons per acre.

2d. That from two and a half acres in 1826, he realized from 11 to 1200 dollars, after deducting all expenses.

3d. That he considers its cultivation far more profitable than a crop of either tobacco, cotton or sugar, and not more expensive or troublesome to get it to market.—*Am. Far.*

Apricot—Plum—Peach.

The Apricot came originally from Armenia, whence it takes its name of Armeniaca, and was introduced into England in 1562.

The Plum is generally supposed to be a native of Asia; & the Damascene takes its name from Damascus, a city of Syria.

The Peach (Persica,) is a native of Persia, and was introduced from thence into Europe.—*Forsyth.*

HARVESTING GRAIN.

Professor Schoen, of Germany, says, every description of bread-corn, when intended for seed, should attain complete maturity before it is reaped; but on the contrary, when corn is to be converted into flour, *it should be cut eight or nine days before it is fully ripe.* Experience, says he, has proved, that such grains as from maturity detach themselves from the ears, always produce the finest plants, from being larger and more perfect in their conformation. The proper time for reaping corn, destined for the mill, is when the grains being pressed between the fingers, yield to it, and become a viscous mass. In some parts of Bohemia and Hungary, this practice has been kept a profound secret, because the flour so obtained was very much sought after and brought a higher price than the best flour from ripe corn.

POTATOES FOR SEED.

It seems to be a received opinion among the horticulturists of Great Britain, that professor Schoen's rule as to grain, should be reversed in regard to this root—that *these must be gathered in an unripe state for seed, and fully matured for the table.* It also appears from numerous experiments, that the upper or seed end of the tuber, will produce roots a fortnight earlier than the lower end, connected with the runner. From the same variety of seed, four successive crops may be obtained, at intervals of two weeks the seed being planted at the same time and on similar soil, viz: the first from the upper set of the unripe seed; the second from the bottom set of the same; the third from the top end of the ripe seed; and the fourth from the bottom set of the same.

From the American Farmer.

SILK, from the Worm fed on the common country Mulberry.

Fancy Grove, Illinois,
Mr. Skinner, Feb. 29, 1828.

Sir—Knowing your friendly disposition towards encouraging domestic economy and home manufacture, I have ventured to enclose to you a specimen of raw silk made from the black mulberry, which grows in great abundance in this state. We have manufactured a quantity of it into sewing silk of different colors, which has been tried by a number of tailors, and pronounced to be of the best quality. There are no persons here acquainted with silk raising sufficiently to judge of the difference between this and such as is made from the white mulberry.

We can make any quantity of this kind, and I am fully of opinion, that a family, where there are a number of young boys and girls, with some one to manage the business properly, can clothe themselves with silk, and with less labor than with cotton or flax.

Yours, very respectfully,
S. STILLMAN.

[This sample, like all the others we have seen of silk from worms fed on *our* country mulberry, is superior to imported silk.]

Contents of the American Farmer, of April 4th.

On Sheep Husbandry, with an Estimate for a Farm devoted exclusively to Sheep—On Agricultural Schools, by Professor Eaton, of the Rensselaer School at Troy—Duties on Wool, with a Table—Calculations on the proposed duties on Wool and Woollens—Maple Sugar—Manufacture of Cotton in the Southern States, No. XX—Early Vegetation on the E. S. of Md.—Cotton Spinning Machine inquired for—Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture—Harvesting Grain—Seed Potatoes—Silk from Worms fed on the Common Mulberry—Apricot, Plum and Peach—Preventing against Birds taking Seeds out of the ground—Benefits of Greater Cider Mill—Medical Remarks on Marriage—Hunting—Quack Medicines—Report on Swaim's Panacea—Migration of Butterflies—On Expense—China Paper—Scraps—&c. &c. &c.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Two Dollars a year, *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months; or $3 if not paid within six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will hereafter be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞ Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞ Advertisements, if handed in by Monday night at 10 o'clock, shall appear in the paper next morning.

☞ Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞ All communications addressd to the editor must come POST PAID.

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
March 25th, 1828.

§§SEAL.§§ ON application of William Stewart, Admin'r. of Robert Hitch, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Hitch, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of March, 1828.

WILLIAM STEWART, Adm'r. of R. Hitch, dec'd.

April 1, 1828. k

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
March 25th, 1828.

§§SEAL.§§ ON application of Michael B. Carroll, Adm'r. c. w. a. of Betsey Bayly, late of Somerset county, dec'd., it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Betsey Bayly—late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 7th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of March, 1828.

MICHAEL B. CARROLL, Adm'r. of B. Bayly, dec'd.

April 1. k

SHERIFF's SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Goddard against Elijah Culver, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—A part of a tract of land called Morris's Lot, containing 120 acres, more or less, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 8th April next, at the Court-House door, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. I shall proceed to sell the life estate of said Culver, in and to the above mentioned land, to the highest and best bidder for ready cash.

ROBERT STEWART,
March 18 late Shff. S. C.

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of 2 writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suits of John Horsey use of Eleanor Collier against Francis D. Nelson, and John J. Davis use of Marcellus Jones against Francis D. Nelson, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: One schooner Remedy, burden about 58 tons, which I shall proceed to sell on the premises of said Nelson, on Friday the 2nd of May, to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above writs and costs. Sale to commence at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

April 8

MARSHAL's SALE.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for Maryland District, and to me directed, at the suit of John H. Bayly against George Jones of Robt. I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: One tract of land called *Dashiell's Lot,* containing 600 acres, more or less—Also one other tract of land called *Workington,* containing 500 acres, more or less, and I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the above mentioned property, on Tuesday the 29th of April, (inst.) at the Court House door in Princess-Anne, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

HUMPHREY HUMPHREYS, Dep. Marshal for Som. county.

April 5, 1828—8j

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of John Turner against Priscilla Travers, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit—One hundred acres of land called *Stausway,* which I shall proceed to sell on the premises, on Wednesday the 30th of April next, at the hour of 11 A. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

March 31—ap 8

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Elijah Christopher, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Stanford against Tubman Nelson, Cyrus Nelson and Francis D. Nelson, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: Part of a tract of land called *Newberry,* being the land that said Nelson bought of Stanfords heirs—also, part of *Chance,* part of *Monmouth,* containing 215 acres, more or less, one negro man Levin, 1 do. Joe, 1 do. Clement, 1 do. Joshua, 1 do. Jack, 1 do. George 1 do. Charles, 1 do. David, 1 do. Jim, 1 woman Nancy, 1 do. Lucy, 1 do. Esther, 1 do. Leah, and 1 do. Ann, the property of Francis D. Nelson—also, 1 negro man Jim, 1 do. Henry and 1 girl Matilda, the property of Cyrus Nelson, which I shall proceed to sell on the premises on Friday the 25th of April, at Tubman Nelson's, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. at Francis D. Nelson's the same day at 1 o'clock P. M. and at Cyrus Nelson's the same day at 3 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidders for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

March 27th—Ap. 1 2

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Waters & Howard against John Crockett, I have taken in execution the following property, viz: Two horses, one colt, two yoke oxen, one wain cart, 10 head of sheep, 10 head of cattle, 8 stacks fodder, 2 ploughs, 2 harrows, and 2 beds and furniture, which will be sold to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the Court-House door, in Princess-Anne, on the 15th day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, P. M. to satisfy the above writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

April 1, 1828.

District of Maryland, to wit:

[L. S.] *Be It Remembered,* That on the 17th day of October, in the 51st year of the Independence of the U. States of America, LITTLETON AIRES, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as author in the words following, to wit:

"TABLES OF DISCOUNT OR INTEREST, ON EVERY CENT,

From 1 to 100, from 1 month to 10 years; AND ON EVERY DOLLAR, *From One to One Thousand, and* ON Every Hundred from 1 to 6 Thousand, INCLUSIVE From 1 Day to 10 Years.

The whole computed at Six per Cent.

Together with examples shewing in what manner, by means of the tables, to ascertain the interest at Five, Seven and Eight per Cent."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such works during the times therein mentioned." And also to the act, entitled 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.

PHILIP MOORE.
Clerk of the District of Maryland.

☞ The above work is for sale at the stores of Mr. G. M. Willing, Mr. Wm. Done, and Messrs. Johnston & Sudler, Princess-Anne. Also at the Village Herald office.

March 4. Price $1.

JOB PRINTING,
SUCH AS
Handbills, Cards, Blanks,
PAMPHLETS, &c.
Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms,
At the Office of the Village Herald.

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of Charles Jones, use of Greenbury Toole, use of William Done against Matthias Wingate, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—Four head of cattle, 9 head of hogs, 3 beds and furniture, 1 corner cupboard, 1 bureau, 1 pine table, one walnut table, 1 horse, bridle and saddle, and 9¾ acres of land called 'Hazzard,' which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, on Saturday the 3d day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. on the premises, to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the aforesaid writ.

GEO. DASHIELL, late Sff.

April 8. fjk

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Princess-Anne, Md. on the 1st day of April, 1828.

A—Johnston Allen, Mrs Elizabeth Adams
B—Mrs Ann Beauchamp, Washington Bennet, Miss Margaret Boston, Capt Joseph Barkley, William Birkhead, Nany Seven Babed.
C—Henry R K Coston
D—Thomas E Dashiell, James W Dashiell, Littleton Dennis, sen.
E—Miss Sarah Elzey
F—John Fountain, Horatio Fishburn
G—Salathiel Griffith
H—Stephen Hersey, Adam Horsey, Littleton Harris, Rev. John Henry
J—Tabitha Jones, Doct Matthias Jones 2, Robert Jones of Robt. Alexander Jones, Mrs Louisa James, Mr Johnson
K—Henry R I H King, Planner King Mrs Sarah & Jane King
L—Levin K Leatherbury 2, Littleton Lankford
M—Mrs Mary Miles 2
O—Benjn Ogle
P—Mary Ann Powell, Stephen Parks
S—Secretary Somerset Lodge 6, Thomas Sudler
T—Mrs Gatty Turner, Littleton D. Teackle 2
W—George W. Wintz, John Watson, Rev Alward White

SAM'L. BROWN, *Post Master.*

April 8 jk

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
April 1st, 1828.

§§SEAL.§§ *ON application of Esther Ballard, Adm'x. of William Ballard, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Ballard, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of April 1828

ESTHER BALLARD, Adm'x. of W. Ballard, dec'd.

April 8. k

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court.
April 1th 1828.

§§SEAL.§§ *ON application of Esther Ballard, Adm'x. of James Ballard, late of Somerset county dec'd, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Ballard late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of April, 1828.

ESTHER BALLARD, Adm'x. of J. Ballard dec'd.

April 1828. k

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued by the Clerk of Somerset county court, and to me directed, Elijah Christopher, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Wm. Standford, against Tubman Nelson, will be sold at public sale on Friday the 25th of April next, the following property, to wit: Part of a tract of land called *Newberry,* being the land the said Tubman bought of Sandford's heirs, two head of horse, two yoke of oxen, 6 head of cattle, 15 head of hogs, 2 beds and furniture, 1 still cap and worm, which will be sold to the highest and best bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of Venditioni Exponas. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises of said T. Nelson.

ROBERT STEWART, Late Shff. of Som. C'y

March 27th, 1828. k

TRUSTEE's SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber as Trustee will sell on Saturday the fifth day of April next, on the premises, all that house and lot of ground in the village of White-Haven, which belonged to William Waters late of Somerset county, deceased.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay to the Trustee, on the day of sale, one tenth part of the purchase money, and the balance at the end of twelve months from said day, giving bond with approved security for the same—and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, the trustee will in virtue of said decree execute to the purchaser, or his or her heirs or assigns, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple, free and clear of all incumbrances from any person or persons claiming under or through the deceased. The sale to be held between the hours of one and five o'clock in the afternoon.

MARCELLUS JONES.

Feb. 29—M4 tt *Trustee.*

☞ The above sale is postponed until Saturday the 26th instant.

April 1, 1828. wkw

PUBLIC VENDUE.

BY virtue of an order from the honorable the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 16th instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. at the late residence of WM. BOUNDS, (of Jas.) deceased, all the PERSONAL PROPERTY of said deceased, (negroes excepted;) consisting of a great variety of household and kitchen furniture; horses, oxen, cows, sheep and swine, with a lot of farming utensils.

Among the above property is one half of the SCHOONER Mary-Anne, lately built, of good materials, and well rigged—Burden about 70 tons.

Terms of sale—A credit of 6 months will be allowed upon all sums of, or over, five dollars, upon the purchasers giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. For sums under that amount the cash will be required.

ZIPPORAH BOUNDS, Ex'x.
JOHN BOUNDS, Ex'tor.

March 25—ap1

SHERIFF's SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Handy H. Irving (Trustee,) against George Waller, Jonathan Waller, and James Weatherly, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: Part of a tract of land called *Gillis's Lot,* containing 237 acres more or less, 1 negro man Charles, 1 do. Charles, 1 woman Sarah, 5 head of horses, 1 yoke of oxen and 6 head of cattle, seized and taken as the property of George Waller. Also, part of a tract of land called *Waile's Retreat,* containing 198½ acres more or less, 1 negro man Elias, 3 head of horses and 7 head of cattle seized and taken as the property of James Weatherly, which I shall proceed to sell at the Court-House door, on Tuesday the 29th day of April next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

March 26—Ap. 1 14C

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of George Maddux and Elizabeth Byrd, Executrix of Thos. Byrd, against Moses C. Smith, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land called *Pembleton's Goodwill,* containing 14 acres, more or less, with all the improvements thereto belonging, lying and being in the town of Salisbury, and occupied by Elijah Christopher, which I shall proceed to sell, on the premises, on Saturday the 26th of April next at the hour of 3 o'clock P.M. to the highest and best bidder to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

March 28—Ap. 1 1C

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
March 25th, 1828.

§§SEAL.§§ ON application of Sarah Walter, Executrix of James Walter, late of Somerset county, dec'd. it is ordered by the Court, that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Walter—late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 7th of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th of March, 1828.

SARAH WALTER, Ex'trix. of J. Walter, dec'd.

April 1. yy

BLANK BILLS OF SALE,
Printed on fine Paper,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

VOL. II. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD. TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1828. NO. 4.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Two Dollars a year, *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months; or $3 if not paid within six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will hereafter be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞ Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞ Advertisements, if handed in by Monday night at 10 o'clock, shall appear in the paper next morning.

☞ Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞ All communications addressd to the editor must come POST PAID.

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
March 25th, 1828.

§§SEAL.§§ ON application of William Stewart, Admin'r. of Robert Hitch, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Hitch, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of March, 1828.

WILLIAM STEWART, Adm'r. of R. Hitch, dec'd.

April 1, 1828. k

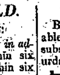
SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued by the Clerk of Somerset county court, and to me directed, Elijah Christopher, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Wm. Standford, against Tubman Nelson, will be sold at public sale on Friday the 25th of April next, the following property, to wit: Part of a tract of land called *Newberry,* being the land the said Tubman bought of Sandford's heirs, two head of horse, two yoke of oxen, 6 head of cattle, 15 head of hogs, 2 beds and furniture, 1 still cap and worm, which will be sold to the highest and best bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of Venditioni Exponas. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises of said T. Nelson.

ROBERT STEWART, Late Shff. of Som. C'y

March 27th, 1828. k

TRUSTEE's SALE.



BY virtue of a decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber as Trustee will sell on Saturday the fifth day of April next, on the premises, all that house and lot of ground in the village of White-Haven, which belonged to William Waters late of Somerset county, deceased.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay to the Trustee, on the day of sale, one tenth part of the purchase money, and the balance at the end of twelve months from said day, giving bond with approved security for the same—and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, the trustee will in virtue of said decree execute to the purchaser, or his or her heirs or assigns, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple, free and clear of all incumbrances from any person or persons claiming under or through the deceased. The sale to be held between the hours of one and five o'clock in the afternoon.

MARCELLUS JONES.

Feb. 29—M4 tt *Trustee.*

☞ The above sale is postponed until Saturday the 26th instant.

April 1, 1828. wkw

SHERIFF's SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Handy H. Irving (Trustee,) against George Waller, Jonathan Waller, and James Weatherly, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: Part of a tract of land called *Gillis's Lot,* containing 237 acres more or less, 1 negro man Charles, 1 do. Charles, 1 woman Sarah, 5 head of horses, 1 yoke of oxen and 6 head of cattle, seized and taken as the property of George Waller. Also, part of a tract of land called *Waile's Retreat,* containing 198½ acres more or less, 1 negro man Elias, 3 head of horses and 7 head of cattle seized and taken as the property of James Weatherly, which I shall proceed to sell at the Court-House door, on Tuesday the 29th day of April next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

March 26—Ap. 1 14C

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of George Maddux and Elizabeth Byrd, Executrix of Thos. Byrd, against Moses C. Smith, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land called *Pembleton's Goodwill,* containing 14 acres, more or less, with all the improvements thereto belonging, lying and being in the town of Salisbury, and occupied by Elijah Christopher, which I shall proceed to sell, on the premises, on Saturday the 26th of April next at the hour of 3 o'clock P.M. to the highest and best bidder to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

March 28—Ap. 1 1C

District of Maryland, to wit:

[L. S.] *Be It Remembered,* That on the 17th day of October, in the 51st year of the Independence of the U. States of America, LITTLETON AIRES, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as author in the words following, to wit:

"TABLES OF DISCOUNT OR INTEREST, ON EVERY CENT,

From 1 to 100, from 1 month to 10 years; AND ON EVERY DOLLAR, *From One to One Thousand, and* ON Every Hundred from 1 to 6 Thousand, INCLUSIVE From 1 Day to 10 Years.

The whole computed at Six per Cent.

Together with examples shewing in what manner, by means of the tables, to ascertain the interest at Five, Seven and Eight per Cent."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such works during the times therein mentioned." And also to the act, entitled 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.

PHILIP MOORE.
Clerk of the District of Maryland.

☞ The above work is for sale at the stores of Mr. G. M. Willing, Mr. Wm. Done, and Messrs. Johnston & Sudler, Princess-Anne. Also at the Village Herald office.

March 4. Price $1.

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
March 25th, 1828.

§§SEAL.§§ ON application of Michael B. Carroll, Adm'r. c. w. a. of Betsey Bayly, late of Somerset county, dec'd., it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Betsey Bayly—late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 7th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of March, 1828.

MICHAEL B. CARROLL, Adm'r. of B. Bayly, dec'd.

April 1. k

MARSHAL's SALE.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for Maryland District, and to me directed, at the suit of John H. Bayly against George Jones of Robt. I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: One tract of land called *Dashiell's Lot,* containing 600 acres, more or less—Also one other tract of land called *Workington,* containing 500 acres, more or less, and I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the above mentioned property, on Tuesday the 29th of April, (inst.) at the Court House door in Princess-Anne, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

HUMPHREY HUMPHREYS, Dep. Marshal for Som. county.

April 5, 1828—8j

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of John Turner against Priscilla Travers, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit—One hundred acres of land called *Stausway,* which I shall proceed to sell on the premises, on Wednesday the 30th of April next, at the hour of 11 A. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

March 31—ap 8

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Elijah Christopher, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Stanford against Tubman Nelson, Cyrus Nelson and Francis D. Nelson, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: Part of a tract of land called *Newberry,* being the land that said Nelson bought of Stanfords heirs—also, part of *Chance,* part of *Monmouth,* containing 215 acres, more or less, one negro man Levin, 1 do. Joe, 1 do. Clement, 1 do. Joshua, 1 do. Jack, 1 do. George 1 do. Charles, 1 do. David, 1 do. Jim, 1 woman Nancy, 1 do. Lucy, 1 do. Esther, 1 do. Leah, and 1 do. Ann, the property of Francis D. Nelson—also, 1 negro man Jim, 1 do. Henry and 1 girl Matilda, the property of Cyrus Nelson, which I shall proceed to sell on the premises on Friday the 25th of April, at Tubman Nelson's, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. at Francis D. Nelson's the same day at 1 o'clock P. M. and at Cyrus Nelson's the same day at 3 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidders for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

March 27th—Ap. 1 2

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of 2 writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed; at the suits of John Horsey use of Eleanor Collier against Francis D. Nelson, and John J. Davis use of Marcellus Jones against Francis D. Nelson, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: One schooner Remedy, burden about 58 tons, which I shall proceed to sell on the premises of said Nelson, on Friday the 2nd of May, to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above writ, and costs. Sale to commence at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

April 8

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
March 25th, 1828.

§§SEAL.§§ ON application of Sarah Walter, Executrix of James Walter, late of Somerset county, dec'd. it is ordered by the Court, that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Walter—late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 7th of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th of March, 1828.

SARAH WALTER, Ex'trix. of J. Walter, dec'd.

April 1. yy

BLANK BILLS OF SALE,
Printed on fine Paper,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of Charles Jones, use of Greenbury Toole, use of William Done against Matthias Wingate, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—Four head of cattle, 9 head of hogs, 3 beds and furniture, 1 corner cupboard, 1 bureau, 1 pine table, one walnut table, 1 horse, bridle and saddle, and 9¾ acres of land called 'Hazzard,' which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, on Saturday the 3d day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. on the premises, to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the aforesaid writ.

GEO. DASHIELL, late Sff.

April 8. fjk

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Princess-Anne, Md. on the 1st day of April, 1828.

A—Johnston Allen, Mrs Elizabeth Adams
B—Mrs Ann Beauchamp, Washington Bennet, Miss Margaret Boston, Capt Joseph Barkley, William Birkhead, Nany Seven Babed.
C—Henry R K Coston
D—Thomas E Dashiell, James W Dashiell, Littleton Dennis, sen.
E—Miss Sarah Elzey
F—John Fountain, Horatio Fishburn
G—Salathiel Griffith
H—Stephen Hersey, Adam Horsey, Littleton Harris, Rev. John Henry
J—Tabitha Jones, Doct Matthias Jones 2, Robert Jones of Robt. Alexander Jones, Mrs Louisa James, M Johnson
K—Henry R I H King, Planner King Mrs Sarah & Jane King
L—Levin K Leatherbury 2, Littleton Lankford
M—Mrs Mary Miles 2
O—Benjn Ogle
P—Mary Ann Powell, Stephen Parks
S—Secretary Somerset Lodge 6, Thomas Sudler
T—Mrs Gatty Turner, Littleton D. Teackle 2
W—George W. Wintz, John Watson, Rev Alward White

SAM'L. BROWN, *Post Master.*

April 8 jk

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
April 1st, 1828.

§§SEAL.§§ *ON application of Esther Ballard, Adm'x. of William Ballard, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Ballard, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of April 1828

ESTHER BALLARD, Adm'x. of W. Ballard, dec'd.

April 8. k

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court.
April 1th 1828.

§§SEAL.§§ *ON application of Esther Ballard, Adm'x. of James Ballard, late of Somerset county dec'd, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Ballard late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of April, 1828.

ESTHER BALLARD, Adm'x. of J. Ballard dec'd.

April 1828. k

JOB PRINTING,
SUCH AS
Handbills, Cards, Blanks,
PAMPHLETS, &c.
Thankfully received and neatly printed on moderate terms,
At the Office of the Village Herald.

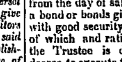
BANK NOTE EXCHANGE;

Corrected agreeably to the latest Baltimore papers.

Bank of the U. S. and Branches	par
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore Banks	par
Annapolis	par
Easton	par
Frederick	par
Frederick County Bank	par
Bank Westminster	par
Hager's Town	par
Planters' Bk. P. G. Co	par
($5 and upwards.)	
Elkton	1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
Bank of Columbia	20
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown	par
Union Bank Georgetown	par
Bank of Washington	par
Bank of the metropolis	par
Patriotic Bank	par
Bank of Alexandria	par
Farmers' Bank of Alexandria	par
Bank of Potomack	par
Mechanics Bank of Alexandria	par
VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Virginia & Branches	par
Farmers' Bank of Virginia and Branches	par
Bank of the Valley Winchester at	par
Do at Charlestown	par
Do at Leesburg	par
Do at Romney	½
Lynchburg Branches	½
Western Bank of Virginia at Wheeling	3½
DELAWARE	
Bank of Delaware	½
Farmers' Bank	½
Wilmington & Brandywine	½
Commercial Bank of Smyrna	½
Branch Bank of Milford	½
PENNSYLVANIA	
Philadelphia City Banks	par
York Bank	par
Carlisle Bank	par
Chambersburg Bank	par
Gettysburg Bank	par
Lancaster Bank	½
Harrisburg Bank	½
Chester County Bank	½
Germantown Bank	½
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster	½
NEW-YORK	
City Banks	par
Albany Banks	1
NORTH-CAROLINA	
Newbern Bank	5
Cape Fear Bank	5
State Bank and Branches	5
SOUTH-CAROLINA	
Charleston Banks	2
GEORGIA	
Bank of Savannah	2½
Bank of Augusta	2½
Bank of Darien	30
NEW JERSEY	
New Brunswick Bank	1½
Trenton Banking Company	1½
Newark Bank	1½
State Bank at Camden	1½
Do Elizabethtown	1½
Do Trenton	no sale
Do Morristown	1½
Do New Brunswick	1½

TRUSTEE's SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset County Court, in this case, the subscriber will offer at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, on the premises, on Thursday the 8th of May next, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises, all of the following parts of two tracts of land subject to the widow's dower, to wit: part of a tract of land called *Shadwell's Chance* and part of *Shadwell,* containing 224½ acres of land, more or less, situated in the county aforesaid, on the south east side of Nanticoke river, with the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging.—



The terms of sale will be, a credit of twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by a bond or bonds given to the Trustee, with good security, upon the payment of which and ratification of the sale, the Trustee is directed by the said decree to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, a deed for the aforesaid property, conveying the title of the complainants and defendant in the premises.

THOS. JONES, (of John,)

April 15 at Trustee.

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Zadock Long, use of William Roach, against Levin W. Ballard, James Wilson and James Polk, one at the suit of Jeremiah Y. Dashiell against Levin W. Ballard I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit—Part of a tract of land called 'Dashiell's Lot,' containing 332 acres, more or less; part of Sandy Ridge & Fitzwaters containing 150 acres more or less, seized as the property of Levin W. Ballard, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court-House door, in Princess-Anne, on the 6th day of May next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M. to satisfy the above writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

April 15, 1828. ws

PROPOSALS BY BENJ. EDES,
FOR PUBLISHING IN BALTIMORE,

THE EMERALD,

And Baltimore Literary Gazette.

The Emerald and Baltimore Literary Gazette will be published every Saturday, in quarto form, super-royal sheet, with new long primer type, and in superior style—the editorial department to be under the direction of several gentlemen of acknowledged talents.

The want of a paper of the nature proposed, will be allowed by every citizen of this metropolis; nor has the proprietor, in his efforts, been so much prompted by a desire of *gain,* as by a hope of encouraging literature throughout this section of the Union. Confident of the approbation of all persons of taste, he therefore proposes the publication of the Emerald & pledges himself that no effort shall be wanting on his part to please the pulibc in general.

The *Emerald* shall contain the choicest selections of miscellaneous literature, from the most esteemed periodicals of this country and Europe; and the strictest attention shall be observed as to their *moral* tendency. Its contents shall be—Tales, original and selected; moral, humorous and scientific Essays; original and selected Poetry; Biographical Sketches of distinguished worthies; Anecdotes, &c.—The original matter will be furnished by individuals who have through the medium of our best literary productions, established themselves in public favor. Also, interesting items of foreign and domestic intelligence: critical notices of passing events; the drama, new publications, and a correct description of the prevailing fashions, both abroad and at home.

It may be worthy of notice, that the Emerald shall be in *no way whatever connected with either of the great political parties;* and that no communication that has a tendency, either directly or indirectly, to invade the sanctuary of domestic retirement, shall find admission into its columns; though they will always be open to an honest discussion of any question that does not tend to inflame personal or party animosity.

TERMS.—Price of subscription *four dollars* per annum, one half to be paid on delivery of the first number, and the balance at the expiration of six months. Postmasters and other persons of the inland towns, procuring six subscribers and becoming responsible for the payment, will be entitled to one copy *gratis.* When 400 Subscribers are obtained the Emerald will be issued.

☞ *Subscribers will be received at the Office of the Village Herald.*

March 25 eos

EASTMAN'S MANUFACTORY OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

At No. 36 Pratt street, opposite the United Hotel, Baltimore.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has on hand a large assortment of Gideon Davis' Improved Patent PLOUGHS of cast & wrought Shares, with & without Coulters; Hill-side, Substratum and Shovel Ploughs; a large stock of Cultivators of superior quality; Harrows; Swingletrees, double & single; Cornshellers and Washing Machines. Also on hand as usual, his Patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters, which have given universal satisfaction, and Brown's Vertical Wool Spinners; Cast-steel Axes; Grubbing Hoes, Picks and Mattocks, which he warrants of superior quality; very superior Oil Stones, saturated with oil—all of which will be sold at reasonable prices for cash or acceptances in this city.

His very extensive sales of the above articles for the last 3 years is an evidence of the general satisfaction he has given to his numerous customers, and he flatters himself that with the increased pains he has taken in selecting his timber and other materials this season, and also to improve as much as possible on the workmanship of his implements, that he will continue to merit the public patronage which has been so liberally bestowed and for which he takes this opportunity to express his grateful thanks.

Orders by mail (post-paid) will receive prompt attention.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

N. B. On hand, 9 bushels good MILLET SEED, which will be sold low. FRUIT TREES will be furnished to orders. Implements ordered by any customers which I do not keep on hand will be carefully selected and furnished to the orders. March 11. tx

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, a number of

Methodist Hymn Books,
Wesley's Sermons, in 2 volumes.
Also, *Scriptural Catechisms,* intended for the use of the Methodist Societies. March 11—eo

PRO PATRIA ET HERITATE.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For President.
ANDREW JACKSON.
For Vice President.
JOHN C. CALHOUN.

For Elector of President and Vice President of the U. S. for the District composed of Worcester, Somerset, and part of Dorchester counties
Thomas R. Carroll.

THE BARGAIN.

If you desire to see an important account of the contract, bargain and sale, between Messrs. Adams and Clay, read the following extract from the British Annual Register. The gentleman who first sent it to the American press says:

"We have lately seen that Mr. Clay has published a book of 60 pages to disprove what, the extract I enclose, from the Annual Register of England, for the year '25, will show, has become already a matter of history. I hope it will give pleasure to the patriots concerned to find, that their infamy will go down to posterity in American story."

"It is not impossible that Mr. Canning may have been reading the account of this bargain and sale the day before Mr. Gallatin presented himself to negotiate on American affairs, under the authority of these men. If so, it is not to be wondered at, that he should reason jestingly upon American pretensions. But I hope your battle for the Presidency is already over, and that your victory may be as complete in public, as the victory of the 8th of January was in war."

From the Annual Register of 1825.

HISTORY OF EUROPE,

Chapt. 14, pages 195—196.

U. STATES' ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT.

In the United States the public attention was occupied, by the election of a President, more than by any other event. The candidates were: John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State; Mr. Clay, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Mr. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury; and General Jackson, distinguished by the cheap renown of being the only American General, who in the last war, had been engaged with British troops, and yet had escaped the disgrace of total defeat. The first was supported strenuously, by the New England States; the second, by the western States; the third, by Virginia; and the fourth, by the States of the South. Electors being chosen, by the different States, their votes were returned to Congress, when the numbers were found to be as follows:

For General Jackson, 101: Mr. Adams, 82; Mr. Crawford, 41; Mr. Clay, 37. As no candidate had obtained the requisite majority of the whole number of votes, the election, for the second time in American History, devolved upon the House of Representatives; who, in this case, vote by ballot, the delegation of each State having one vote. Mr. Clay it was understood, transferred his votes to Mr. Adams, upon an agreement, that, if Mr. Adams obtained the Presidency, Mr. Clay should be Secretary of State, and by this union of strength, Mr. Adams was enabled to triumph.

The 9th of February was the day appointed for the determination of the contest: and contrary to all previous expectation, the election was decided by the first balloting; Mr. Adams having received the votes of thirteen States; General Jackson, the votes of seven; and Mr. Crawford the votes of four. The states who voted for Mr. Adams, were: Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New-York, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana; for General Jackson: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Indiana; for Mr. Crawford: Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia.

The division in the different colleges, was very equal: in the New-York college, for example, Mr. Adams received 18 votes, Mr. Crawford, 1, and General Jackson, 5.—In first Kentucky college, Mr. Adams received 8 votes, General Jackson 4. In Ohio, Mr. Adams had 10, General Jackson 2, Mr. Crawford 2, in the Maryland college, Mr. Adams received 5 out of 9 votes. In the North Carolina college, Mr. Crawford received 10, General Jackson 2, and Mr. Adams 1 vote.

As Jackson counted among his partisans, the whole rabble* of the country, their rage at their defeat was extreme; and it was the more violent, because their candidate had unquestionably, a Civil majority of the people on his side, and must have succeeded, if the choice had been by the direct votes of the Electors.

*For rabble read people, it will then be correct. However, the intelligent reader will bear in mind that in a country where the government is manarchical it is customary to call the people the rabble, filthy, &c. while they who hold the power claim the appellation of *nobility*—which is smartly imitated by the Coalition in this country.

Adams' native place.

THE THING IS SETTLED.

The editors of the Boston Commercial Gazette, who have heretofore pursued pretty much the same course on the subject of the Presidential election as our friend of the *Baltimore Gazette*—publishing, with impartiality, articles on both sides of the question—finding that they have given satisfaction, to neither side, have resolved to publish nothing hereafter, on the subject. It will be seen however, from the following extract, which we make from their Address to the public, that altho' they are perfectly indifferent as to the result of the election, they have very little doubt of its resulting in favor of *General Jackson.*

Balt. Rep.

"It is well known, (say they) that we have no partiality or affection for John Quincy Adams. We would not lift a finger to elevate him, or his opponent, *Gen. Jackson*, to the Presidency. But notwithstanding we severe a dislike for both these distinguished individuals, we cannot, nor do we wish to, disguise the fact, that we are deeply impressed with the opinion, that the next President of the United States will be *Andrew Jackson.* We do not say that his election will be either a curse or a blessing to the country; but that we can perceive in current events, as some of the political magicians say, we firmly and sincerely believe. And we think the people of New England ought to be prepared for so important a change: we say important, for they will most assuredly so consider it."

THE TARIFF.

Without going into the question of the Tariff generally, we will say, that we are opposed, most decidedly opposed, to the Tariff proposed by the Eastern members of Congress. We hold, that the *grain-growing* states have rights as well as the *manufacturing* states, and that those rights should not be sacrificed, in order to create a hotbed for Eastern manufactures.—The eastern members of Congress say—"Give us more protection for our *woollen manufactures.*" The members from other states, where the woollen manufactures don't exist, say—" We think you have protection enough already, but we will give you something more, provided you will allow us some protection for our interests. You want protection for *Woollens*—we want protection for *iron, Hemp* and *Whiskey*—give us the one, and we will give you the other." Old not this the Yankees want agree to—they want *monopoly*—they want protection for all *their* interests, but are unwilling to give us protection for any of *ours.* Now, if the prohibitory system is to be adopted in this country, we say, let it be general, fair, and impartial—let the interests of the *Southern* and *Middle* States be protected as well as those of the *Eastern* States—let not the *agricultural* interests of *Maryland* be sacrificed to the *manufacturing* interest of *Massachusetts.*

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Who is there that has not heard Gen. Jackson and his friends denounced as the enemies of internal improvements? They have a majority in both houses of the present Congress, and what has been the result? An act, making appropriations for internal improvements, being the first ever passed under that title, has received the sanction of the House of Representatives, by a vote of 124 to 57: Yes, more than two thirds of this Jackson House are in favor of this part of the American system. There has never been so much unanimity on the subject since the origin of the government.

What will Mr. Clay and his friends do for hobbies when the Jackson men prove by their votes, the falsehood of all the imputations cast upon them relative to the tariff and internal improvements? They will have no hobby left in the carte of my mulatto servant, named Billy, who, it is pretended, was taken prisoner at Fort Lee in 1776.

The period when these letters were first printed will be recollected, and what were the impressions they were intended to produce on the public mind. It was then supposed to be of some consequence to strike at the integrity of the Commander of the American army, and to paint his inclinations as at variance with his representations. And at the period of crisis in the affairs of America having occurred, the same weapon has been resorted to, to impeach my character and deceive the people.

The letters in question have the dates, addresses, and signatures here following:

"New-York, June 12th 1776, To Mr. Lund Washington, at Mount Vernon, Fairfax county, Virginia." "G. W."

"Jan 14th 1776, Cooke, Esq. at the Hon. Benedict Calvert's Esq. Mount Airy, Maryland," June 18th, 1776."

"George Washington."

"New-York, July 8th, 1776. To Mr. Lund Washington, at Mount Vernon, Fairfax county, Virginia." "G. W."

"New-York, July 15th 1776. To Mr. Lund Washington Esq. Sc." "G. W."

"New-York, July 22nd, 1776. To Mr. Lund Washington, &c." "G. W."

"New-York, July 29nd, 1776. To Mr. Lund Washington, &c." "G. W."

"June 24th, 1776. To Mr. Washington." "G. W."

At the time when these letters first appeared, it was notorious to the army immediately under my command, and particularly to the gentlemen attached to my person, that my mulatto man Billy had never been out of Jersey, or in the Jerseys, at any time, since the war. These well known facts made it necessary, during the war, to place the public opinion to the proper key, by an expl a declaration of mine, and a firm reliance on my fellow-citizens, and the assurance of those, who gave to their confidence in me, rendered it alike unnecessary to take any formal notice of the revival of the imposition during my civil administration. But as I cannot know how soon a more serious event may occur, in that which will this day take place, I have thought it a duty that I owe to myself, to my country, and to truth, now to detail the circumstances above recited, and to add my solemn declaration, that the letters herein described are a base forgery, and that I never saw or heard of them until they appeared in print.

The present letter I commit to your care, and leave it may be deposited in the office of the Department of State, as a testimony of the truth to the present generation and to posterity.

Accept, I pray you, the sincere esteem and affectionate regard of,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient,

GEO. WASHINGTON.

Timothy Pickering, *Sec'y of State.*

From the Philadelphia Mercury.

Memoranda for Republicans against the election of John Q. Adams.

He was born an *aristocrat* by his father, *John Adams*, the king of the Reign of Terror, who for his violence and tyranny was obliged to leave the Presidency by an indignant people.

He has spent all his life among Kings, *Queens, Emperors* and Princes, and has no sympathies for a republican people; and thinks his *family* was created for sovereigns power, according to a caste of government adopted by his father.

He wrote a book on Court Etiquette and Ceremonies, and recommended it to the people as the proper mode of conducting

THE PARTERRE.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

FRIENDSHIP.

The pleasures which from mutual Friendship flow—
Friendship, great source of happiness below:
Its soothing pow'rs, its emanations kind,
That cheer the griev'd, and bless the exulting mind,
That add new pleasures to prosperity,
And ease the yoke of rugged penury,
Give all true joys that individuals find,—
I sing. If ***** but approve my lays,
I ask no more—my labour 's crown'd with bays.
Of Friendship, then, sweet power! O let me sing,
Of every pleasure, every bliss the spring.
Youth, sanguine youth, by love of honour fir'd,
And with keen sensibility inspir'd,
With noble zeal, ignoble means condemn,
And vice and fraud with brave disgust contemn;
But, ah! how oft when those familiar grow,
These noble indignations cease to glow.
Things grown conversant cease, at length, t' offend,
Things that give no offence to pardon tend:
The pardon'd crime the mind no longer spurns,
And pardon, oft, to commendation turns.
If they commend, then imitate succeeds:
They imitate—surpass the blackest deeds,
If next propos'd. Thus youth are hurried on,
Till ev'ry hope of reformation's gone.—
See Friendship's value here! To search the mind:
To what averse it is, to what inclin'd;
What nature works, what art has yet subdu'd,
How far on reason passion may intrude,
How inclination prompts to things denied,
And how necessity can yield to pride,
To mark: The docile heart to warm, t' advise,
To strengthen virtue and t' enervate vice,
To find an antidote for every bane,
To point the way to Virtue's blissful fane,
To show the snare, the cruel snare that 's laid,
Ere they be irretrievably betray'd:—
These, and such acts as these, a friend might find
T' abolish vice and save the sinking mind.
Hence Virtue may by Friendship be sustain'd,
And vice and fell depravity restrain'd.
And since man 's fallible while he is here;
Since life 's a sea where rocks and gulfs appear,
In which deluded mortals often sail,
With Hope's intrepid sheet and Passion's gale;
Since oft by these in whirling eddies tost,
The inexperienc'd mariner is lost;
Through all his life, in every hour and age,
In ev'ry circumstance and ev'ry stage,
He stands in need of friendly admonition;
A friend is still a precious acquisition.
When Phœbus' rays oblique and weak descend,
And naked groves in frozen ether bend,
When rain and sleet and dire indignant snows
Drift o'er the plain, and blust'ring Boreas blows,
When the distress'd, with pain and hunger wan,
His fuel consum'd, his whole provision gone,
His tender wife, his babe upon her breast,
Shiv'ring with cold, with haggard want oppress'd,
Desponds in speechless agony and grief,
And sends his half-clad child to beg relief,
How may a friend diffuse sweet blessings round,
And pour the balm that heals each bleeding wound,
His smile to ev'ry aching heart give ease,
And, grateful, seem to warm th' indignant breeze:
His sighs, like healing medicine, do good;
His words are balm and solitary food.
Here mutual pleasures, mutual joys attend,
Both him who finds, and him who is a friend;
Who kindly is reliev'd, and who relieves,
Finds each his pleasure, each his joy receives.
If Spring had clad the plain with fragrant flow'rs,
And early warblers cheer'd the vernal bow'rs;
If op'ning greens made sweet the sighing breeze,
And all were pleasure, harmony and ease;
Without a friend a solitary wild
Were ev'ry scene with gloomy sadness fill'd.
The breeze would cease its redolence t' impart,
The day were dark and desolate the heart;
The greens would wither, flow'rs in lustre fade;
Musick were dead, and void the breezy shade.
But with a Friend—sweet effluence breathe around;
Pleasing is ev'ry sight, and every sound;
The clear, blue sky above, the vale below,
And silver streaming rills in lucid lustre glow.
The cottage see, where dwells the devious pair,
Whose penury exacts their stinted fare:
Though solitude stretch forth her brooding wings,
And every day incessant labour brings,
If Friendship dwell beneath their humble shed,
And sympathy its soothing cordials spread,
Felicity is theirs. The tender dame,
Stinting herself of what her senses claim
To feed her mate, finds more consummate joys,
Than those which from a Crœsus' riches rise.
Adversity with all her Gorgon train,
Pale, haggard want, and grief and tort'ring pain,
While Friendship last will ineffectual prove;
(But this is Friendship soften'd into Love.)
The hapless wretch, sick languishing in bed,
Though poverty stand hov'ring o'er his head,
Though dumb with grief, if he but find a friend,
Pleasure is his and all his miseries end.
Or see the dome where wealth and grandeur reign,
Where gaudy affluence spreads her rich domain:
Though on the board superfluous dainties shine,
Though goblets glow replete with sparkling wine,
Though princely guests the lordly tenant own,
Though pond'rous chests with hoarded treasures groan,
Though fretted gold adorn the splendid walls,
And melting musick tremble through the halls,
Most wretched still of wretches is the lord,
For all his wealth will not one Friend afford.
For what avail his dainties, stores and pelf,
When none enjoys their pleasure but himself?
Abandon'd by the world with all his store,
Will not his riches make his miseries more?
If sickness come, will all his wealth give ease?
If grief assail his mind, will it appease?
No:—when compar'd with those soft soothing smiles,
(Those of a Friend) which grief and pain beguiles,
As when the sun obscures the lunar sphere,
His comforts low contemptible appear.
If dire assassins, bent on plunder, join,
To shed his blood, to share his wealth combine,
No Friend to interpose or to inform,
He meets the vengeance of the gath'ring storm.
To Friendship, hence, our very lives we owe;
A Friend may ward us from the threat'ning blow.
The peasant see, to Pallas quite unknown,
In nature's genuine state to manhood grown;
Blest with his Friends, he careless strolls along,
With uncouth whistle and discordant song,
Supremely bless'd; and talks of farms and folds,
Of splendid crops of different soils and moulds:
Not more unsullied blessings could he find,
Were he possessed of Plato's mighty mind.
Or see the Philomath by arts refin'd,
With noble, deep, and comprehensive mind,
By Newton's eagle eye he 's taught to rise,
And measure orbs that flit around the skies,
By Addison's divine intelligence,
To weigh the mighty schemes of Providence:
While through his mind in purest order runs
The glow of Egypt's philosophick sons:
When Pythagoras speaks, the God of light
Beams from the mind of the great Stagerite.
Though knowledge, deed, and science thus, combin'd,
Purge his great soul and elevate his mind,
What would his mental stores avail, if he
Had not a Friend these mental stores to see?
If he were left all friendless and alone,
His pow'rs of mind unheeded or unknown,
As flow'rets sweet that only scent the wood,
He 'd lose the happiness of doing good.
And would his heaps of intellectual store,
Could Zeno's maxims, Epicurus' lore,
The soft philanthropy of Socrates,
Or all the Christian world's philosophies
Alleviate his loss, or make amends
For this great want, the want of having friends?
Behold the land by gracious Heav'n design'd
A safe asylum for oppress'd mankind,
Columbia see, where peace and freedom reign,
Where health and plenty bless the cheerful swain;
Where different climes to different fruits give rise,
From hyperborean, to th' antarctick skies;
Where vallies smile with meads of fragrant flow'rs,
And breezy hills with cool salubrious bow'rs,
Where affluent cities sons of science yield,
And sons of industry the fertile field,
Here cleansing currents glide the hills beneath;
There spicy groves their sweet effluvia breathe;
Here from the vale the lofty turret tow'rs;
There groan with gold the wealth-commanding shores,
And liberty like bright Apollo's ray,
Gives beauty to the land, and lustre to the day;
Yet what but private Friendship's silken chains,
This publick good and harmony maintains?
Should Friendship fly and fell discords arise,
Each would his neighbour hate, contemn, despise;
From private scenes the dire effects would steal,
Till it would reach and blast the publick weal;
The publick weal depends on private mood;
For private harmony is publick good.
From Friendship, then, from Friendship's silken ties
Our nation's peace and happiness arise:
If each should cease to have or be a Friend,
Our nation sinks; Columbia's glories end.
That, Friendship, hail thou pow'r divinely bright,
Replete with bliss and glowing with delight!
At thy approach, see, pain and trouble fly,
And rising pleasures fill the beaming eye.
The bliss-creating smile, propitious pow'r!
Illumes pale melancholy's ebon bow'r;
Thou bid'st affliction's social bosom rise,
And wip'st all tears from drooping sorrow's eyes,
Where'er thou mov'st, where'er thy footsteps stay,
Around thy head the Loves ecstatick play;
Pity attends with soft endearing wiles,
And Charity with soul-enliv'ning smiles;
While far aloof, dread grief and tort'ring care,
Despondency and pain, and fell despair
To their abodes precipitately fly,
Nor daring to disturb thy general joy.
Thy pow'r, sweet nymph! can all our ills assuage,
Can gladen youth and bless declining age;
Can ease our wants, and cheer our latest breath,
Can mitigate disease and smooth the bed of death.

Z.

RECONCILIATION.

A few days since, a Mr. Twibill was brought into the New York Police Court on the complaint of Miss Matilda his daughter, a young lady of 17, attached to the Chatham Theatre. It appeared that Mr. T. was much dissatisfied with the profession chosen by his daughter, and, in the course of a dispute on the subject, had inflicted a severe blow upon her face He was ordered to find bail in the sum of $250. Mr. Flynn of the Theatre, then entered a complaint against Mr. T. and wished to have him bound to keep the peace, for threatening to cut off his nose. By New York papers received this morning, we learn that a marriage took place on Saturday evening between "Thomas Flynn Esq. manager of the Chatham Theatre, and Miss Matilda Twibill of the same Theatre." This we should hope might settle the difficulty and place the manager's nose out of danger.

Evening Bulletin.

IMPROMTU,—*On reading the above.*

To save his *peak* from Twibill's tweak,
Tom Flynn, the Chatham *Ranger*,
To police hies, and testifies
His *snuffers* are in danger.

"My child!" "my life!" "my nose!" "my wife!"
In turns they loudly cry;—
By Hopson's voice—'twas *Hopson's choice*—
Both lose their liberty.

Hymen and Law! what knots you draw—
And now are in hot water;
For Twibill's *bound* to keep the *peace*,
And Flynn to keep—*his daughter!*

THE SUPREME BEING.

The exuberant and overflowing goodness of the Supreme Being, whose mercy extends to all his works is plainly seen from his having made so little matter that does not swarm with life—nor is his goodness less seen in the diversity than in the multitude of living creatures—had he only made one species of animals, none of the rest would have enjoyed the happiness of existence, he has therefore specified in his creation every degree of life, every capacity of being—the whole chasm in nature, from a plant to a man, is filled up with various kinds of creatures rising one over another by such a gentle easy ascent, that the transition from one species to another, is almost insensible—the intermediate space is so well managed, that there is scarce a degree of perception, which does not appear in some one part of the world of life. Is the goodness of the Divine Being more manifested in any other than in this his proceeding? If the scale of being rises by such a regular process, so high as man, we may by a parity of reasoning, suppose that it proceeds gradually through these beings, which are of a superior nature to him!—since there is an infinitely greater space and room for different degrees and perfection, between the Supreme Being, and man, than between man and the most despicable insect.—*Addison.*

Daily Resolution of Lavater of Durich.

I will never, either in the morning or evening proceed to any business, until I have first retired, at least for a few moments to implore God for his assistance and blessing.

I will neither do nor undertake, any thing which I would abstain from doing if Jesus Christ was standing visibly before me; nor any thing of which I think it is possible that I shall repeat, in the uncertain hour of my [illegible] death.

[illegible] will, with the divine aid, accustom myself to do every[illegible]ng, without exception, in the name of Jesus Christ, and as his disciple; to sigh continually for the Holy Ghost, and to preserve myself in a constant disposition for prayer.

Every day shall be distinguished by at least one particular wish of love.

Wherever I go, I will first pray to God that I may commit no sin there, but be the cause of some good.

I will never lay down to sleep without prayer, nor, when I am in health, sleep longer than at most eight hours.

I will every evening examine my conduct through the day by these rules, and faithfully note down in my journal how often I have offended against them.

O God! thou seest what I have here written. May I be able to read these my resolutions every morning with sincerity, and every evening with joy, and the clear approbation of my conscience.

ROYAL PALACE OF ISPAHAN.

The palaces of the king are inclosed in a fort of lofty walls, which is estimated to have a circumference of three miles The palace of the chehel sitoon, or "forty pillars," is situated in the middle of an immense square, which is intersected by various canals, and planted in different directions by the beautiful chenar tree. In front is an extensive square basin of water, from the farthest extremity of which the palace is beautiful beyond either the power of language or the correctness of the pencil to delineate. The first saloon is open towards the garden, and is supported by eighteen pillars, all inlaid with mirrors; and the glass being in a much greater proportion than the wood, appears at a distance to be formed of glass only. Each pillar has a marble base, which is carved into the figures of four lions placed in such attitudes, that the shaft seems to rest on their four united backs. The walls which form its termination behind, are also covered with mirrors, placed in such a variety of symmetrical positions, that the mass of the structure appears to be of glass, and when new must have glittered with most magnificent splendour. The ceiling is painted in gold flowers, which are still fresh and brilliant. Large curtains are suspended on the outside, which are occasionally lowered to lessen the heat of the sun.

VITZIPUTZLI—the chief deity of the Mexican. The Mexicans ascribed their settlement in that country to the direction of Vitziputzli. The first inhabitants were a set of savages, and were subdued by the Mexicans under the conduct of Mexi, their captain and law-giver. These latter were a northern people, and undertook this expedition at the command of their God, who promised them success. Mexi marched at the head of those adventurers, and four priests carried Vitziputzli in a trunk or chest made of reeds. Whenever they encamped they entered a tabernacle in the midst of the camp, and placed the little chest or ark upon an altar. They never moved nor encamped without first consulting the idol, and implicitly receiving his orders. Being at last arrived at the promised land, the God appeared to the priest in a dream, and commanded him to settle in that part of the lake where an eagle should be found sitting on a fig tree growing out of a rock. The place being found by the signs pre-appointed, they there laid the foundations of Mexico. This celebrated city was divided into four quarters or districts, and in the middle was placed the tabernacle of Vitziputzli, till a proper temple should be built to receive him. This story of the first coming of the Mexicans into Mexico agrees in many circumstances, with that of the entrance of the Israelites into the land of Canaan: whence this should happen is not easy to conjecture.

From the American Farmer.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

Ravensworth, March 25, 1828.

Dear Sir—I have thought it not impossible, that in the present depressed state of agriculture, the following estimate of the profits of a farm devoted exclusively to sheep, might be of service to some of your numerous readers. I am not, I think, mistaken, in supposing, that at the price at which corn and wheat now sell, they cannot be advantageously cultivated on lands yielding less than fifteen bushels of the former, and eight bushels of the latter per acre. And yet how many thousands of acres, both in Virginia and Maryland, are either thus employed at an expense very far exceeding their production, or are abandoned as wholly unfit for any agricultural purpose whatever!

My own experience has satisfied me that lands of this description, even of the poorest quality, may (if broken and tolerably well watered,) be advantageously converted into sheep-walks; and by a judicious course of husbandry, be made not only to produce a fair interest on the capital invested, but to furnish within themselves ample resources for their own renovation. To point out the means of accomplishing this desirable change is the object of the following estimate.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.
WM. H. FITZHUGH.

J. S. Skinner, Esq.

Estimate for a farm devoted exclusively to Sheep.

A farm, containing 1000 acres of land, under a good fence having a dwelling house and all necessary out houses. together with two milch cows, two work horses, (or four oxen,) two breeding sows, one thousand sheep, a light wagon, cart, gear, ploughs, harrows, hoes, spades, axes, and all other necessary utensils, may very readily be purchased in convenient locations, either in Maryland or Virginia, for $12,000; which if it yields only six per cent. on the purchase money, or $170 nett per annum, would be a more profitable and safe investment than can be made in any stock in the U. States. But it is susceptible of demonstration, that with tolerably judicious management, it may be made to yield nearly double that amount, and be itself annually improved in value.

The following is the system of management, which, after long experience, I have no hesitation in recommending.

The farm and every thing appertaining to it, except the sheep, being secured at the beginning of the year, the first operation should be to throw it into three divisions, viz: two fields for grazing, of 350 acres each, and one of 300 acres, comprising the woodland, garden, house lots, and about 100 acres of open land for cultivation and improvement. This arrangement and the necessary fences may be completed during the freezing and wet weather of January, February and March; while the dry and open weather of these months should be devoted to ploughing and harrowing about 40 acres of arable land; one half of which may be sown in oats, for a crop, by the end of March, and the other half planted in corn between the 1st and 15th of April.

These operations being completed, there will be time enough before the corn requires cultivation, to plough, harrow, and sow down in oats, ten acres more of the arable land for the purpose of improvement by folding the sheep and cattle in them during the summer and fall; after which, the chief occupation of the hands till harvest, will be the cultivation of the corn and attention to the sheep; which ought to be purchased and brought on the farm as early in May as possible, and together with the cattle be folded every night on the oat grounds prepared for them, in a pen containing about half an acre of land.

As this business of folding is to be the great source of improvement and profit on a sheep farm, it ought to be managed with the greatest care. No danger need be apprehended to the sheep either from dogs or disease, provided cattle be always folded in the same pen with them, and care be taken never to put them up till after sun-set, and always to turn them out before sun-rise. With a view to the rapid and permanent improvement of the soil, I consider the following the best possible mode of conducting this part of the system.

When the first fold is sufficiently manured, (which will be in eight or ten days,) the pen should be removed, the ground ploughed, harrowed, and sowed down in oats, and ruta baga turnips; and the same process be pursued with each succeeding fold, till the first of August; care being taken in the mean time to turn in all that portion of land prepared for folding, on which the oats have ripened before the folds have reached them.

On the 1st of August, the sheep should be divided into two flocks—one containing the breeding ewes and stock wethers; the other consisting of the lambs and such old ewes and wethers as it may be desirable to prepare for market. At this time too, the folds should be brought back to the ground first penned and sowed in oats and turnips, which will now be covered with a fine growth, and be ready for a second penning. In performing this operation two pens must be employed for the two divisions of sheep; the lambs and the muttons being permitted to occupy each pen, in advance, about four days, and the main flock following for about the same time.

Land thus prepared will be brought to the highest possible state of fertility. Such as are penned before the first of September, may be sowed down in turnips, for the use of the sheep during the winter and spring; and the subsequent pennings of September, October, November and December, may be put in rye, wheat, kale, Hanover turnips, or any thing that vegetates grazing quickly, for spring. A piece of the poorest land on my farm, treated in this way, (except that wheat, as a crop, was substituted for turnips, oats, &c.) fattened me fifty of the best muttons I ever saw; yielded 22½ bushels of wheat to the acre, and is at the end of three years, still covered with a fine coat of orchard grass.

We have now arrived at that period of the year in which the sheep are to be put into winter quarters. For this purpose, the fatted sheep ought to be sold off as soon as possible, the breeding ewes put to themselves in one of the grazing fields, and the rest of the flock in the other. Each parcel should be brought up at night into a small lot near the house, provided with uniform shelters, and there fed, both night and morning, on hay, corn tops, blades, or turnips. As the ewes begin to yean, which ought to be in March, they should be separated, or permitted to run on the ground prepared for them during the preceding fall; and their condition will be very much improved at this time by feeding them night and morning with oats in the straw, cut up to a proper degree of fineness.

The operations of the next and every subsequent year, will differ from the first only in this, that instead of breaking up new ground for an oat crop, oats may always be put in the twenty acres of corn land and the ten acres of manured land of the preceding year; and the last should always be sowed down at the same time in orchard grass and clover. Ten acres of highly improved grass land would thus be added every year to the resources of the farm, until at length its quantity would probably justify the introduction of a few choice brood mares, as another source of profit, on the farm.

When the hundred acres first reserved for cultivation, shall by this process, be converted into grass land, a farther encroachment, to the extent of fifty acres, may be made on each of the grazing fields, and the same course of husbandry be pursued on them as on the first division.

The only permanent labourers requisite for such a farm as this, would be a man, his wife, and a boy old enough to plough. In shearing time and harvest, it might be necessary, perhaps, to employ additional labourers.

The above system is adapted to the poorest description of high and broken lands in our country, and may be applied to a farm of any size, from two hundred to some thousand acres. I have now five farms, stocked with from two to five hundred sheep each, undergoing this process; and after an experience of many years, and even at the present low price of wool, I have no disposition to change my system.

The following I consider a fair estimate of the product, expenditure and profits of a farm of 1000 acres, thus cultivated.

PRODUCT.

To be used on the Farm.

20 acres of corn manured in the hill, at 3 barrels per acre, 60 bbls.
20 acres of improved land in oats, at 5 bushels per acre, 100 bush.
10 acres of manured land in oats, at 20 bushels per acre, 200 bush.
5 acres of turnips, at 200 bushels per acre, 1000 bush.
Hay, veal, hogs, &c. &c.

FOR SALE.

The wool of 1000 sheep, estimated at 4 lbs. (in the dirt,) per head, 4000 lbs.
An increase of 400 head of sheep, after making allowance for casualties, the use of the farm, &c. 400 head.

Supposing every thing made on the farm except the wool and the increase of the sheep, to be consumed, we shall have for sale—

4000 pounds of wool in the dirt, at 25 cents per lb.—equal to	$1000
400 lambs and muttons, at $1 50 per head,	600
Gross sales,	$1600
From which deduct—	
For permanent and occasional labor, $200	
For contingencies, 200—	400
Nett profit,	$1200

Being ten per cent. on the original investment. I will only add that this amount might, of course, be very much increased, by improving the quality of the wool.

W. H. F.

To Destroy Weevil Among Grain.

Lay fleeces of wool, which have not been scoured, on the grain: the oily matter attracts insects among the wool, where they soon die—from what cause is not exactly known. Mr. Payandeau related to the Philomathic society, that his father made the discovery in 1811, and had practised it on a large scale since.—*Bull. des Science Agricoles, Juill. 26, 1826, p. 24.*

SHEEP AND WOOL.

(Further translations from the "Bulletin des Science.")

Dry pastures, fallow fields, and lands covered with stubble, afford the best nourishment for sheep. The plants and grasses that grow on marshy, boggy soils, commonly contain acid, deleterious substances which occasion diseases. Disorders are also produced by the grass being too often wet by the dew, or by frequent rains. Many sheep farmers believe that their flocks have no need of drink when they are in pastures. This opinion is erroneous. It is seldom that plants contain juice enough to quench their thirst. [There are different opinions on this subject here as well as in Germany. We have known sheep kept in a pasture, where there was no water, for six or eight weeks in succession, in a dry season; they appeared to thrive, and when put into another pasture where there was water, manifested no desire to drink.]

Acorns and the leaves of the elm and poplar are excellent food in the winter, to correct the disposition which sheep may have to the scab and other diseases. Many people give their sheep grain, in order to increase their gain in wool. They are in error; grain increases the greasiness and quantity of the wool, but makes it coarser, and thereby diminishes the value of the fleece. Sheep require cleanliness and air; in dry weather they do not need to be shut up, for they fear the cold less than any other animal. The practice of keeping sheep confined among heaps of manure, deprived of air and exercise, is a fatal one.

The greatest market for wool is that of Breslau, in Prussian Silesia. The quantity brought to the fairs in that city, in June and October, 1820, was 160,000 bales. There are annual fairs for the sale of wool, &c. at Berlin, Dantzig, Magdeburg, Leipsig, Bautzen, Vienna, Pest. &c. Much of the wool of Germany is exported to England.

COTTON SEED WHISKEY.

This modern discovery, like many others, was accidental. The gentleman, a Mr. John Gray, of Georgia, in a careless moment, suffered his cotton seed and corn to be thrown together, and corn being scarce, he threw the cotton seed with the corn into the brewery. The result, viz: the quantity of whiskey, arrested his attention. He then mixed half and half, and finally sold without any detection in the taste. He then went on to try all cotton seed, throwing a peck of meal in to each hogshead, to cause fermentation. This produced a vigorous extrication of gas; and a large quantity of oil, bland and of drying quality well suited for painting, was produced; and the quantity of whiskey was extraordinary from the cotton seed.—*Alabama Journal.*

Tide Mills of Easton, Md.—A Mr. Robert Spedden has obtained a patent for a *tide mill*, which is represented as adequate to the ordinary purpose of grinding and propelling machinery in factories. It is intended to be used in small creeks or inlets, and cannot fail to be of great utility in level countries, or in those sections where running streams are not abundant.

We recommend the following to our learned cotemporary, His Excellency Joseph Gales Esq. lord mayor of Washington, and professor of sign *extraordinary* to the Coalition.

W. Tel.

"One moonlight night as Jack was leading his father home from the tavern, where his potations had been too deep and strong for his head, the old tippler raised his foot to step over the shadow of the sign post "What—what is that?" quoth the old man. "Nothing but the sign," replied the dutiful son. "Sign—sign of what?" demanded the votary of Bacchus. "Why, a sign that you are drunk father," replied Jack.

Human Nature.—While some one was talking before Dr. Cheyne, the acute Scotsman, of the excellence of human nature, "Hoot, hoot, man," says he, "human nature is a rogue and a scoundrel; or why would it perpetually stand in need of laws and religion.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. II. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., APRIL 29, 1828. NO. 5.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

[Two] Dollars a year, if paid in advance; or $2 50 if paid within six [mont]hs; or $3 if not paid within six [mont]hs.

Subscriptions paid within 30 [days] after delivering the first number, [for the] year subscribed for,) will be [consi]dered *in advance.*

[No] subscription will hereafter be [taken] for less than *one year.*

[No] paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until [all ar]rearages are paid off, and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

[AD]VERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a [squar]e, will be inserted three times for [one dollar,] and 25 cents for every subsequent [inserti]on: those exceeding a square in [the sa]me proportion.

Advertisements, if handed in by [Mon]day night at 10 o'clock, shall appear in the paper next morning.

Persons advertising, must limit [the ti]me of insertion, otherwise their [adver]tisements will be continued and [charge]d accordingly.

All communications addressed to [the ed]itor must come POST PAID.

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of John J. Davis use of James H. Handy against John Taylor, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit—Part of a tract of land called 'Warwick,' and part of a tract of land called 'Medfield,' containing 219½ acres, more or less; also part of 'James's Debate,' 89 acres, more or less, part of 'Ralph's Venture,' 9½ acres, more or less, part of 'Cannon's Good Luck,' 10 acres; also part of 'Chance' and 'Addition to Chance,' containing 12 acres, more or less, one negro Ely, 1 do. George, 1 do. Major, 1 do. Adam, 1 do. Leah, 1 do. Polly, 1 do. Leah, 1 do. Nancy and 1do. Nancy, 1 do. Lucretia, 1 do. Sarah, and 1 do. Amelia, which I shall proceed to sell at the court house door in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 13th of May next, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
April 20—22. 2 LDC

SHERIFF's SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Handy H. Irving (Trustee,) against George Waller, Jonathan Waller, and James Weatherly, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, viz: Part of a tract of land called *Gilliss's Lot*, containing 237 acres more or less, 1 negro man Charles, 1 do. Charles, 1 woman Sarah, 5 head of horses, 1 yoke of oxen and 6 head of cattle, seized and taken as the property of George Waller. Also, part of a tract of land called *Waile's Retreat*, containing 198½ acres more or less, 1 negro man Elias, 3 head of horses and 7 head of cattle seized and taken as the property of James Weatherly, which I shall proceed to sell at the Court-House door, on Tuesday the 29th day of April next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
March 26—Ap. 1 14C

District of Maryland, to wit:

[L. S.] *Be It Remembered,* That on the 17th day of October, in the 51st year of the Independence of the U. States of America, LITTLETON AIRES, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as author in the words following, to wit:

"TABLES OF DISCOUNT OR INTEREST, ON EVERY CENT, *From 1 to 100, from 1 month to 10 years;* AND ON EVERY DOLLAR, *From One to One Thousand, and* ON Every Hundred from 1 to 6 Thousand, INCLUSIVE, From 1 Day to 10 Years. *The whole computed at Six per Cent.* Together with examples shewing in what manner, by means of the tables, to ascertain the interest at Five, Seven and Eight per Cent."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such works during the times therein mentioned." And also to the act, entitled 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.

PHILIP MOORE.
Clerk of the District of Maryland.

☞ The above work is for sale at the stores of Mr. G. M. Willing, Mr. Wm. Done, and Messrs. Johnston & Sudler, Princess-Anne. Also at the Village Herald office.

March 4. Price $1.

State of Maryland, sc.

[Som]erset County Orphans Court,
March 25th, 1828.

§§§§ ON application of William [S]EAL.§§ Stewart, Admin'r. of Robert Hitch, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

[In com]pliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

[Th]at the subscriber, of Somerset [coun]ty, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Hitch, [late o]f said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th [day of Oc]tober next, they may otherwise [by law] be excluded from all benefit of [the said] estate. Given under my hand [this 2]5th day of March, 1828.

WILLIAM STEWART, Adm'r. of R. Hitch, dec'd.
[Apri]l 1, 1828. k

State of Maryland, sc.

[Som]erset County Orphans Court,
March 25th, 1828.

§§§ ON application of Michael [S]EAL.§§ B. Carroll, Adm'r. c. w. a. §§§ of Betsey Bayly, late of [Somers]et county, dec'd., it is ordered, [that he] give the notice required by law [for cred]itors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the [same be] published once in each week, [for the sp]ace of three successive weeks, [in the p]aper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

[In co]mpliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

[Tha]t the subscriber of Somerset [county,] hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the [person]al estate of Betsey Bayly—[late of] Somerset county, deceased. [All per]sons having claims against the [said d]eceased are hereby warned to [exhibit] the same, with the vouchers [thereof] to the subscriber, on or before [the 25th] day of October next, they [may oth]erwise by law be excluded from [all bene]fit of said estate. Given under [my han]d this 25th day of March, [1828.]

MICHAEL B. CARROLL, Adm'r. of B. Bayly, dec'd.
k

Late Sheriff's Sale.

[By] virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of James Anderson use of Joshua Robert Twilley use of James [Lan]dy against Francis D. Nelson, [will be] sold at public sale on Wednesday the 7th of May next, the following property, to wit—part of a tract called *Stephenton*, containing [acres] more or less, part of *Gale's* [ ] 90 acres, one negro man George, one do. David, three horses and one yoke of oxen, [which I] shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned [writs. Sale] to commence at 10 o'clock [at] the premises of said Nelson.

ROBT. STEWART,
[April] 22 late Shff.

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of John Turner against Priscilla Travers, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit—One hundred acres of land called *Stansway*, which I shall proceed to sell on the premises, on Wednesday the 30th of April next, at the hour of 11 A. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
March 31—ap 8

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of 2 writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suits of John Horsey use of Eleanor Collier against Francis D. Nelson, and John J. Davis use of Marcellus Jones against Francis D. Nelson, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: One schooner Remedy, burden about 53 tons, which I shall proceed to sell on the premises of said Nelson, on Friday the 2nd of May, to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above writ, and costs. Sale to commence at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
April 8

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
March 25th, 1828.

§§§§§§§§§ ON application of Sarah §§SEAL.§§ Walter, Executrix of James §§§§§§§§§ Walter, late of Somerset county, dec'd. it is ordered by the Court, that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county

In compliance with the above Order.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Walter—late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 7th of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th of March, 1828.

SARAH WALTER, Ex'trix. of J. Walter, dec'd.
April 1. YY

TRUSTEE's SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset County Court, in this case, the subscriber will offer at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, on the premises, on Thursday the 8th of May next, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises, all of the following parts of two tracts of land subject to the widow's dower, to wit: part of a tract of land called *Shadwell's Chance* and part of *Shadwell*, containing 224½ acres of land, more or less, situated in the county aforesaid, on the south east side of Nanticoke river, with the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging.—

The terms of sale will be, a credit of twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by a bond or bonds given to the Trustee, with good security, upon the payment of which and ratification of the sale, the Trustee is directed by the said decree to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, a deed for the aforesaid property, conveying the title of the complainants and defendant in the premises.

THOS. JONES, (of John,)
April 15 m Trustee.

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Zadock Long, use of William Roach, against Levin W. Ballard, James Wilson and James Polk, one at the suit of Jeremiah Y. Dashiell against Levin W. Ballard I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit—Part of a tract of land called 'Dashiell's Lot,' containing 332 acres, more or less; part of Sandy Ridge & Fitzwaters containing 156 acres more or less, seized as the property of Levin W. Ballard, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court-House door, in Princess-Anne, on the 6th day of May next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M. to satisfy the above writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
April 15, 1828. ws

MARSHAL's SALE.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for Maryland District, and to me directed, at the suit of John H. Bayly against George Jones of Robt. I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: One tract of land called *Dashiell's Lot*, containing 600 acres, more or less—Also one other tract of land called *Worrington*, containing 500 acres, more or less, and I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the above mentioned property, on Tuesday the 29th of April, (inst.) at the Court House door in Princess-Anne, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

HUMPHREY HUMPHREYS,
Dep. Marshal for Som. county
April 5, 1828—8j

BLANK BILLS OF SALE,
Printed on fine Paper,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PROPOSALS BY BENJ. EDES
FOR PUBLISHING IN BALTIMORE,

THE EMERALD,

And Baltimore Literary Gazette.

The Emerald and Baltimore Literary Gazette will be published every Saturday, in quarto form, super-royal sheet, with new long primer type, and in superior style—the editorial department to be under the direction of several gentlemen of acknowledged talents.

The want of a paper of the nature proposed, will be allowed by every citizen of this metropolis; nor has the proprietor, in his efforts, been so much prompted by a desire of *gain*, as by a hope of encouraging literature throughout this section of the Union. Confident of the approbation of all persons of taste, he therefore proposes the publication of the Emerald & pledges himself that no effort shall be wanting on his part to please the pulibc in general.

The *Emerald* shall contain the choicest selections of miscellaneous literature, from the most esteemed periodicals of this country and Europe; and the strictest attention shall be observed as to their *moral* tendency. Its contents shall be—Tales, original and selected; moral, humorous and scientific Essays; original and selected Poetry; Biographical Sketches of distinguished worthies; Anecdotes, &c.—The original matter will be furnished by individuals who have through the medium of our best literary productions, established themselves in public favor. Also, interesting items of foreign and domestic intelligence; critical notices of passing events; the drama, new publications, and a correct description of the prevailing fashions, both abroad and at home.

It may be worthy of notice, that the Emerald shall be *in no way whatever connected with either of the great political parties;* and that no communication that has a tendency, either directly or indirectly, to invade the sanctuary of domestic retirement, shall find admission into its columns; though they will always be open to an honest discussion of any question that does not tend to inflame personal or party animosity.

TERMS.—Price of subscription *four dollars* per annum, one half to be paid on delivery of the first number, and the balance at the expiration of six months. Postmasters and other persons of the inland towns, procuring six subscribers and becoming responsible for the payment, will be entitled to one copy *gratis*. When 400 Subscribers are obtained the Emerald will be issued.

☞ *Subscribers will be received at the Office of the Village Herald.*

March 25 ææ

EASTMAN'S MANUFACTORY
OF
AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENTS,

At No. 36 Pratt street, opposite the United Hotel, Baltimore.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has on hand a large assortment of Gideon Davis' Improved Patent PLOUGHS of cast & wrought Shares, with & without Coulters; Hillside, Substratum and Shovel Ploughs; a large stock of Cultivators of superior quality; Harrows; Swingletrees, double & single; Cornshellers and Washing Machines. Also on hand as usual; his Patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters, which have given universal satisfaction, and Brown's Vertical Wool Spinners; Cast-steel Axes; Grubbing Hoes, Picks and Mattocks, which he warrants of superior quality; very superior Oil Stones, saturated with oil—all of which will be sold at reasonable prices for cash or acceptances in this city.

His very extensive sales of the above articles for the last 3 years is an evidence of the general satisfaction he has given to his numerous customers, and he flatters himself that with the increased pains he has taken in selecting his timber and other materials this season, and also to improve as much as possible on the workmanship of his implements, that he will continue to merit the public patronage which has been so liberally bestowed and for which he takes this opportunity to express his grateful thanks.

Orders by mail (post paid) will receive prompt attention.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

N. B. On hand, 9 bushels good MILLET SEED, which will be sold low. FRUIT TREES will be furnished to orders. Implements ordered by any customers which I do not keep on hand will be carefully selected and furnished to the orders. March 11. tx

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, a number of
Methodist Hymn Books,
Wesley's Sermons, in 2 volumes.
Also, *Scriptural Catechisms,* intended for the use of the Methodist Societies.
March 11—m

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Princess-Anne, Md. on the 1st day of April, 1828.

A—Johnston Allen, Mrs Elizabeth Adams
B—Mrs Ann Beauchamp, Washington Bennet, Miss Margaret Boston, Capt Joseph Barkley, William Birkhead, Nany Seven Babed.
C—Henry R K Coston
D—Thomas E Dashiell, James W Dashiell, Littleton Dennis, sen.
E—Miss Sarah Elzey
F—John Fountain, Horatio Fishburn
G—Salathiel Griffith
H—Stephen Hersey, Adam Horsey, Littleton Harris, Rev. John Henry
J—Tabitha Jones, Doct Matthias Jones 2, Robert Jones of Robt. Alexander Jones, Mrs Louisa James, Mr Johnson
K—Henry R I H King, Planner King Mrs Sarah & Jane King
L—Levin K Leatherbury 2, Littleton Lankford
M—Mrs Mary Miles 2
O—Benja Ogle
P—Mary Ann Powell, Stephen Parks
S—Secretary Somerset Lodge 6, Thomas Sudler
T—Mrs Gatty Turner, Littleton D. Teackle 2
W—George W. Wintz, John Watson, Rev Alward White

SAM'L. BROWN, *Post Master.*
April 8 jk

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,
April 1st, 1828.

§§§§§§§§§§ *ON application of Esther* §§SEAL.§§ *Ballard, Adm'x. of William* §§§§§§§§§§ *Ballard, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Ballard, late of said county; deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of April 1828

ESTHER BALLARD, Adm'x. of W. Ballard, dec'd.
April 8. k

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court.
April 1th 1828.

§§§§§§§§§§ *ON application of Esther* §§SEAL.§§ *Ballard, Adm'x. of James* §§§§§§§§§§ *Ballard, late of Somerset county dec'd, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Ballard late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of April, 1828.

ESTHER BALLARD, Adm'x. of J. Ballard dec'd.
April 1828. k

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, the State of Maryland, use of William Hearn, against John Jones, Dames Quarter, will be sold at the court-house door in the town of Princess-Anne, on Thursday the 13th day of May next, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land called *Prospect* containing 273 acres, more or less, being in my bailiwick, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above writ.

GEORGE DASHIELL,
April 22, 1828. late Shff.

FOR SALE,

A GIG, made by Ogle of Philadelphia; it is but little defaced, and the harness is in good order. The above Gig will be sold low for cash or good paper. Apply to

SEVERN TEACKLE.
Princess-Anne, April 15. ‖

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, the State of Maryland, use of William Hearn, against William Crockett, will be sold at the court-house door, on Thursday the 13th day of May next, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, the following property, to wit—A house and lot in the town of Princess-Anne, at present occupied by Hetty Crockett, being a lot of ground adjoining the water and lying on the main street contiguous to the town bridge, to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above writ.

GEORGE DASHIELL,
April 22 late Shff.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of Charles Jones, use of Greenbury Toole, use of William Done against Matthias Wingate, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—Four head of cattle, 9 head of hogs, 3 beds and furniture, 1 corner cupboard, 1 bureau, 1 pine table, one walnut table, 1 horse, bridle and saddle, and 93 acres of land called 'Hazzard,' which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, on Saturday the 16th of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. on the premises, to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the aforesaid writ.

GEO. DASHIELL, late Sff.
April 22. fjk

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of George Maddux and Elizabeth Byrd, Executors of Thomas Byrd, against Moses C. Smith, I have seized & taken in execution the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land called *Pemberton's Goodwill*, containing one and a half acres, more or less, being in the town of Salisbury, in Somerset county, described as number two on a platt made out by John Landrith, esq. and filed in the Clerk's office of said county, being the same lands and lot which was conveyed to a certain Belitha Christopher by a certain John Gould by deed bearing date the 9th of August A. D. 1814, and which said house and lot is at present occupied by a certain Elijah Christopher, which said property I shall proceed to sell, on the premises, on Saturday the 17th day of May next between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
April 22. 2wwh.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by Levin Tyler, a Justice of the Peace, and to me directed, a constable for Somerset county, to wit: 2 at the suit of Samuel Milbourn, use of David Long, one at the suit of Caroline Tull, executrix of Samuel Tull, deceased, 1 at the suit of John N. Whittington, administrator of John Milbourn, deceased, and 1 at the suit of Samuel Milbourn, use of Jeremiah Mezick, use of J. B. Brinkley, all against William Cox, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one tract or parcel of land called *Long Meadow*, containing 109 acres, more or less; 1 yoke of oxen, 4 cows and calves, 2 heifers, 2 sows and pigs, 6 shoats, 1 pine table, 1 desk, 2 beds and furniture, 1 lot casks, 6 flag chairs, 1 canoe, 1 cart, 1 plough, 1 harrow, 1 ox yoke, 3 hoes, 1 axe, 4 spades, 1 chain, 1 lot carpenter's tools, lot bacon, 1500 feet pine plank, 1 lot white gum plank, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention, which I shall sell as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said Cox, at his late residence, on Monday the 12th day of May next, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock, to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the aforesaid writs.

DANIEL BOSTON,
April 16—22 j Constable.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Matthias Dashiell use of Charles Rider against Benjamin Gravenor and James Graham, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 13th of May next, at the court-house door in Princess-Anne, part of a tract of land called 'Wilson's Discovery,' containing 85 acres, more or less, two beds, one horse, one yoke of oxen and two cows, the property of Benjamin Gravenor, also one negro man Jacob, one bed, part of a tract of land called 'Wilson's Discovery,' part of 'Neighbour's Vexation,' containing ninety acres, to the highest and best bidder for cash to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

ROBT. STEWART,
April 14—22 late Shff.

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For President.

ANDREW JACKSON.

For Vice President.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

For Elector of President and Vice President of the U. S. for the District composed of Worcester, Somerset, and part of Dorchester counties.

Thomas K. Carroll.

We have now in our possession documents from which we collect the following facts: John Quincy Adams is now in his 62nd year. In his 14th year he went to Russia as private Secretary to Judge Dana. Since that time until the present, being 48 years, he has continued in one public office or another, without hardly a year of intermission. During this period he has drawn from the Treasury of the U. States, in the shape of salaries, outfits, contingent expenses, and for constructive journies, &c. the enormous sum of about THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. So that he has received upon an average the sum of upwards of *Five Thousand Six Hundred and Forty Dollars* for every year of his life—or, about *Fifteen Dollars & Forty Six Cents* for every day since first his eyes beheld the light of this world!!! This is unparalleled in American history—Yet the POWER-LOVING gentry would cram this political apostate down the throats of the people for another term of four years, at the rate of $100,000, and, judging from the present aspect of affairs, an extra sum of like amount for contingent expenses during that period. But has John Q. Adams never performed any services for those enormous sums drawn from the People's purse? Oh, yes! He, at Ghent, offered to barter away the navigation of the Mississippi—He voted against the purchase of Louisiana, against Mr. Jefferson and the republican party when in the Senate of the U. States; He wrote a book on Court Etiquette only calculated for kings and nobility, but which was designed to keep up his family at Washington.—He also wrote a blackguard song in ridicule of Mr. Jefferson. He likewise wrote a work denying the right of the people to alter constitutions, and denouncing the Equal Rights of Man. On the 10th of February, 1807, he voted for a law requiring a property qualification of voters. And while at Ghent in Nov. 1814, he, in his insatiable thirst for gold, denounced our government as WEAK and PENURIOUS, because Congress was unwilling to allow his exorbitant charges. Such were the services of John Q. Adams! Ask an Adams man what constitutes J. Q. Adams' competency to preside at the head of our Nation, and he will tell you Adams is a skilful diplomatist. Then enquire, where has he given us any great and beneficial evidences of his skill in diplomacy? The answer will be *Mum!* If *diplomacy* means arranging matters, or making bargains, we suppose the late barter for the Presidency will stand most conspicuous in the catalogue of Adams great doings.

Ominous to the Adams men!!

The *Citizen*, an able paper printed in Frederick, in this state, after giving some uncontrovertible proofs of the Bargain between Messrs. Adams and Clay, concludes with the following paragraph:

"Although we press upon the attention of the reader what we to-day submit, there is further proof forthcoming, which will make the blush of shame and the ghastly look of terror, alternate in the countenances of some of the faithless servants of the public—some who, now, wrapped up in fancied security, are puffing up the coalition, little suspecting the terrible storm that is gathering over their heads."

This, to us, appears rather inauspicious to the desperate cause of the Administration. We shall apprize our readers of the explosion predicted in the above quotation immediately on its coming to our knowledge.

A SIGN.

The editors of the Washington Telegraph say they now issue *Forty thousand papers every week!* Any person doubting the fact is invited to call at the office and satisfy himself by [illegible] subscription books.—At the last presidential election there was no paper in Washington that supported the cause of Jackson.

Read, Pause and Reflect.

In the Senate of the United States.

"Friday, Feb. [illegible], 1807—on the second reading of the bill to erect Louisiana into two territores, an amendment was offered containing the following provisions;

1st. That no person shall be eligible to a seat in the territorial legislature, unless he owned ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, *or a house and lot in the city of New Orleans.*

2. That no person should be qualified to vote for a representative unless he owned FIFTY ACRES of land.

3d. That the governor of the territory should have power to *prorogue* the legislature.

4th. That he should have power to *dissolve* it.

5th. That he should have power to *negative* all the bills passed by the legislature.

For these amendments JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, *the now president of the United States*, voted with FIVE OTHERS! Mark ye, *but five members of the Senate, besides Mr. Adams were antirepublican* enough to vote for the high handed aristocratic measures, proposed by these amendments!!! Will any poor man, any upright, honest republican, *who does not happen to be so fortunate in worldly affairs, as to own one hundred acres of land*, vote for JOHN Q. ADAMS? No—they all answer emphatically—NO.—*Pa. Reporter.*

BRITISH COLONIAL TRADE.

Our trade with the British West India Islands was the largest and most valuable branch of our whole trade.—It was worth to us, *in exports alone*, A HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS. It kept up our marine; gave employment to our shipping, and afforded a convenient market for an immense quantity of the produce of our country. *Hundreds of thousands of barrels of* FLOUR went from the ports of the United States to the British Islands. Large quantities also, of *Beef, Bacon*, and *Pork* were shipped from the United States to those ports. *Lumber* too, was a great and valuable article of our trade to the British West Indies. *Corn, beans, peas*, and *potatoes*, too, from our ports found a market there. Various other articles, the product or manufacture of the United States had the same vent.—*Balt. Rep*

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

We recommend to the notice of the admirers of the principles of the Coalition the following paragraphs, which were said of John Quincy Adams in 1824, by the Hon. JOHN HOLMES, then U. S. Senator from Maine; and *now* the political friend and supporter of the said John Quincy and his father; and what the editors of the Salem (Mass.) Gazette, and Essex (Mass.) Register, have recently said. Speaking of old Mr. Adams, Mr. Holmes said—

"The old gentleman possessed very aristocratic feelings. He was in favour of taking all Executive power from the Senate, and vesting it in the President of the United States. The son was born and nurtured in these feelings, received his early impressions of men and things at the courts of European monarchs, at an age when his mind and heart, naturally conscious of high descent, were easily captivated with the splendour of royality. He brought home these feelings, and he has carried them so far through life with him, he cannot divest himself of them; and he appears awkard when he attempts it. He is naturally and habitually an aristocrat. Mr. Adams was the advocate of his father's alien and sedition laws; his direct taxes, his standing army in time of peace, his extravagant expenditures his useless multiplication of officers, his sixteen midnight judges. He was the reliver of Jefferson, the father of the republican party, and of all his worthy and venerable compeers. He made a scandalous song about him, at a time when he was doing more for the nation than any other man. He acted with the federal party, until he found, in the language of his father, that they were "at the bottom of the hill." The whole family, then simultaneously put round or *pretended* to put round, and act with the republican party."

Again he says of Mr. Adams:

"He has courted the federal party too much. His own friends and his father's friends are to be found among them. There is the first love, there are his warm attachments. Rufus King heads the catalogue of his friends, and H. G. Otis, and other authors of the Hartford Convention are on the list. The Editor of the Boston Centinel is made a printer of the laws of the United States, by his influence, against the remonstrances of the republican members of Congress from Massachusets." * * *

"He has taken an important portion of the printing of the U. States from the National Intelligencer, a paper which has the most extensive circulation of any one in the Union, be-[illegible] supports Mr. Crawford for the Presidency, and has given it to the National Journal of very limited circulation, because it supports him."

What says the same gentleman upon the subject of the persecution of Mr. Crawford.

"He (Mr. Adams) has attempted to sustain the infamous ——* in his dastardly attack upon Mr. Crawford, in defiance of the moral sense of the people of the nation; and by some it is believed, that ——* was only the puppet of the puppet show, who spoke as he was prompted by the chief juggler behind the scene."

"It is believed [says the Gazette,] that every Hartford Conventionist, now living, is a friend to the re-election of Mr. Adams. At the time of his election one of them (Hon. Mr. Longfellow,) was a member of Congress, and gave his vote for Mr. Adams.—The Hon Mr. Olcott, another member, voted in the New Hampshire Legislative caucus, in favour of Mr. Adams; the Hon. Mr. Hall, another member, lately distinguished himself in the Vermont Legislature, in support of the administration; and Mr. Hall and Mr. Goddard were chosen members of the Harrisburg Convention. If all the Hartford Convention men should withdraw their support from Mr. Adams, his re-election would be desperate. The country was in danger of being overrun by the enemy, till the Hartford Convention men came forward to its defence; and if the Hartford Convention men withhold their support, the cause of Mr. Adams is lost."

The Essex Register, a kindred print says:

"We would sooner trust any member of the Hartford Convention in office, than Levi Woodbury, or Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, and the three leading patriots of Maine, who are fulminating their anathemas against the Hartford Convention."

Again: "We ask the aid of no man who we are not willing to consider our equal, and on as fair ground as ourselves."

"This yielding to the current prejudice, and raising the hue and cry against those whose *aid we need* is miserable policy. The Hartford Conventionists are said to be in favour of Mr. Adams; and so *are all the leading federalists of New England*, except some few, who never forgive an offence."

*Ninian Edwards.

Mr. Clay, in his defence of the Administration's conduct in regard to the Colonial trade, says—

☞ "Happily His Britanic Majesty and his principal Secretary of Foreign Affairs were restored to health. The British Cabinet did not re-assemble until the Autumn of 1825, and Mr. King unfortunately remained *feeble* and *unwell* up to the period of his return to the United States, in consequence of his *indisposition*."

Mr. King continued *unwell* in consequence of his *indisposition!* The rankest forgery that the Adams party have put forth against General Jackson does not make him commit a grosser blunder than this.—*Bal. Rep.*

The Boston Statesman has published a letter from a gentleman of the highest respectability, who has lately been in Washington, from which we make the following extract:

The late development of Mr. Adams' declarations and accusations of the federlists of 1807 and '8 has produced a great excitement in all places I have visited. It was before supposed, that Mr Giles had given a colouring to the affair; and that the worst of the case was, that Mr. Adams had deserted his former friends for the sake of joining the dominant party. It was not believed *that he had really accused the federalists of Massachusetts, of a wish to dissolve the Union and of joining in traitorous plans with British Agents against our country*—But now it is certain that he made such high charges against the federal republicans. This conduct of Mr. Adams, now so clearly proved, has excited great disgust and indignation in the minds of honorable federalists, and even in the breasts of honest Democratic Republicans. The latter are now convinced, that Mr. Adams in joining Mr. Jefferson and Madison, was actuated by selfish views entirely, and therefore they withdrew from him the regard once awarded to him. In his recent conduct, in courting the federalists, whom before he slandered for his own ends, they say they see the same ambition and regard of self, which dictated his former change, they believe that in all these changes there is manifested a want of political firmness and honesty, a want of sincerity and a love of power, such as no *vulgar democrat* ever or rarely exhibited, and that his adhesion to Mr. Jefferson, and coalition with Mr. Clay, are two instances of tergiversation and obliquity which have scarcely a parallel in the lives of Talleyrand and Woolsey. The very men, say his late democratic friends whom he accused as traitors, as monarchists and as friends of Great Britain, he now takes to his confidence and his embrace.—Was he honest and sincere in his charges against them? If he was, why court and join them again? If he accused them unjustly, then no censure is too severe for him.

As to Mr. Clay, it is evident to every man, who has been at Washington, that he has not the esteem or confidence of either party, or of many individuals. Those, who have long known him say, he is a very dangerous man; of unbounded ambition, and ready to adopt any measures to promote his object. And yet the *moral* people of New England support and eulogize him. He was one of the most bitter and severe opposers of Mr. Adams' election in 1823 and 1824, till near the close of the latter, when he found it must be Mr. Adams or General Jackson. The latter he well knew he could not flatter nor intrigue with, and as Gen. Jackson was from the West, he himself could have no chance after him. He supposed also, that Gen. Jackson would make Mr. Adams Secretary of State. Mr. Clay first opposed Mr. Adams as an "apostate federalist," as an "enemy to the West," as an "obstinate, visionary politician," and because it was a bad and dangerous precedent to have the Secretary of State come in as President. Up to November, 1824, these objections and charges against Mr. Adams, were made by Mr. Clay, openly, expressly, and repeatedly. About this time indeed, he began to waver, "he was not committed," that he was "deliberating and consulting his conscience." But he would have no instruction to vote for Gen. Jackson. He must be free and act as occasion might require, although he had always before insisted that a representative was bound to obey the instructions of his constituents, and though Mr. Adams' friends in other places said an elector or Representative was bound to fulfil the wishes of the people.

After all this opposition, severity, and if you will, calumny, against Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay gave him his vote and influence, in direct and known opposition to the will of the people of Kentucky. And by his means Mr. Adams was made President. Mr. Clay's friends also voted for Mr. Adams merely, solely, because they expected and believed he would make Mr. Clay Secretary, and put him in the way to be President. And I find all the supporters of Mr. Adams are pledged to support Mr. Clay for the President after Mr. Adams' term expires. But more yet of Mr. Secretary Clay. It is the opinion of the knowing ones in Washington, that he has adopted the policy of Walpole. In his opinion, every man has his price. "Give me the command of the Treasury, and I will make friends." This, he has said; and on this maxim he acts.—He flatters and attempts to entice by fair promises, if nothing more. And the firm and independent who will not be bought, he threatens, calumniates and attempts to run down.

From the Cincinnati Advertiser.

Washington City, March 1, 1828.

Dear Sir—In my last I informed you that I had received two public documents, recently communicated to congress, one of which related to the *economy* of the State Department, and the other developed the means whereby the compensation of a public man may be increased far beyond the nominal amount of his salary.—In fulfilment of my promise I will now give you the substance of those documents.

And first, as to the economy of the State Department. It may be proper to premise, that in the year 1824, when our *foreign* relations were quite as *extensive* as they are at present, and when, indeed, the correspondence of the Department must have been much greater than it is now, owing to the unsettled state of our affairs with the new American governments, the whole number of clerks employed in the State Department was *ten*, and their united salaries amounted to thirteen thousand, four hundred dollars. In 1826, when the hue and cry was raised by the coalition against the freedom of debate in the senate, and shortly after Mr. Clay attempted to *gag* Mr. Randolph by shooting him, a certain gentleman of this district, the putative author of several essays signed "Patrick Henry," was taken as a clerk into the State Department, as a reward, for his attack upon Mr. Calhoun and the senate, and paid out of the contingent fund.—He has since been regularly quartered on the people, at a fixed salary of $1300 per annum.

Last year Mr. Clay required of congress *five* additional clerks for the State Department, (one of whom, at a salary of $800, was placed in the patent office,) by which the number of his *bureaux*, as they are now called in the language of monarchal governments, was increased to *fourteen*; whose united salaries amount to *eighteen thousand four hundred dollars*, and augmenting the expenses of Mr. Clay's own office *five thousand dollars per annum*, without the least increase, as I said before, in the *Public Duties* of that office!!

Besides the gentleman who has been so handsomely rewarded for political services as a writer, there are two other persons in the State Department, who, although ordinary $800 clerks, have been signalized as *politicians*, and as battencrs on "treasury pap." I will copy from the document, *which is under the SIGNATURE of Mr. CLAY HIMSELF*, the mode in which the public money has been squandered. The people will require no stronger evidence of a necessity for retrenchment and reform.

"Wm. Browne, from the 1st Jan. to 2d March *a* $800	$135 55
From 3d March to 7th May, inc. *a* $1000,	182 17
From 8th May to the end of the year, *a* $1100,	745 60
	$1,063 32"

"Wm. Slade, from 1st Jan. to 2d March, *a* $800,	135 55
From 3d March to 7th May, inc. *a* $1000	182 17
From 8th May to the end of the year, *a* $1400,	907 60
	$1225 41"

Mr. Slade is one of the persons who was detailed for extra service in 1826, under pretence of delivering documents to the Governors of the Northern states, which latter trust he executed, in part, at least, pretty much in the manner that the editor of the Richmond Whig delivered himself of the despatches which he was paid for carrying to South America, that is, abandoning them to a proxy. It appeared afterwards that Mr. Slade received, in addition to his salary, *six dollars* per day, whilst absent on this mission, and that in Vermont he assisted in defeating Mr. Vanness's election to the Senate of the United States, because it was *suspected* here that he would not be the advocate of *all* Mr. Adams' measures, right or *wrong*, and because it had already been ascertained that his competitor would. In fact, to "manage" the election of the present incumbent seems to have been the secret object of Mr. S's embassy, whilst his having the charge of the public documents gave a colorable excuse for his opportune visit to Vermont, and a claim to a reward for *all* his labors.

I have understood that this same political Mercury was in Vermont last fall, quite "*accidentally*," when resolutions approving Mr. Adams' whole career, and nominating him for re-election, were hurried and driven through the Legislature of that state, by Mr. Hall, of Hartford Convention memory. It is believed that those resolutions were dictated here. Mr. Slade, whilst on this *visit*, was receiving his salary, at the rate of *fourteen hundred dollars a year*, as appears from Mr. Clay's statement, quoted above. Whether or not he drew extra compensation for the time he was absent from his desk on the last excursion, has not yet been disclosed. If he did, I hope the committee on retrenchment will ferret it out.

As further evidence of the *economy* of the State Department, take the following items from Mr. Secretary Clay's Report. A clerk, whose stated salary was $1400 a year, but whose duty is not stated, was paid, *in addition* to his salary, for his "services as translator of foreign languages," from Jan. 1 to May 7, when he died, "*one hundred and fifty two dollars and fifty two cents*," being at the rate of 350 dollars a year," and notwithstanding the host of clerks that now surround Mr. Clay, who have abundance of leisure to visit and dash about, "ONE HUNDRED *and fifty dollars* has been paid for making an *alphabetical index* to the laws of the last session of congress,"—ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED *and ninety five dollars and fifty one cents*, was paid to other persons, not belonging to the office, for assistance rendered this department, including the patent office, in translating and for transcribing numerous documents during the past year,"—and "the further sum of TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED *and nineteen dollars and ninety three cents*, has been paid out of the contingent fund for foreign intercourse, to persons not attached to the department, for services performed by them in transcribing and copying," &c. &c. The above facts need no comment. Nearly $5000! *for extra copying!* Why Mr. Clay must have paid two or three dollars a page! !

The *second* document to which I have referred, seems to me almost as strikingly indicative as the first, of the "strictest eye to economy" which regulates the disbursements of the coalition." Perhaps a "precedent" may be found for this disbursement; yet it cannot be "safe." But to the document, which purports to be a statement of "Miscellaneous Claims, *not otherwise provided for*," looks very much like Mr. Adams' claim for an outfit of 9000 dollars for going from Petersburgh to Ghent, and which, although decided by Congress to be improper and in positive violation of the law which authorizes an allowance for outfit, was decided by Mr. Wirt to be correct; and his simple *ipse dixit* was more potent with the accounting officers of government, than the voice of the people, as expressed by their constituents.

"To William Wirt, for professional services rendered at Philadelphia in the circuit court, including his TRAVELLING EXPENSES."

Warrant.	*Date.*	*Am't.*
9059	April 6,	$500 00
9157	May 3,	334 12
9246	June 2,	440 00
9799	Oct. 10,	500 00
9875	Nov. 12,	614 00
		$2,388 12

The dates given above, include a period little over four months, and show that Mr. Wirt, even if he had been engaged in "professional" duties all that time, was receiving an extra compensation greater than the salary of either of the heads of Departments. Mr. Wirt is the Attorney General of the United States, for which office he receives a fixed salary of three thousand five hundred dollars. Why, then was this extra pay and these "travelling expenses" allowed him for "professional services?" I hope the committee of Retrenchment will give to this question its appropriate answer.

WESTERN.

A letter to the editors of the New York Courier dated, at Rio de Janeiro on the 14th ult. says:—"Privateers are now very numerous on the coast, and many Brazilian vessels have been captured during the last month. All are now anxiously waiting the result of this season's campaign in the army, in the Province of Rio Grande—accounts by private letters are to 7th ult. from which we make the following extract. "We have been much alarmed of late about the enemy, and property of every description that is movable has been sent from the country and this side of the river of the North Town, nor will the custom house receive goods at this side for the present. A good deal of intrigue was going on in the army against General Brown, but General Lecor on his arrival at the camp, removed five of the principal officers, including a marshal, in order to retain General Brown, who had insisted on leaving the army. We are now daily expecting an engagement will take place between the armies, both being stated to amount to 6,500 strong, and we are sorry to add that there is every reason to believe that the Buenos Ayres army will be successful, in which even there is nothing to hinder them from taking possession of the South town—both [illegible] are near each other and about [illegible] miles distant from this place. In [illegible] the belief is so strong that this pl[illegible] will fall, the inhabitants are remov[illegible] their effects to the north towns. Se[illegible] al vessels have sailed lately, and [illegible] loading for the Havana with beef, [illegible] in all within the last few days 50,0[illegible] arropas."

Deserters!—The outcry which [illegible] making against the Execution of [illegible] serters is peculiarly unfortunate [illegible] this moment. We have before us [illegible] Extract from Col. Jones's Report [illegible] Dec. 31st last, exhibiting the "ma[illegible] tude of this growing evil" of de[illegible] tions. In 1823, '4, '5 and '6, th[illegible] were 2123 desertions out of 8024 m[illegible] who were enlisted—and the loss [illegible] money by desertion is estimated [illegible] the Adjutant General at $230,958. [Richmond Enq.

Morgan has at last been disco[illegible] ed in Asia. The Evening Post sa[illegible] we have seen and conversed with [illegible] Captain of a ship recently arri[illegible] from Smyrna, who has informe[illegible] that there is now living at Smyrna, [illegible] American, who is undoubtedly [illegible] much-talked of, mysterious, Mr. M[illegible] gan. He arrived at Smyrna abo[illegible] year and a half ago, in a brig from B[illegible] ton, and immediately on his arri[illegible] placed himself under the protectio[illegible] the Hadgi Bey, was circumcised, [illegible] dued himself with a monstrous tur[illegible] and a pair of wide trowsers—had [illegible] head shaved, and so became an acc[illegible] plished and undoubted Mussulm[illegible] He frequently spoke of the U[illegible] States, and manifested a very inti[illegible] acquaintance with the western par[illegible] this state, and the Canadas. He [illegible] when he arrived at Smyrna a [illegible] siderable sum of money, with [illegible] he commenced business; but [illegible] Turks took an opportunity of rob[illegible] him; in spite of his turban; and [illegible] our informant left, Mr. Morgan [illegible] very anxious to return to the Un[illegible] States. His real name could not be [illegible] certained; because, when asked [illegible] gave himself different appellati[illegible] but it was the general opinion am[illegible] the American merchants and capt[illegible] at Smyrna, that he was no other t[illegible] the unhappy, murdered Morgan. [illegible] was commonly known by the nam[illegible] the American Turk. Our inform[illegible] describes him as being a man of ab[illegible] 50—about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches [illegible] and rather stout built.

☞We learn that Col. Stone, [illegible] he has finished his collections for [illegible] Greeks, will depart for Smyrna in [illegible] suit of Morgan. Should there be [illegible] it is supposed that the Colonel [illegible] for personal safety, mount the tu[illegible] and trowsaloons, and undergo [illegible] usual rite. If he succeeds in bring[illegible] back Morgan, who no doubt esca[illegible] from Canada to Boston, and [illegible] Smyrna, he will receive the rewar[illegible] fered by the state, Solomon So[illegible] wick declines going with him unt[illegible] ter the next election for Governor [N. Y. E[illegible]

Baltimore, April 1[illegible]

A letter to the editors of the *Am[illegible] ican*, from a friend at Washing[illegible] under date of Tuesday, says:—"[illegible] eral MACOMB was this day nomin[illegible] by the President to the Senate [illegible] Commander in Chief of the Arm[illegible] the United States."

☞The Rev. J. B. Slem[illegible] will preach in the Presbyt[illegible] Church, at this place, next Sab[illegible] morning at the usual hour.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Vendi[illegible] Exponas issued by the Clerk of S[illegible] erset county court and to me dire[illegible] at the suit of Isaac Nichols, adm[illegible] Joseph R. Russom against Sa[illegible] Badly, will be sold at public sa[illegible] Wednesday the 21st day of May [illegible] at the court-house door betwee[illegible] hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. th[illegible] lowing property to wit: part of a [illegible] of land called *Cold Stream*, 170 [illegible] more or less, and one yoke of [illegible] to the highest and best bidde[illegible] cash to pay and satisfy the above [illegible] tioned writ. ROBT. STEW[illegible]

April 25—29 Late[illegible]

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of V[illegible] tioni Exponas issued by the Cle[illegible] Somerset county court and to m[illegible] rected, the State of Maryland f[illegible] use of George Hopkins of Steph[illegible] gainst John S. Evans, Ralph [illegible] and William Harris, will be s[illegible] public sale on Wednesday the 21[illegible] of May next at the court-house [illegible] the following property, to wit; p[illegible] a tract of land (name not known[illegible] taining 200 acres, more or les[illegible] horse, gig and harness, to the hi[illegible] and best bidder, for cash, to pa[illegible] satisfy the above mentioned w[illegible] Sale to commence at 2 o'clock [illegible] ROBERT STEWA[illegible]

April 26—29 Late[illegible]

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri F[illegible] issued out of Somerset county [illegible] and to me directed, at the suit [illegible] State of Maryland for the use o[illegible] Byrd against George Dashiell, [illegible] Fowler, Benchumb Acworth an[illegible] jamin Dashiell, I have seized an[illegible] en in execution the following pro[illegible] to wit: one negro man Charles [illegible] en as the property of the said D[illegible] amb; one negro man Mingo, a[illegible] do. Bob, taken as the property [illegible] said Benjamin; which I shall p[illegible] to sell on the premises of the sa[illegible] chamb on Friday the 16th of M[illegible] the hour of 11 o'clock A.M. and [illegible] turday the 17th on the prem[illegible] the said Benjamin at the hour [illegible] o'clock A. M. for cash to satisf[illegible] above mentioned claim.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, S[illegible]

April 23—29. T[illegible]

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Arts of Administration Editors.

These ingenious gentlemen, are practising the same manœuvres which they played off during the last year in vain. They then assumed a strength to which their cause was not entitled. They made their demonstrations upon Pennsylvania, N. Carolina, Virginia and N. York. As soon as they were beaten off from one point, they dexterously shifted their artillery upon another field—but the elections in Pennsylvania and in N. York, the signs in Virginia and N. Carolina, then dissipated all their idle calculations. Despair, however, has inspired them with additional audacity—and they are once more playing off the same game of bold assertion and ridiculous misrepresentations. They are again claiming the State of New York—and even Pennsylvania and Virginia do not escape their dying grasp. They affect to speak of *re-action* and revolution in New York—and, as they have for the last time taken the field with the coffin handbills and new versions of the exploded tales of the Six Militiamen; as they have drawn from the War Office a misspelt letter, and hope to bring a rejected Tariff Bill to the reinforcement of their despairing partisans we shall have a new budget of rumours from all quarters of the compass.

They have not altogether abandoned Virginia!—we are yet to see letters written in order to be printed, and paragraphs penned for the purposes of deception. Already the National Intelligencer begins by disingenuously asserting that "the election for Members for the H. of Delegates, in the different counties, as far as they have been heard from, are very flattering for the prospects of the Administration in that State." "*Very* flattering," indeed! when the [illegible] is directly the reverse—when the number of Administration Delegates, already elected, is so very inconsiderable in proportion to that of their opponents.—No one circumstance has more strongly satisfied us of the degeneracy, to which the N. Intelligencer is reduced, than the disingenuousness, the craft, the gross perversity which it has displayed in relation to the sentiment of Virginia. It is guilty of the most palpable *suppressio vere* It seizes upon every circumstance, which seems to favour the cause of the Administration—(and if there happen to be two versions of that circumstance, it is sure to put forth the false one)—And as to all those strong and leading incidents, which mark out the current of opinion in Virginia, they are either unceremoniously suppressed or most unblushingly perverted. We tell its Editors frankly, that all their artifices will be of no avail. They have no other effect than to injure their own character, without promoting the cause to which they are devoted. They need not "lay the flattering unction to their soul." Nothing can shake the opinion of Virginia—Her vote for Andrew Jackson will be overwhelming—We derive this information from the most satisfactory sources. The course which the N. Intelligencer pursues as to Virginia, conclusively proves to us, that it is capable of practising the same manœuvres as to the other States. We know it is disingenuous in the account which it gives of her—and we strongly suspect the truth of all that it says about others.

Pennsylvania—There can scarcely exist a doubt about this respectable State; whatever tricks the Administration prints are attempting to practice upon the subject. The following paragraph is from a respectable paper at the seat of government.

"The Pennsylvania Reporter,* the state paper, says—"We can now assert, from the very best information from every part of the State, that the estimate of the Central Committee, is below what the Jackson majority will be. *Forty-five thousand* may now be calculated upon in this State with safety."

New York—The great effort, however, is to create an impression of a *re-action* going on in this State. Why should it take place? The two great Republican parties (the Clintonians, & the Bucktails) are now united—and the pending election is in a very essential degree to be determined upon the old party ground. But passing from these abstract principles of calculation, where are the evidences of the re-action which has been asserted to exist?—We are told that they are to be found in the West—That the reader may judge for himself, we submit the following facts from the New York papers—among many others which they communicate:

Signs of the West.—To show with what appearance of truth the Administration letter-writers have claimed majorities in our Western towns, we will give the following statements, which speak loudly in praise of that candour which has characterised all the operations of a corrupt coalition in our state. In *Onondaga*, a large meeting has been held approving the National Tariff, deprecating the designs of the Administration to defeat the bill, and expressing their partiality for Andrew Jackson, as the republican and popular candidate for the Presidency. In *Ithaca*, at a late annual town meeting, two distinct tickets were made out, with the express declaration, on the part of the Adams men; and a ready acquiescence on the part of the Jacksonians to run on the Presidential grounds. The result was the success of the entire Jackson ticket, by nearly *two hundred* majority. *Tompkins* county has ever been claimed by the coalition. In *Lansing* the "sign" is at least *two* to *one* for Jackson, and the whole county will show itself of the same opinion, except perhaps a few western towns, where they are not yet awakened to the agency of the Administration in the Morgan excitement.

In *Ontario* county, the towns of Phelpes, Hopewell and Manchester, have elected the entire republican Jackson tickets for town officers, and Seneca, the Jackson republican Supervisor. The three last towns gave, at the last fall election, an Adams majority of *three hundred and seven.*

In *Chenango* county, the results of the town elections are, that *fourteen* towns have elected Jackson republicans; *three* the Adams ticket, and *two* uncertain.

As further signs of re-action, the Albany Argus contains the following statements:

In Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county, the Jackson candidate for supervisor, is elected by a majority of 120 over Mr. Allen Cornell, the Adams candidate. Mr. Cornell's name is attached by the Albany Dictators to their address for a convention!

In the town of Fayette, Seneca county, the republican Jackson supervisor is elected by a majority of 100. Mr. Watkins, whose name has been also used by the Albany Dictators, received 30 votes. The Adams majority in this town at the last election, was 265!

In the town of Junius, Seneca county, the most populous in the county, after a very sharp contest, in which nearly 800 votes were polled, the Jackson republican supervisor has succeeded by a majority of 99, and the Jackson republican clerk by a majority of 70. In this town at the special election for clerk in January last, the Adams ticket claimed a majority of 300!

In the town of Sandlake, Rensselaer county, where great efforts were made by the federalists, the entire Jackson ticket is elected by a majority of 60. At the election last fall, the republican majority was 5; at the previous election the majority for the federal ticket was 80.

In Greenbush, Rensselaer county, the republican Jackson supervisor, and the entire ticket, with one exception, is elected by a majority of more than two to one over the Adams ticket.

The Rochester *Daily Advertiser* gives the following results of similar meetings in Monroe county, which plainly show the great re-action produced by the endeavours of the Administration to render the Morgan excitement subservient to the political intrigues:

In *Mendon*, which last fall gave a majority of 52 for the Morgan Committee, the republican ticket has now succeeded.

The result in *Pittsford* is equally gratifying.

The Anti-mason ticket is defeated in *Clarkson* where the Committee last election had about 175 majority.

In *Ogden*, the majority against the Morgan managers is about 140. The Republicans of that town have seen too much *Weedism* to be easily gulled into the support of old Federalists in the shape of a "Morgan Committee."

The republican gain in *Parma*, is about 107; although the Ant's had 110 majority last fall, they have now with difficulty squeezed in their candidates by a majority of *three or four votes.*

In *Yates* and *Brighton*, the administration ticket succeeded, but the majority in the former was 50 and the latter 70 less than it was last fall, and even under these circumstances, only part of the ticket succeeded.

Judge Price is elected supervisor of *Rush*, by a considerable Jackson majority.

No opposition was made in Perrinton or Sweeden.

Thus do we see that the great "coalition" game, which has been attempted in our western counties, has failed. Clay did not deal his cards well, nor play his own hand well. He "swung" out too soon, and his *partner* could not return to his lead. They could not make *low*, and we would have given them as much. It now becomes necessary for the party to make a firm and decided stand; the attack of an expiring and despairing administration must be awaited; and preparations made to guard against them from every quarter

A letter to the editor of the Argus, dated Buffalo, April 1, says: "This day has proved "*all fools' day*" in good earnest to the *political* anti-masonic alias administration party in this town. The polls have just closed, and the regular People's candidate has succeeded by a majority of nearly *three hundred votes!* The people, who have felt and acted honestly, who reprobated the crime, which has produced the feelings here, see through the designs of the *political* managers, and are resolved to defeat them. They are indignant that political bankrupts have attempted to use the question to ride into office. Erie may be safely counted for Jackson and the republican party."

It is abundantly evident, that, the state continues for Jackson, nor can any change take place between this and the period of the next election which can diminish the republican vote, or shake the republican strength. Still it is a great contest and every man should be at his post as if defending and sustaining his own rights. A desperate attack upon the people is contemplated by the aristocracy.

[N. Y. Enq.

More "Re-action"—Of the 16 towns in the county of Herkimer, *thirteen* have elected Jackson republican supervisors.

In the county of Yates, of the 7 towns, *six have* elected republican supervisors, friendly to Jackson—the seventh has returned a supervisor in favour of Adams by a majority of 6 or 7 votes.—*Albany Argus.*

*This paper has upwards of 2000 subscribers, and until lately published the laws of the U. States—but Mr. Clay, in his political desperation, conferred this printing on an Adams print which circulates only about 600 papers, because the editor of the Reporter would not bow to his majesty Johnny Q. Can an honest man approve this course? Will the People tolerate such proscription?—*V. Her.*

From the National Intelligencer (an Adams print) of the 11th instant, we copy the following article, as re-published from that paper of Sept. 20, 1817.

ANDREW JACKSON.

From "The Life of Jackson," just published.

In the person of General Jackson is perceived nothing of the robust or elegant. He is six feet and an inch high, remarkably straight and spare, and weighs not more than a hundred and forty-five pounds. His conformation seems to disqualify him for hardship; yet, accustomed to it from early life, few are capable of enduring fatigue to the same extent, or with less injury. His dark blue eyes, with brows arched and projecting, possess a marked expression; but when, from any cause, excited, they sparkle with peculiar lustre and penetration. In his manner he is pleasing. In his address commanding, while his countenance, marked with firmness and decision, beams with a strength & intelligence that strikes at first sight. In his deportment there is nothing repulsive. Easy, affable, and familiar, he is open and accessible to all. Influenced by the belief, that merit should constitute the only difference in men, his attention is equally bestowed on honest poverty, as on titled consequence. No man, however inconsiderable his standing, ever approached him on business, that he did not patiently listen to his story, and afford him all the information in his power. His moral character is without reproach, and by those who knew him most intimately, he is most esteemed. Benevolence, in him, is a prominent virtue, that never passed distresses without seeking to assist and relieve. He is, however, not without some of those foibles, which heaven always mingles in the composition of men. Vice and virtue are often found in the same bosom, which like light and shade in a picture, reflect each other in brighter contrast. Deriving from his birth a temper irritable and hasty, it has had the effect to create enemies, and involve him in disputes, which have sometimes brought him to the field of individual contest. On this subject, he has been heard to remark, that, throughout life, he made it a settled rule, never to insult, or wantonly assail, the feelings of any. Controlled by this golden rule, and influenced by reason, we should doubtless seldom err; but it is a misfortune incident to nature, that the mind, when irritated, not unfrequently induces improper conclusions from premises, and ascribes intention to conduct and language, in themselves innocent. Wise is he, peculiarly blest, and greatly to be envied, who, in every situation, before he acts, can deliberately think It was this quality, which on his entering the army, induced many to fear he would prove too rash for a safe commander,—that occasions would arise, when he would suffer his judgment to be estranged, through the improper exercise of feeling.—Events have proved the fallacy of the conjecture, and shown, that there were none who reasoned more dispassionately on the fitness and propriety of measures, none more cautious, where caution was necessary, or more adventurous, when daring efforts were required. Few Generals had ever to seek for order, amidst a higher state of confusion, or obtained success thro more pressing difficulties. The effects he produced, under circumstances gloomy and inauspicious, now through his eloquence and persuasion, and again by his firmness, portrays a character for decision and a mind intimate and familiar to human nature. That the hireling soldier, prodigal of his life, because his sovereign orders, and the mere echo of his superiors, should entertain a respect for his commander, is too commonly the case, to excite surprise: of such materials, General Jackson's army was not composed; they were freemen—citizens—yet, with the exception of those who abandoned him, in this advance against the Indians, there was scarcely one who served with him, officer or soldier, that was not warmly or particularly attached to him.

General Jackson possesses ambition, but it rests on virtue and ambition, which, regulated by a high sense of honor, leads him to desire "that applause which follows good actions"—"not that which is run after." No opinions of others, and none where much is at stake, and at conflict with his own, less under their influence.—He has never been known to call a council of war, whose decisions, when made, were to shield him from responsibility or censure. His council of war, if doubting himself, was a few officers in whom he fully confided, whose advice was regarded, if their reasons were conclusive; but these not being stisfactory, he at once adopted and pursued the course suggested by his own mind.

Much as we may delight to range through the field of battle, in quest of acts to fix a hero's character, yet inconsiderable circumstances often mark it much more strongly; it is then that the mind, retiring from every thing like motives, gives a loose to impulse, and acts from feeling alone. The general who meets and repels his country's foes is not unfrequently impelled by ambition, and a recollection that a nation's gratitude will succeed his efforts; but when amidst the general carnage, he is seen acting as a Christian and sympathizing in others' woes, his character is marked by virtue, and more truely ennobled. At the battle of Tohokepa an infant was found, pressed to the bosom of its lifeless mother. This circumstance being made known to General Jackson, he became interested for the child, directed it to be brought to him, and sought to prevail on some of the Indian woman to take care of it. They signed their unwillingness, to do so; and that inasmuch as all its relations had fallen in the battle, they would perfer it should be killed. The General, after this disclosure, determined he would not entrust it with them, but became himself the guardian of the child. Bestowing on the infant the name of Lincoir, he adopted it into his family, and has ever since manifested the liveliest zeal towards it, promoted by benevolence, its fate bore a strong resemblance to his own, who in early life, and from the ravages of war; was left in the world forlorn and wretched, without friends or near relations.

Of the two great parties which have distracted our country, General Jackson is a Republican. In his first political career, he rallied on the side of the People. During Mr. Adams' Administration, when the party was few and inconsiderable, he appeared on the side of the rights of man, espousing and advocating the principles of tolerance and free will, until, disgusted at the mode of administering the government, he retired from the Legislative councils of the nation. He is not, however, one of those blind, infatuated partizans, who holds the opinions of others in derision, and determines on the good or bad qualities of a man, accordingly as he belongs to this or the other sect; but influenced by the belief that there are many base and designing, and amiable and virtuous men on both sides, acts on the liberal principle that

"Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow."

From the Gazette de France, of Tuesday Feb 26.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—We have received letters from Constantinople, dated the 26th of January. They are extremely interesting:

"Circumstances appear at length to indicate the approach of a crisis which has been long feared. The last hatti scheriff, which destroys all hopes of reconciliation with Russia, as well with respect to its internal affairs, and the treaty of Ackerman, as with regard to the proposals of pacification, has been read in all the mosques; and the immediate closing of the Bosphorus against the ships of all the Christian nations, affords a proof that the late negociations have so incensed the Porte, that it no longer cares for the maintenance of the exising treaties with the other states. In the midst of all these alarms, the military preparations and measures of precaution are prosecuted with great diligence. A palace for the Sultan is building on the Asiatic coast, with ditches and fortifications, to which he may retreat in case, Constantinople may be besieged."

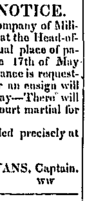
MARRIED, on the 23d inst. by the Rev. James Denston, Mr. George Jones to Miss Rebecca Simms, both of this county.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 25.

FLOUR, best family,		$6a6 50
Susquehanna,		4 50
WHEAT, best white, p. bu.		90a95
red do		80a85
CORN,	in demand	37a40
RYE,		42a44
OATS,		21a23
BARLEY,		60a62
WHITE BEANS,		80a100
PEAS,		55a60
CLOVER SEED,		3 50a4 00
TIMOTHY SEED,		2 50
FLAXSEED,		75a80
FEATHERS,	do	26a28
BEES-WAX, per pound		26a28

MILITARY NOTICE.



THE Quantico Company of Militia, 25th Regiment, are ordered to meet at their usual place of company parade (near the Poplar,) for drill, on Saturday the 10th day of next month (May.)

Punctual attendance is required, as, on that day a company court martial will be appointed for the trial of absentees. The roll will be called precisely at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order,

LEVIN JONES, (of Levin) April 29, 1828. *Captain.*

MILITARY NOTICE.

THE Rewastico Company of Militia is ordered to meet at the Head-of-Little-Creek, their usual place of parade, on Saturday the 17th of May next. Punctual attendance is requested, as an election for an ensign will take place on said day—There will also be appointed a court martial for the trial of absentees.

The roll will be called precisely at 11 o'clock A. M.

By order,

JOHN S. EVANS, Captain. April 29, 1828. ww

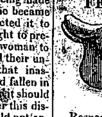
SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of John W. Jones for the use of Henry Adams against Josiah D. Jones, I have seized and taken in execution the following property; to wit: one boat called 'Franklin,' of 40 tons burden; and two head of horses, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, on Tuesday the 13th of May next, at 1 o'clock P.M. at the court house door to satisfy the above writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

April 29 wp1

FELIX JENKINS,



Saddle, Harness, AND Trunk Maker,

No. 10, South Street, BALTIMORE,

Respectfully informs his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the *Saddlery, Harness, and Trunk Making Business*, in all its variety, and on the most extensive scale. He has lately received from England, per the ship Philip Tabb, an assortment of articles in his line. Country merchants will find it to their interest to call at No. 10 South street, and to examine the qualities and prices of his goods, as he is determined to sell as low as they can be purchased in Philadelphia.

☞A liberal discount will be made for cash or town acceptances.

April 15 jdm

This is to give Notice,

THAT the Subscriber of the city of Baltimore, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of MARY WARD late of said county deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, on or before the 5th day of November next, to JAMES M. BUCHANNAN, Esq. my attorney, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to my attorney as aforesaid. Given under my hand, this 7th day of April, 1828.

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH.

April 15 jdm

MARSHAL's SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for Maryland District, and to me directed at the suit of John H. Bayly against George Jones of Robt. and Robert Jones, executor of Charles Jones, I have seized and taken in execution the following property to wit—One tract of land called *Old Berry*, containing 387 acres, more or less, and shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the above mentioned property, on Tuesday the 29th of April, at the Court-House door, in Princess-Anne, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the aforesaid writs.

HUMPHREY HUMPHREYS, Dep. Marshal for Som. county.

April 5th—8j

Consumptions, Coughs, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthams, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

CERTIFICATE.

10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an annodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for, and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of the proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER, Princess-Anne, Md.

Nov. 20, 1827.

TAN-YARD, &c. To Let.

THE subscriber will rent for next year, a two story brick house (a cellar under it,) with three acres of excellent ground, situated at Quantico. There is also on the premises a Tan-Yard, a tan house, bark-mill, bark-mill house, bark house, carriage house; corn house and stables. Apply to

JOHN J. DAVIS, or THOS. JONES,

April 22 Quantico.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of Sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued by the clerk of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of John S. Evans adm'r of James Evans use of George Hopkins of Stephen, against William Hopkins, Matthias D. Hopkins and Jessy Walter, will be sold at public sale on Friday the 9th of May next, in the town of Quantico, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. the following property; to wit—two head of horses, one yoke of oxen and five head of cattle, to the highest and best bidder for cash to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs.

ROBT. STEWART,

April 14th—22 late Shff

Timbered Land For Sale.

I am requested by John H. Bayly, Esq. to offer for sale a tract of land commonly called "Pine Pole," situated about two miles from Princess-Anne This tract of land is valuable for the excellent timber now standing on it, and its contiguity to navigation. For terms apply to

GEO. HANDY.

Princess-Anne, Md. April 22, 1828.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Levin D. Jones, Elizabeth Collier and John Larmore and Wife against James W. Dashiell, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 13th of May next, at the court-house door in the town of Princess-Anne, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit—one negro woman Iby, one negro Jacob, one do. Bill, one do. Jessy, one do. Jack, one do. Hewet, one do. Moses, three head of horses, and one gig and harness, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder for cash to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs.

ROBT. STEWART,

April 14 22 Late Shff.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Isaac Deckerson use of George Jones and Robert Jones Executor of Charles Jones against George Crockett and George Matthews, will be sold at public sale on Saturday the 10th of May next, the following property, to wit—part of a tract of land called *Stare Yard*, containing 45 acres, more or less; part of a tract half marsh, name not known, 126 acres, more or less, and one yoke of oxen, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises of said Crockett.

ROBT. STEWART,

April 14th—22 Late Shff.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued by the Clerk of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Margaret E. Dashiell, Leah Dashiell, Jane Dashiell, by George Hopkins their guardian, & Ann C. Dashiell by James Herron her guardian against Benjamin I. Jones, James W. Dashiell and John Jones of Benjamin, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 13th of May next, at the Court House door in Princess-Anne, the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land called *Fines*, containing 44 acres, more or less; part of *Good Luck*, containing 57 acres, more or less; part of *Rich Swamp*, containing 100 acres, more or less, part of *Handy's & Wolf's Hope*, containing 140 acres, more or less, and one horse, the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the said Benjamin; part of a tract of land called *Menches Desert*, and part of *Discovery*, containing 100 acres, more or less, and one horse, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said James; also one tract of land called *Bell Grove* containing 290 acres, more or less, and one horse, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said John, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder for the ready cash to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

ROBT. STEWART

April 22. late Shff.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. II. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., MAY 6, 1828. NO. 6.

THE PARTERRE.

VARIETY makes into little moals a variety for the useful and the sweet.

DEATH.

In this misjudging world, they picture death
A fearful tyrant—O believe it not!
It is a friend, &c.

[illegible] morning the [illegible] parent had not one thought for self, but when that father's eyes first closed upon her tears had fallen on the grave of the companion of her infancy, she opnce looked round for comfort, for consolation, and felt, for the first time, her loneliness, and the sickness of hope deferred. Fearsome doubts and misgivings, not for her fidelity, but his safety: he again laid on the bed of sickness, and leaden far away! She dwelt on his idea till it became a present reality; suspense was agony: at length resolved on visiting England. She dared, and after a quick voyage, reached the land; a wanderer seeking for happiness, which, like the slender down by the lily on the water, still eludes the grasp. It was not then in the groves of Avengen, she looked back to the British shore; it was in the promised home of a beloved and happy bride. The day after her arrival in London, she drove to her address (for her father during the troubles in Spain, had secured some property in the English funds,) hoping on him to gain some intelligence of Colonel. Passing through a very dead street, her coach becoming jaded in the press, occasioned a stoppage. Gazing round in that [illegible], when, anxious to escape the impressions within, the eye involuntarily [illegible] for others without, her attention was attracted to an elegant equipage.

Could she be mistaken?—never, at form—it was surely Fitzallan!—Well she remembered that form, that air of protection which he supported his comrades! "The agitated Spaniard just caught a glimpse of her slight and delicate figure, of eyes blue as a spring sky, of cheeks of sunset; and, ere her surprise allowed the power of movement, the carriage was out of sight. Her energies returned, and she proceeded to the heart oppressed and disquieted by afflictions, to feel that

"There is a calm for those who weep,
A rest for weary pilgrims found—
They softly lie, and sweetly sleep,
Low in the ground.
The storm that wrecks the wintry sky,
No more disturbs their deep repose,
Than summer evening's latest sigh,
That shuts the rose!

The soul, of origin divine,
God's glorious image, freed from clay,
In Heaven's eternal sphere shall shine
A star of day!" MARTHA

ISADORE.

In the church-yard of ****, there is a grave covered with no other inscription than "Isadore d'Ereille, aged nineteen." These few words speak histories to the heart; they tell of a beautiful flower wilthered far from its accustomed soil, in the spring-day of its blossom; they tell the fate of a young and unhappy stranger, dying in a foreign country, remote from every early association, her last moments unsoothed by affectionate solicitude:—no tender voice, whose lightest sound breathed happy memories, no eye of fondness to which the fainting mourner might look for sympathy—her very ashes separated from their native earth.

"Might I not fancy myself a hero of affection?" said Colonel Fitzallan, bending gracefully as he caught the small snow white hand which had just arranged his sling; "Fairlady, hence forth I vow myself your true and royal knight, and thus pledge my heart's first homage!" pressing the yielding fingers gently to his lips. Most laboured! Isadore, while those eloquent interpreters of the feeling, a blush, sigh and smile, mingled together—feared not passionately as I love, or he could not trifle thus; a light compliment was never yet breathed by love. Isadore was at that age when the deeper tenderness of woman first dawns from the grave of childhood, like the rainbow that dyes the rose as it expands into summer loveliness. Adored by her father, she had her mother's voice and look, and came a sweet remembrancer of his youth's sole warm friend of manhood, of that love whose joy departed ere it knew one cloud of care, or one sting of sorrow; a vowal of anger secreted to Don Fernando a sacrilege against the dead, and his own melancholy constancy gave a reality to the romantic imaginings of his child. She now loved Fitzallan with all the fervor of first excitement: she had known him under circumstances the most affecting, when the energies and softer feelings of woman were alike called forth; when the proud and fearless soldier became dependent on her he had protected; laid on the bed of sickness, for from the affectionate hands that would have smoothed, the tender eyes that would have wept over his pillow. Isadore became his nurse, soothed with unremitting care the solitude and weariness of a sick room; and when again able to hear the fresh air of heaven, her arm was the support of her too interesting patient.—

"Why Fitzallan, the day of romance was over, a man above thirty cannot enter into the wild vision of an enthusiastic girl, fluttered by the attachment which isadore's every look betrayed, he trifled with her, regardless or thoughtless of the yousng and innocent heart that confided so fearlessly. Love has no power to look forward—the delusions consciousness of the present, a faint but delightful shadow of the past, from its eternity; the possibility of creation never entered the mind of his Spanish love, till Fitzallan's instant return to England became necessary. They parted with all those gentle vows which are such sweet anchors for hope to rest on in absence—but alas, such fair omen! For a time the English lover wrote very regularly. That philosopher knew the human heart who said, "I would generate from my mistress for the sake of writing to her." A word, a look, may be forgotten, but a letter is a lasting memorial of affection. The correspondence soon slacken[illegible] Isadore's anxious fancy [illegible] the promise of happiness, grasps even at the possible evil. One evening she leaned by a window, gazing fondly on the glowing sky of a summer sunset, the cloth color of the cheek, which redeemed the carnation of the west, the intense light of her soft but radiant black eyes, excited almost hope: could the hand of death be on what was so beautiful? for the first time she asked for her lute; hitherto, she had shrunk from the sound of music; Fitzallan had loved it; to her it was the knell of departed love. She waked a few wild and melancholy notes. "These sounds," sighed she, "are to me fraught with tender recollections; it is the vesper hymn of my own country." She mingled her voice with the tones, so faint, so sad, but so sweet, it was like the song of a spirit as the concluding music died away. She looked backward, and Edward for a while supported her head on his shoulder, at length he pushed the thick curls from off her face, and timidly pressed her lips—he started from their thrilling touch—it was his first kiss—Isadore had expired in his arms!

(From the American Daily Adv.)

MADDER.

Bladen Hatch, 27, 1828.

Mr. Poulson, *Please* to publish the letter I herewith transmit for public benefit. The writer wants and will receive the thanks of the society, for his patriotic endeavour to introduce into our country, a most valuable dye-stuff. It will be too late in the season to wait for a regular meeting of the society, to obtain their directions for the distribution of the roots. I have, therefore, requested the secretary, Mr. William S. Warder, by and with the advice of the vice presidents and curators, to cause the roots to be distributed to and among such applicants as in their judgment, will do justice to their cultivation.

I am, moreover, convinced, that an entire change in the farming of those who live near, or with an extensive circuit around our city, will conduce to their essential and indispensable advantage, and to the prosperity of the city, which will become one of the first manufacturing cities in the United States, when the inland supplies of coal, iron and other native products arrive at full protection, and which will then be most indispensably required.

It therefore behooves our farmers and gardeners, immediately to begin the cultivation of all such articles as will be in extensive demand, and of thereof will be more important than the madder. It requires time (three years,) to perfect its availability, and it yields, 100 kinds of Chinn and India roots, and 15 varieties of the Asiatic rose—Enduring the rigour of the severest winters unshurned, and yielding with so little attention such a rich accumulation of beauty and fragrance, every garden should possess at least all the more conspicuous varieties of this unrivalled flower; and it is hoped, ere long, we shall see the fashion followed in this country, which has for years prevailed in England, of training the lovely climbing varieties of the Chinese and other twining roses against the sides of our country houses and cottages, as the profusion of flowers which they yearly afford, during the autumn, leaves no room to question these rural cottages, degree of rural enchantment, which the sight of a single cottage round the spot.

Soil.—Generous, with few exceptions, delighted in a light fresh soil, subject to ploughing, spade, with frill & wet. I have found a mellow loam very successful in causing them to flourish, and yielding the vigorous growth and abundance of flowers, that rose can be by no means difficult to accomplish, when planted on a very dry chalky soil. The Single Yellow, and Red and Yellow Austrian, bloom freely in almost any soil, and will bloom on sand. There are various other yellow roses, viz: the Single and Double Yellow Scotch, the Yellow Tea-scented, the the Yellow Multiflora, &c.

Black flowers—The desideratum of a black rose has long been a subject of comment, but does not in fact exist. Those so denominated are of an exceeding deep purple color, with some shade of black intermingled. Of these there are darker from others, and they vary in point of size, form, and in being more or less double, &c. The annexed has been separated from the others, those which are there considered the darkest or blackest, which have all produced flowers; is in consequence able to give his opinions with accuracy. The darkest of these is the La Belle Africaine next one is the Imperial, the Sable, the Black Mogul, and the Glorious Superba Noir; then follow the other dark varieties enumerated in the catalogue, including the Tuscany, which was a few years since the darkest of the Black roses, and is still considered as one of the most beautiful roses.

Tricolour, or Belle Alliance.—This is a most singular and beautiful rose; there is no accounting for the variegations it is in appearance. When first expanded, the petals are a fine red, striped with white, the rose afterwards changes to shades of lilac, united with the red and white, at which period it is most striking. I was obtained from a very skilful florist in the interior of Holland, and by him more highly prized than any other rose in his collection.

Sweetbrier, or Eglantine.—This delightful species of the rose family is cultivated for its fragrant leaves on the sides of houses, or up the pillars of the piazza, or to intermingle with the other rose bushes in the flower-garden. There are a number of varieties, the most common is the Single Red, which is found frequently in hedges in a wild state; the Double Red, Double Blush, Double Marbled, Double White, the Evergreen, and the Chinese White. Some of these grows large as a middle sized rose, an two inches in diameter. After training them in the direction they are to occupy, the branches may be inoculated with numerous other kinds of roses at a considerable height from the ground, which will render them particularly interesting.

Propagation.—The rose is generally increased by suckers from the root, or by layers; there are also many varieties which succeed by cuttings, but these are principally the Chinese varieties. They may also be increased by inoculating and grafting; but these seldom survive beyond the third year, when others should be budded from them to supply their places.

Varieties.—These are so numerous, that it is impossible to give descriptions of them in this limited work. Many of them, however, have brief remarks attached to their names in the catalogue, descriptive to their differences. Affixed the author's collection is very numerous, still the selections have been made with great care, and they contains a rich accumulation of the varied beauties of this favourite flower. I will now proceed to make a few remarks relative to some particular varieties.

Moss Rose.—Of this there are a number of varieties, varying in color, size, and other circumstances. The one most generally known is the Red Moss. The others are Blush moss, with very large flowers of an exceedingly delicate color, and by many considered to surpass all others; the Network moss, and the Scarlet moss are very fine; the White and the Striped moss, the Small moss, Dark moss, Perpetual moss, &c. are also much admired, and the whole form an unique collection in this family of flowers.

Yellow Roses.—There appears to exist some difficulty in making a Double yellow to flower well; I will therefore remark, that it requires a dry situation, and in dryad and gravelly soils; and that the old wood should be cut cost near the ground every autumn, which will cause a succession of lovely blooming shoots. When budded on the Common China, or the White rose, it is said to bloom exceedingly well; and one instance is mentioned by Loudon, where it was budded on the China rose at the height of 6ps feet from the ground, in which case it was found to flower abundantly.

The following remarks are also extracted from his Magazine.

The Double Yellow rose flowers better on an east or west, or even a north wall, than on one exposed to the south; it should never be pruned farther than by cutting out the dead and injured shoots, and thinning out the blossom buds; it has flowered under such treatment for several years on the south and west end of a house. The flowers as freely budded on the Rosa indica as Rose odorata does on the Common Blush rose. Another writer recommends a northern aspect in preference to a southern one, and measures one that bloomed on a tree on an east or north-east wall, and others that had produced abundance of flowers when planted on a very dry chalky soil. The Single Yellow, and Red and Yellow Austrian, bloom freely in almost any soil, and will bloom on sand. There are various other yellow roses, viz: the Single and Double Yellow Scotch, the Yellow Tea-scented, the the Yellow Multiflora, &c.

Black flowers—The desideratum of a black rose has long been a subject of comment, but does not in fact exist. Those so denominated are of an exceeding deep purple color, with some shade of black intermingled. Of these there are darker from others, and they vary in point of size, form, and in being more or less double, &c. The annexed has been separated from the others, those which are there considered the darkest or blackest, which have all produced flowers; is in consequence able to give his opinions with accuracy. The darkest of these is the La Belle Africaine next one is the Imperial, the Sable, the Black Mogul, and the Glorious Superba Noir; then follow the other dark varieties enumerated in the catalogue, including the Tuscany, which was a few years since the darkest of the Black roses, and is still considered as one of the most beautiful roses.

Tricolour, or Belle Alliance.—This is a most singular and beautiful rose; there is no accounting for the variegations it is in appearance. When first expanded, the petals are a fine red, striped with white, the rose afterwards changes to shades of lilac, united with the red and white, at which period it is most striking. I was obtained from a very skilful florist in the interior of Holland, and by him more highly prized than any other rose in his collection.

Sweetbrier, or Eglantine.—This delightful species of the rose family is cultivated for its fragrant leaves on the sides of houses, or up the pillars of the piazza, or to intermingle with the other rose bushes in the flower-garden. There are a number of varieties, the most common is the Single Red, which is found frequently in hedges in a wild state; the Double Red, Double Blush, Double Marbled, Double White, the Evergreen, and the Chinese White. Some of these grows large as a middle sized rose, an two inches in diameter. After training them in the direction they are to occupy, the branches may be inoculated with numerous other kinds of roses at a considerable height from the ground, which will render them particularly interesting.

JOB PRINTING,
SUCH AS
Handbills, Cards, Blanks,
PAMPHLETS, &c.
Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms.
At the Office of the Village Herald.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

[illegible] Congress commenced and continued its sessions during the week ending on Saturday last, when the following business was transacted:

[illegible] Observations on the Culture of the Vine; Observations on the Culture of the Mulberry; Remarks on experiments made last season, by W. B. Buchanan, of Warren—Extracts from late English Papers, On Agriculture, Trades, &c.—The Potato, increased cultivation recommended, with remarks on the value of an acre and the manufacture of the Fibre—Rye Flour for bread, by Sir John Sinclair—Salt added to Dung for Manure—Remarks on the Cotton Trade—Steam and Wind Power—Improved breed of cattle in Pennsylvania—Cotton Seed—Whiskey—Valuable Manure from Sea Weed—Information to Manufacturers—To Destroy Weevil among Grain—Cotton Seed—Form of construction of an Improved Beehive—Tide Mills at Easton, Md.—Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Stock—Draught of a horse on a Rail-way—Trade on Canals in Pennsylvania—Rates of Tolls in England, on Canals—Poetry, Woman—Thoughts on Female Education—Trotting Match—Walking—Poetry, Life's Chase—Blood Hounds—Pedigree of Young Paul Jones—Premiums offered by the Pennsylvania Soc. for the Promotion of the Culture of the Mulberry and the Raising of Silk—Advertisements—Prices.

Agriculture.

In order to disseminate extensively the numerous advantages which flow from the development of new resources and valuable improvements in the Agricultural World, it is reasonable that every farmer who wishes to promote the accumulation and distribution of practical knowledge, must prove of the final importance. A Periodical Publication devoted to these purposes, if conducted with spirit and industry, cannot prove otherwise than eminently useful.

Under these impressions, the Publishers have determined on offering to the agricultural community, the Farmer's Magazine, as a repository of useful information; satisfied they cannot fail to render a more valuable service, or better contribute to its permanent prosperity, than in advancing, as they hope to do, its agricultural interests.

The leading feature of this publication will be sustained by original or simple resources, united to the promised contributions of several Agricultural Societies, and the assistance of distinguished agriculturists, in this and other states.

The Literary and Scientific department will be conducted by a gentleman heretofore editor of a popular literary journal.

In furtherance of their views, the publishers solicit original contributions on Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural and Domestic Economy, and the co-operation of agriculturalists and the friends of Agriculture throughout the country, to whom is respectfully submitted the following

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Philadelphia, Pa.

THE PRACTICAL

FARMER'S MAGAZINE,

OR

Agricultural and Literary Gazette.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE is designed to contain information drawn from Authentic Sources relative to the improvement of the Agricultural and Domestic Farms, sources of manure, number and kind of Stock, farming utensils, implements, Horticulture, Rural Improvements; drawings and descriptions of Useful Inventions; critical notices and reviews of such publications as may tend to the interests of the Husbandman; improvements in the breed of Domestic Animals; accounts of such Foreign and Domestic trees, shrubs, vines, plants, seeds and the establishment of new resources or useful for subsistence, comfort or ornament, with information relative to the cultivation of the various esculent kinds of soil, &c.; and in short, whatever may tend to increase the product of the farm and promote the Rural Economy of the country.

Insertion will always be given to such Essays, Addresses and Reports, as may be communicated for publication, by the several Agricultural Societies of this and other states.

A Land Register will contain as far as practicable, a list of farms, which are now, or may hereafter be, for Sale, specimens of their size, situation, quality and such other particulars as may be deemed Useful.

Space will be allotended the Solid and Sterling Beauties of Literature, the useful arts and science, Chemistry, Natural History and Philosophy, Biography and Travels, states of the Markets in the principal Sea Ports, &c. &c.

TERMS.

The Farmer's Magazine will be published semi-monthly, at Three dollars, payable either at the time of subscribing, or on receipt of the first number. The publication has been adopted, which is deemed most convenient for *binding*, while the quality of the paper, the *beauty* of the type, (*entirely new*) and the general execution of the work, will be such, as it is hoped will reflect credit on the Publishers, and gratify its patrons.

42-Address (post paid) Thomas C. Clarke, agent for the Proprietors, No. 48, Market St. Phil'a.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Charles Jones, use of Greenbury Toule, use of William Dent against Matthias Wisner and others, seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit—Four head of cattle, 1 bay mare, 1 feather bed and furniture, 1 corner cupboard, 1 bureau, 1 pine table, one walnut table, 1 set of chairs, one tract of land 2 acres of land called "Hazzard," which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, on Saturday the 24th day of May, next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M and 3 o'clock P. M. on the premises, when and where, or when there is no sale on the premises, the same will be kept open and adjourned from day to day, until the sale is made, when and where attendance will be given by the undersigned, the goods disposed of, and the proceeds of sale applied to satisfy the above mentioned writs. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and to be continued

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For President.

ANDREW JACKSON.

For Vice President.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

For Elector of President and Vice President of the U. S. for the District composed of Worcester, Somerset, and part of Dorchester counties:

Thomas K. Carroll.

☞We this week occupy a considerable portion of our paper with documents concerning military executions, which give the finishing stroke in refutation of the venal charges bro't against the Hero of New Orleans. We ask not to these the attention of those who got up the infamous story about Jackson's murdering six militia-men; nor of those who industriously circulated, for political effect, the vile forgeries relating thereto, knowing them to be false and groundless, and believing at the same time in their hearts that Jackson only did his duty. These deceivers of the unsuspecting and uninformed may continue to whine, and whine, and whine, with Binns and his coffins in their van, until their hypocritic moans commingle with the elegiac notes of those who'll be left to chant the funeral dirge of Adams' corrupt administration. But we most respectfully ask the attention of the impartial, honest, serious seekers after truth to these documents. They emanate from the highest sources—they are the productions of the only persons capable of giving such facts, as they reveal, from experience and actual observation. They will not—they cannot be doubted. And no man whose heart glows with the love of country, or feels the kindlings of patriotism, can read the statements given in this day's paper, without concurring with us in the opinion that Gen. Jackson was bound by custom and by law to do what he did do, and that in doing this he rendered us a service for which we should ever esteem him as a *Soldier*—as a *Patriot*—as a *Man* worthy the confidence of a free People.

The Administration men, generally speaking, do not sincerely believe that Gen. Jackson is incompetent to the faithful discharge of the duties of Chief Magistrate. They only affect such belief with a view to persuade those who are unacquainted with the character of the General, that he is an ignorant pretender—which is an insult to the understanding of any republican. Nor do they believe that he will ever suffer himself to become the servile tool of any man, or any set of men.—And although they tauntingly allege this as a reason for withholding their support from him, the very contrary is one of the most powerful motives that ever urged them on in propagating slanderous forgeries with a view to defeat the election of one of our country's greatest friends. We believe the fact to be this:—the grand objections of the Coalition to the People's Candidate lie in his being the powerful rival of John Q. Adams,—who, on his elevation to the Presidency, will not enquire *who* recommends a man to office, but *what* recommends him. If we were asked what lead us to believe thus, we should point to the sentiments expressed by many of his present revilers at a time when they entertained no fears of his becoming President. Of such is the following from the Albany Daily Advertiser, (now an Adams paper) of 1824:

"The following eulogium upon the character of Gen. Jackson is taken from ex-president "Monroe's Tour" published in 1819, before there was an idea of Gen. Jackson becoming a candidate for the presidency. Let the opponents of the hero look at this and bide their shamed faces.

☞In ANDREW JACKSON, commander in chief of the division of the south, the president found a MAN fit for any emergency—a STATESMAN *cool and dispassionate*—a SOLDIER, *terrible in battle and mild in victory*—a PATRIOT, *whose bosom swelled with the love of country*—in fine, a man, 'whose like we scarce shall look upon again.'"

☞In our next paper we shall give some particulars concerning the LICENSE LAW.

☞The Orphans Court of Somerset County will sit on Tuesday the 20th instant.

RULES, ARTICLES, &c.

By the 7th article of the Rules and Articles of War, "Any officer or soldier, who shall begin, excite, or join in any mutiny or sedition, in any troop or company in the service of the U. States, or in any party, post, detachment, or guard, shall suffer death, or such other punishments, as, by a Court Martial, shall be inflicted." By the 8th article, a similar penalty is awarded, where any officer or soldier "does not use his utmost endeavors to suppress a mutiny, or, coming to the knowledge of an intended mutiny, does not, without delay, give information thereof to his commanding officer." And, by the 20th article, the crime of desertion, is punishable by death, or such other punishments, as by sentence of a Court Martial shall be inflicted."

This is the law under which the court-martial, convened for the trial of the six militia-men, found them guilty of the crimes therein deemed punishable with death, and accordingly sentenced them to be shot. The sentence was forwarded to Gen. Jackson for his approval. He examined the charges preferred against them—*mutiny—desertion—plundering the public stores, &c.* The men who composed the court-martial were their own officers, their neighbours at home, their companions in the camp, and if sympathy, or affection, or tender ties could have influenced, or biassed, them sufficiently to mitigate the punishment, doubtless it would have been alleviated. But the law was explicit—it was plain—so plain that "the way-faring man, though a fool," could have adjudged them guilty of no other punishment than DEATH. This judgment was approved by Gen Jackson, and this was obviously correct. Had he disapproved it, we should now have the whining political hypocrites of our day as busily engaged in traducing the General, for trampling under foot the rules and articles of war—for setting at nought the just sentence of an impartial court-martial and making his own will the sole rule of action—and for permitting mutinous deserters to go at large unpunished, as they are in fabricating lies, and forging letters, to render "the last hope of our country," odious in the eyes of the uninformed. But all this whining about the six militia-men is demonstration strong of what the Adams men would be at: They wish to bring into vogue the doctrines of the reign of terror—They are openly and daringly labouring to do away the principle that the militia are subject to martial law. Now, let this wish of their hearts be consummated, and what will be the consequence? Regular troops must be employed to fight our battles. Yes! the horrible doctrines of the elder Adams will be revived—Large standing armies in times of Peace, and the subversion of our sacred Liberties will follow! Reader! pause and reflect.—You dare not remain indifferent. The cause of your *Country*, the cause of *sacred Freedom* is at stake!! But one path of redemption opens to our view —*the vigilance and activity of the People* in the approaching contest! And what man, who holds himself not less than man, will shrink from his duty? A duty made not only sacred, but imperative by the glorious example of our Revolutionary fathers, the voice of whose entombed spirits issues forth invoking you to rally to the standard of republicanism, and once more redeem the republic from the scourge & the stigma of the Reign of Terror.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

The Coalition party denounced, as enemies to the country, the Jacksonians who dared to make enquiries relative to the expenditures of this institution. And why? Because they very well knew that facts would be brought to light exhibiting to the honest farmers, mechanics, &c. (whom the elder Adams denominated "*the common people—designed to labour*,") how their money is squandered by the present extravagant and corrupt administration. The Visiters to this Academy cost in

1817	$00 00	
1818	00 00	
1819	481 37	
1820	175 60	
1821	167 50	
1822	51 00	
1823	265 16	
1824	624 54	
1825	870 48	
1826	2,745 25	
1827	2,253 51	
1828	3,000 00	*asked for.*

It is only necessary to add, that last year, the expense of Visiters was paid from the contingent fund of the War Department, which, including that item, was $10,000. The estimates of the War Department, for the current year, are $15,000 for the contingent fund, and $3,000 for Visiters, making an increase in one year, from 10 to $18,000.

"MY LORDS, THE KING HAS BEEN SHOT AT."

Such was, in substance, a message to the British parliament from the King occasioned by the attempt of a crack-brained enemy of royalty, to shoot his majesty with an air-gun, some thirty years ago, or more, while his majesty was parading the streets of London, in his stage coach. Little did we ever expect, that in our day, and in our country, we should have witnessed a more absurd and ridiculous farce, to satisfy the offended dignity of a member of the President's house. Mr. Adams, in the most solemn manner, has thought proper to send a message to congress, announcing that his son had been insulted—"that the king's" heir "had been shot at."—What is the amount of this mighty offence? It appears that Col. Jarvis accompanied his father-in-law, a warm administration man—and several ladies from Massachusetts, on a respectful visit to one of the *levees*. While there, the ladies were so grossly insulted by the young heir-apparent, that Col. Jarvis deemed it his duty to require an apology for his ungentlemanly conduct to the company; and all his efforts to obtain an explanation proving fruitless, he determined to resent the injury on the first opportunity. He met him in the rotunda of the capitol, and deliberately tweaked his highness nose, and slapped his face for his impertinence.

We are not the advocates of disorder, and indeed we would go as far as any man in the community, to observe the most rigid decorum, more especially towards the officers of government. We may disapprove the measures of our rulers,—we may believe them to be actuated by improper motives, but whenever individuals are constitutionally placed in office we would maintain and enforce the observance of every respect to which they are entitled, & would punish the least violation of their rights and privileges On the other hand, every individual, —the humblest man in the community,—has his inherent rights and privileges;—and no rich Satrap or proud Don, in this land of liberty, can wantonly assail them, without undergoing the penalty of his insolence. Ever since the institution of this government, public *levees* have been held at the President's house or palace, and the doors are thrown open on those days for the reception of all parties, nations, and visiters of every denomination, whom curiosity or respect may lead there. The establishment is furnished & supported at the expense of the people of the United States, and every citizen has not only a right to attend, but to take with him his friends and acquaintance. And however the fact may be disguised, it is certain, that every person who conducts, himself as a gentleman at these parties, is considered fully entitled to the common courtesies between man and man. Admit, for argument sake, that the President would not cheerfully extend the usual civilities to Col. Jarvis, can that circumstance justify the unnecessary insults lavished on the ladies under his protection, by Mr. John Adams, jun?—Such rudeness is at variance will all decency and propriety.

It may be said, that Col. Jarvis, being one of Mr. Adams's political opponents, ought not to have visited the President's house;—but this objection does not always hold good. Persons of the slightest observation, every day notice political adversaries extending mutual civilities, in the various and multiform relations of life. For our part, we protest against all such violent and party feelings, which would create rudeness in our intercourse with the world. If these *levees* are restricted to the advocates of the "puritan and the black leg," they must afford no pleasing spectacle of the popularity of the present dynasty. Fastidious people may reprobate the course; but the fact often occurs we presume, that necessity, like that of Col. Jarvis's, might induce persons to gratify their connexions, by witnessing this display of style on the part of the President,—the doors being indiscriminately thrown open to receive the American people.

We shall await the further development of this matter, while we regret that private and personal altercations should require the intervention of both branches of congress. It admits of a question, how far the son of Mr. Adams exceeded his power, by his unparalelled conduct to a guest of his father's house. *Old Dominion.*

From the Baltimore Republican.

We this morning continue our report of the Committee of H. of R. on Expenditures in the Department of State. We commence with the following quotation from that report:

"Such are the charges of $25 for the portrait of Washington, and $10 for a medal, and $13 for a print of the President of the United States, which though of inconsiderable amount, nevertheless involve principle to as great an extent as would a larger amount. If the head of a Department can (consistently with principle) apply the contingent funds appropriated for the current expenses of this office to discretion, save that of the fund at his disposal; which if sufficiently ample he might apply to the erection of a monument on the public ground, to perpetuate the memory of whomsoever he might think proper."

This is another piece of information which will surprise the American People. The image of Washington should be not only in our houses but in our hearts. If it be proper to have it in the offices at Washington, Congress ought to appropriate the money; no Jackson man will object. But if the Secretary of State has a right to buy one picture, he may buy another by the same right, and thus be would have it in *his* power to pension any one of his minions, who happened to be a painter, of he might, (for we have no confidence in the principles on the discretion of Mr. Clay,) to daub the walls of the office with caricatures, and coffin handbills, for the amusement of the Sultan and his Janizaries, at the public expense. That the Secretary should have charged the portrait of the present Chief Magistrate to the contingent fund is still more surprising. We think, that when a man wishes to have a likeness of his friend he should pay for it himself.

"The committee, upon contrasting the expenditures of the State Department for the three last years, with those years which preceded them, cannot (consistently with that economy which should be exercised in the disbursement of public money) account for the increased expenditure. From the statement annexed to the report of the former committee, made to the House in the session of 1824-5 the expenditures of the Department for those years amounted to the sum of $35,311 18, averaging something more than $17,000 per annum; when the expenditures for each of the years embraced in the inquiries of the committee, will average more than $32,000."

Thus the expenditures in the State Department during the last three years, that is, since Mr. Adams came into office, have been nearly double what they were during the three years preceding. This is a specimen of the economy of the *actual* administration.

"The Committee beg leave to add, that, from the document A, it appears that the sum of $197 was paid to Peter Force, out of the contingent fund of the department, for publishing proclamations of Indian treaties, when, from a referrence to the act of Congress of May 1820, it will appear that the publication of such treaties is expressly confined to one paper, and that to be within the limits of the state or territory to which the subject-matter of such treaty shall belong."

Peter Force is an Adams editor at Washington and conducts that infamous press the National Journal, a paper whose depravity is only to be compared with its excessive dullness and insipidity; if Mr. Clay has found the means to reward this pander from the contingent fund, in direct contravention of law, who can tell what use he may not have made of that fund under the pretext of lawful appropriation.

"The committee have adverted to the estimates presented for each of the years to which they have extended their inquiries, as to the sum necessary to meet the exigences of the Department for extra clerk hire, which they find has uniformly been $1000—that sum for the three years would amount to $3,000; when, in fact, there was expended; during that period, more than four times that amount. Under the act of 20th April, 1818, (which regulated the amount of the specific appropriation for the clerk of the Department,) there was appropriated for the year 1825 and '26, each, the sum of $15,900 for clerks. By the act of 2d March, 1827, there was addition of $4,400 made to the former appropriation; making the sum of $20,300 for that year; notwithstanding which, there was expended of the contingent fund for extra clerk hire, more than 1000 over the expenditure of 1825, for the same object."

From this it appears that Mr. Adams, although he was aware that the appropriation of the preceding years had been insufficient, nevertheless neglected to apply to Congress for an increase of it. The manifest design of that forbearance was this; that the smaller the sum specifically appropriated should be, the larger would be the contingent fund at his and Mr. Clay's disposal, to purchase future, and pay for past services themselves.

When at length the vigilant servants of the people in Congress discover the deficiencies and cause the appropriation to be increased so as to correspond with the increased expenditures of preceding years, and thus diminish the fund, previously abandoned to the uncontrolled use of our Electioneering Cabinet, Mr. Adams unwilling to yield that powerful weapon, the national purse, keeps his expenditures ahead of the appropriation, and thus reserves $1000 for *secret service* money. Instead of courting an examination of his accounts, he shuns it and flies beyond the reach of investigation. Suspicion has pursued and reason has detected him.

From the same.

In the remark, which appeared in this paper of Monday, on the subject of the signs in Delaware, it is as pleasant as it is remarkable, to observe the great "reaction" which has taken place in that state, since the Presidential election in 1824. We are informed that Philip Short Esq. was at that period almost the only friend of General Jackson in Sussex county; but on the day of the meeting of Jackson's friends at his Inn in Georgetown, there were about 550 of them assembled.—After the meeting adjourned, 104 being determined to "make a day of it," as they say in Ireland, sat down to an excellent dinner, provided in a hospitable Jackson style by Mr. Short. We have no fears about Delaware.

From the Delaware Gazette.

As you were.—After an absence of near two weeks from home, we find ourselves again seated in our editorial chair, and our pen employed in communicating our observations to our readers.

In the course of the tour which we have just completed through the lower part of our Peninsula, we have enjoyed frequent opportunities of conversing with men of the best information; and who have always been held in the highest esteem in their different neighbourhoods, and the information which we have received from them upon the subject of politics, is of the most encouraging and animating kind to the friends of the purity of elections and to the election of General Andrew Jackson to the chair of Chief Magistrate of the country. Our old friends in Sussex are presenting an almost unbroken front in favor of the candidate of the people; and almost the whole of the best men of the two parties into which the people of the state have hitherto been divided, are now found mingling their voices and energies in favor of the same great cause. The Robinsons, Coopers, Payntens, Burtons, Williamses, Millers, Rosses, Polks, Stockleys, Bulls, Hickmans, Wests, Smiths, Cannons, Powells, Cullens, &c. &c. men hitherto divided and at the head of the two opposite parties, are now moving hand in hand in support of the good cause, while upon the side of Adams we find as the leaders Mr. Layton and Purnal Johnson! Astonishing efforts have been employed to mislead the minds of the people, in relation to the two Presidential candidates; but light is now penetrating the mists of misrepresentation and falsehood, which has been raised by the friends of the Administration, and a moving has commenced in the waters of public sentiment which must inevitably sweep away the refuges of lies in which they have been trusting. The current has set in which must carry all before it; and our friends may rest assured that the success of the Jackson ticket in Sussex county, in October next, is the next thing to certain.

We hope, however, that our friends will not in the least relax in their exertions; but that in the good work in which they have engaged, they will persevere with unwearied dilligence until corruption is driven from office, and upstart pride and grovelling impudence are reduced to their proper level.

The means which have been resorted to by the advocates of our present corrupt cabinet to sustain their sinking cause, are such as must excite astonishment and disgust in every unprejudiced and honorable mind.

'Unexpected' from Louisiana!

From the Albany Argus, April 28.

LOUISIANA.—Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, from his correspondent in New Orleans, dated, April 9, 1828—"We held our election yesterday for city officers; and we beat them in their strong hold, in every ward where we had our candidates This settles the presidential question in this state, as this was the only hope. It is the people vs. the aristocracy, and this state is safe."

Another account says:—

"*The Elections* in New Orleans have terminated in nearly as complete a defeat to the Adams party as did the late elections in New York. Mr. Peychaud was nominated candidate for the office of mayor by the friends of Mr. Adams, and the utmost exertions were used to secure his election. His competitor was Mr. Denis Prieur, who has been elected by 898 votes to 521. The Jackson ticket, says the Louisiana Advertiser, prevailed by handsome majorities in every ward but one, and in that ward, had a majority of two votes out of 140 that were given in. Of the twelve members who composes the city council, all are in favour of General Jackson but two. The Adams papers in that city are somewhat melancholy on the subject One of them says the election has terminated in favour of Mr. Prieur, "by a large and *unexpected* majority." We recommend to the Adams paty to moderate their expectations, which have hitherto, in almost every instance, so wofully deceived them. General Jackson is the candidate of the people, and the people will elect him."

GROANS.—The editor of the Steubenville Herald, one of the thick and thin supporters of the coalition, finding that Adams' fate is sealed, and that the Hero of New Orleans will to a certainty be our next president, thus gives vent to his feelings:

"Is it not a *sure sign* that the best days of our republic are past, when a *large portion of the people* are to be found, who would elect a military chieftain to guide to peace and happiness twelve millions of inhabitants! Is it not a *sign* that "the world's last best hope" is on the downhill road to that which destroys all republics—*military despotism*?"

This is the old aristocratic song—The people are their own worst enemies—they are unfit to govern themselves.—What a pity it is, that they don't delegate all power to a select few of the well-born, according to Mr. Adams' notion. All then would be well.—*American Sentinel.*

A Sign in Boston.—Hyatt, in playing Billy Black for his benefit, at the Tremont, attempted to read some conundrums, reflecting on Gen. Jackson—he was hissed so loudly, that he came to the foot lights and burned the paper.

WAR.—A rumor is afloat that war has once more broken out in Europe. The London Observer of the 16th March states that the Russian Ambassador received despatches from his court, containing the Emperor's declaration of war against Turkey. But, the following contradicts this rumor:

In the House of Commons, on the evening of the 22d March, Sir R. Wilson asked if it was intended to sustain the treaty of the 6th July, and whether there had been any order to prevent provisions being sent to the Turkish stations in the Morea? Mr. Secretary Peel said *there was no change in the views of government as to the treaty, and no notice has been received of any change in the Russian relations, or of any declaration of war by Russia against Turkey. When such intelligence arrived, it would be time enough to state the views of government.* The instruction respecting the Morea continued, and the attention of the admirals was called to them.

Dreadful Occurrence.—As Mr. Geo. Love, in Berre, Orleans county, on the 18th ult. was cutting wood near a maple sugar manufactory, his wife dodging from the flame which a gust of wind blew in her face, threw her head under her husband's axe, which descended upon her neck, and severed the muscles and tendons and entered the bone. The unfortunate woman, with medical aid, survived a number of days, and left her miserable husband and three children to mourn her loss. Mr. Love was so terribly afflicted by the first shock as never to retain his perfect senses and on the day of her death left his house in a state of derangement; and though searched for on the day of the funeral, in every direction, by an hundred men, has not yet been found.

We are authorized to announce

William Done, Esq.

as a Candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland.

April 6, 1828. jw

Samuel & William Meeteer,

PAPER

MANUFACTURERS.

No. 3 Market Street, Baltimore.

CASH OR GOODS GIVEN FOR

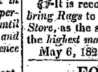
RAGS,

IN LARGE OR SMALL PARCELS.

☞It is recommended to those who bring *Rags* to market, to apply at our *Store*, as the surest way of obtaining the *highest market price.*

May 6, 1828. mm

FOR SALE,



A new and fast-sailing VESSEL, of 31 tons burden, well built, of the best materials, and well rigged.

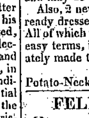
Also, a WINDMILL, the materials of which are of the best quality, (post cap and cog wheel black walnut,) stands about 50 feet from the water, and may be easily removed.

Also, 2 new MASTS, 45 feet long, ready dressed to put into a vessel—All of which the subscriber will sell on easy terms, if application be immediately made to

HENRY MADDUX.

Potato-Neck, May 6. mv

FELIX JENKINS,



Saddle, Harness AND Trunk Maker,

No. 10, South Street, BALTIMORE,

Respectfully informs his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the *Saddlery, Harness, and Trunk Making Business*, in all its variety, and on the most extensive scale. He has lately received from England, per the ship Philip Tabb, an assortment of articles in his line. Country merchants will find it to their interest to call at No. 10 South street, and to examine the qualities and prices of his goods, as he is determined to sell as low as they can be purchased in Philadelphia.

☞A liberal discount will be made for cash or town acceptances.

April 15 jdm

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of the State of Maryland against James W. Dashiell and John Jones of Benj. will be sold at public sale, on Friday the 16th day of May next, on the premises, the following property, to wit: four hundred and forty eight acres of land, more or less, by the name of 'Meache's Desert' and part of 'Discovery,' one negro man Charles, one do. John, one do. Jasper, one do. William, the property of said James; Also three hundred and fifty-seven acres of land, more or less, by the name of 'Belgrave,' part of Shadwell, part of Store-Yard, one negro man Philip, one do. Joe, one do. Nelson, one do. David, the property of said John. Sale to commence between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.—Attendance by

ROBT. STEWART.

April 28—M6 late Shff.

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suits of the Union Manufacturing Company and Zadock Long, use of Henry Langford, use of William Roach, use of Thos. K. Carroll against Robert J. Henry, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday the 23d day of May next at Rehoboth, the following property, to wit: Four lots at Rehoboth—Manlor's lot, Mary's lot, Glascow's lot, Limerick's, lot containing, 977 acres, more or less; Dickerson, Hope, containing 125 acres, more or less, Goose Marsh, containing 50 acres, more or less; Cow Marsh, containing 50 acres more or less, and Convenience, 134 acres, more or less; Also negroes—man Ben, 1 do. George, 1 do. Jacob, 1 do. Tom, 1 boy Stephen, 1 do. John, 1 do. William, 1 do. Edmund, 1 do. Joe, 1 negro woman Susan, 1 do. Bridget, 1 girl Milly, 1 man Titus, 1 do. James, 1 boy Charles, 1 girl Rachael, 1 do. Betsey, 4 yoke of oxen, 40 head of cattle, 45 head of sheep, fifty head of hogs, one horse, two yoke of mules, 1000 bushels of corn, more or less, 2000 weight of pork and bacon, more or less, and I give notice that on the day above mentioned I shall proceed to sell the same to satisfy the above claims with the interest and cost due and to become due.

Attendance by

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

May 6, 1828. 2t

ask the reader's attention to der of Governor Blount, and dress of General Jackson to ave Tennesseeans," and ask has any longer doubts, that Six militia men" were order for the term of SIX months. him, if he any longer doubts, knew they were called out months. Does not Governor order to Gen. Jackson ex tate it? Does not Gen Jack dress to them apprize them

sk him to read the letter of Edward Livingston, and the assertion of the Adams at the "six militia men" were after the news, or the rumor had reached New Orleans, infamous lie. Was not the s, the first rumor of Peace, to New Orleans by Mr. Liv And at what time does he fix 18th or 19th of February. id Gen. Jackson approve the of the Court Martial? On the second of January—27 days be a rumor of Peace.

ask him to read the letter of Armstrong, and tell us, if he feel convinced, that the exe of the "six militia men" was ry as an example to the army ng at Mobile? Were not our here restless, under their pri and ready to break out into subordination? And if these us mutineers and deserters pardoned before their eyes, ot they too, have been encour *mutiny and desert*? Was there er from the enemy? Does not Armstrong tell us, that they *daily expectation of an attack enemy*? Had'nt they actually possession of Dauphin Island? Armstrong tells us too, that the of Peace had not reached Mo hen the execution took place there was but one sentiment ed in the army with regard to xecution—that of approval of its effects were evident, in oration of order, subordination ood discipline—that there was murmur of complaint on the ther of the troops, who were the rs of "six militia men," or of prits themselves—that he con with them, and they blamed *but those engaged with them.*

ask him to read the letter of *Gaines*, and say whether he ot believe that Gen. HARRI Gen. PORTER, the late Ma eral BROWN, and every ficer in the army, would have exactly as *Gen. Jackson* did?— Gen. *Gaines* would have so act evident Gen. Gaines' letter is tant too, as it shows some of the rous consequences of desertion. ws, that in the first 2 years of war, the desertions were so nu is, that the armies of the U. S. seriously weakened by them, the objects of the Government ed by them; and, that General RISON and General BROWN compelled to resort to *capital ments.*

ask him to read the cases of tion of soldiers by General NE, which we publish to-day, mark how the conduct of JACK is borne out by the example of great and good man—a man, united with all the bravery and tion of the soldier, all the meek that peculiarly meek sect from he sprang — the Society of ds.

ere are many other cases than which we publish to-day, of ecution of soldiers, which took under the command of him, who first in war, first in peace, and the hearts of his countrymen,— great WASHINGTON, of the and amiable LAFAYETTE, various other distinguished of the Revolution. *B. Rep.*

the 16th of January last, the of Representatives passed a tion, directing the Secretary of besides several other documents oned in the Resolution, to furn at House with "copies of any spondence in the War Depart between the President or Secre War and the Governor of ssee, during the late war, on ubject of the time which the militia of said State should be ed to serve in the Armies of the d States."

the 20th May, 1814, Governor issued the following order to al Jackson, at that time an offi the *State of Tennessee*, of whose the Governor was the *Com in Chief.*

"*Nashville, May 20, 1814.*

In compliance with the requisi Major General Thomas Pinck at the posts of Fort Williams, trother, Fort Armstrong, Fort d Forts Old and New Depos ld be kept up, the doing of he has confined to you, until jects of the Government in re to the war against the hostile Indians shall have been fully d; and from the probable expira the time of service of the now occupying those impo sts, commanded by Col. Bunch o a final accomplishment of the of Government in relation to eek war, *you will without delay, ut one thousand militia infantry second division, for the term of* ths, unless sooner discharged er of the President of the Unit tes, or, you may accept a ten service of the above number of eer infantry from the 2d divi om the aforesaid term, for the purpose of garrisoning the said posts at your option: *which latitude in relation to calls for men to act against the Creeks, in furtherance of the views of government in that behalf, is given to me by instructions from the War Department.* These troops will be required to rendezvous at Fayetteville on the 20th of June next, thence they will proceed to the above mentioned posts, under your order, in such number to each, as you shall assign. It is important to the public interests, that they should be at their posts between the 1st & 10th of July next, as about that time the term of service of the troops, now there under colonel Bunch, will expire, and at which posts there is much public property committed to their charge.

You will order the muster master to attend and muster the troops into service—you will call on the contractor for provisions, and on the assistant deputy quartermaster likewise, for supplies in his department.

(Signed) WILLIE BLOUNT."

To Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson, Second division of Tennessee Militia."

Upon the receipt of this order from his superior officer, to whom, and to whom alone, he had any right to look, General Jackson issued the following general order:

General Jackson's order to his Division 24th of May, 1814.

"*Brave Tennesseeans of the 2nd division!*—The Creek war, through the Divine aid of Providence, and the valor of those engaged in the campaign, in which you bore a conspicuous share, has been brought to a happy termination. Good policy requires that the territory conquered should be garrisoned, and possession retained, until appropriated by the Government of the United States. In pursuance of this policy, and to relieve the troops now stationed at Forts Williams, Strother, and Armstrong, on the Coosa river, as well as Old and New Deposite, I am commanded by his excellency, Governor Blount, to call from my division one thousand men in the service of the United States, for the period of SIX months, unless sooner discharged by order of the President of the United States.

The Brigadier Generals, or officers commanding the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 9th Brigades of the 2d division, will forthwith furnish from their brigades respectively, by *draft or voluntary enlistment*, two hundred men, with two captains, two first, two second, and two third lieutenants, and two ensigns, well armed and equipped for active service, to be rendezvoused at Fayetteville, Lincoln county, in the State of Tennessee, on the 20th of June next; and then be organized into a regiment, at which place the field officers, and the muster master will be ordered to meet them.

Officers commanding the brigades composing the 2d division of Tennessee militia, are charged with the prompt and due execution of this order.

ANDREW JACKSON, Maj. Gen. Commanding 2d division, M. T."

We ask—where is the above order of Gov. Blount? It was not communicated with the other documents, by the Secretary of War, to Congress! Where is it? Governor Blount has *sworn*, that he forwarded it to the Secretary of War shortly after he issued it, and we here give his deposition, sworn to before a Justice of the Peace in Tennessee.

State of Tennessee, Montgomery County. }

Be it remembered, that Willie Blount, late Governor of Tennessee, this 1st day of March, 1828, personally appeared before me Hiram Bobo, a Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Montgomery, in the State aforesaid, and he being first duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith: that the foregoing purporting to be a copy of an order from him to Major Gen. Andrew Jackson, dated 20th May, 1815, on his files: that the foregoing copy is taken by himself, from the file now in his possession, of his official papers of that date: that a copy of said order was by him transmitted, shortly after its date, by mail, to the War Department: that he has reason to believe, and does believe, that the detachment required by said order to be called out, was regularly mustered agreeably to order, into service, in the month of June, 1814, and that said detachment, to his knowledge, was put under the command of Col. Pipkin, of the Tennessee Militia. And further he saith not.

WILLIE BLOUNT, Late Governor of Tennessee."

"I, Hiram Bobo, Justice of the Peace in the county of Montgomery, State of Tennessee, hereby certify that the foregoing deposition was made and subscribed before me, this 1st day of March, 1828.

HIRAM BOBO, J. P."

We will not ask, what has become of Gen. *Jackson's* order, because, although we have no doubt it was forwarded to the Secretary of War, we have no means of *proving* the fact.—But we have given above the *deposition* of Gov. Blount, that he did forward his order, shortly after it was issued, to the Secretary of War. Where is it? Why was it not furnished to congress with the rest of the documents?

The chief charge of the Adams party against Gen. Jackson with regard to the execution of the "Six Militia Men" has been, that they were not called out for SIX months. All the illegality of the execution, which they have contended for, rested upon this assertion. Governor Blount's order above, gives the death-blow to the charge. But Governor Blount's order was not furnished to the House, by the Secretary of War. How did it happen, that this order which would have so clearly established the fact, that the "Six Militia Men" *were called out for SIX months*—we say how did it happen, that this order, of all others, *was not furnished by the War Department*? We believe these documents were in the Department.—We believe they were not furnished, because they would have vindicated the conduct of Gen. Jackson, and brought shame and disgrace upon the instigators, aiders and abettors in this foul conspiracy against his character and his fame. We believe they were *suppressed! ib.*

House of Representatives, April the 11th, 1828. }

Dear Sir—I desire to be informed at what precise period, the rumour of peace first reached General Jackson at New Orleans in 1815. I have understood that you, on your return from the British fleet to which you had gone to effect an exchange of prisoners, brought the first intelligence which the General received on that subject. If from recollection or any memoranda in your possession you can give me the information it will be esteemed a favour.

I have the honour to be very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES K. POLK.

Hon. Edward Livingston.

Mr. Livingston's Answer.

April 11th, 1828.

Dear Sir—My recollection of the date at which the English account of the signature or the treaty of Ghent, was brought to New Orleans, carries it to the eighteenth or nineteenth of February, 1815.

I was sent to the British fleet to treat for the exchange of prisoners, about the first of February, and was detained there until the fall of Fort Boyer; just as I was leaving the Admiral's ship, the Brazen, sloop of war, came in sight, and I remained until she came up. She brought the first news of the treaty, and I arrived with it at N. Orleans on the 18th or 19th.

My recollection of these dates is strengthened by that of a gentleman, now a visiter at this place, who accompanied me on the mission. The account brought by the Brazen was a Gazette, not an official account of the treaty, and I ought perhaps to add, that very soon after receiving this account General Jackson wrote either to General Lambert or to Admiral Cochrane (I think the former) requesting to know whether he considered the account sufficiently authentic, to justify a cessation of hostilities, to which I think no answer was received until after the eighth of March, when advices were received to induce the General to believe, that the treaty had been ratified at Washington, although even then he had received no despatches from the Government announcing that event. I hope this may be a satisfactory answer to your note of this date,

And am with great respect, your obedient servant,

EDW. LIVINGSTON.

The Hon. Mr. Polk.

Washington City, 11th April, 1828.

Dear Sir—I have received your note of this date, requesting me to state all I may know, in relation to the execution of the "six militiamen" at Mobile in 1815.

In answer I have to state that I joined the army at Mobile, in command of a battalion of the 24th Regiment United States infantry, about the 26th of December, 1814, General Jackson being at that time engaged in the defence of New Orleans. The situation of the army at Mobile was most critical. The troops chiefly militia, suffered much from the scarcity and want of regular supplies of provisions. The enemy, some time after the battle of the 8th of January, made his appearance in the bay, and took possession of Dauphin Island. We expected an attack daily. Subordination in our camp was all important for our safety. We could but take a retrospective view of this desparate mutiny, which had but a short time before taken place at Fort Jackson, and to dread its recurrence in our camp. It was at this awful crisis that General Jackson's order reached us, approving the execution of the "six militia men." The officers conversed freely of the example then about to be made. But one sentiment prevailed. All were deeply impressed with the belief that it was of vital importance to the subordination and future safety of the army, and thought the time propitious for the execution. For myself I have always tho't the example a most fortunate one, both as regards the discipline of the army, and the safety of the country.

I was looking on when those unfortunate men were executed, conversed with them a few minutes before their execution in company with Col. Gilbert C. Rupelt. They spoke feelingly of their approaching fate, but without blame to any one but those engaged in the mutiny. At the time they were executed, we had no news or expectation of peace. I remained myself in camp until after the news of peace arrived, and never heard a murmur of dissatisfaction. There were present two brigades of Tennessee militia, many of them no doubt neighbors to those men, and yet not one word of complaint was heard, either against the Court Martial that tried them, or the commanding General that approved the sentence. All agreed in its necessity and importance. The effects produced on the army by this example was evident; the strictest subordination prevailed; every officer and soldier did his duty, and we were relieved from any apprehension of a mutiny in our camp.

I am very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,

F. W. ARMSTRONG.

To the Hon. James K. Polk, Washington.

Washington City, March 24, 1828.

Dear Sir, Believing that without subordination an army is inefficient and dangerous only to its friends, and that, to enforce it, examples are sometimes indispensable, and knowing that you were in the service of the United States, during the late war, we are induced to ask whether you know of any executions by sentence of courts martial during the war, either of regulars or militia, and if so, under what circumstances, and under whose command.

Latterly, much has been said relative to six or seven soldiers executed under sentence of courts martial in that division of the army commanded by Gen. Jackson, for the purpose of exciting, unjustly, the prejudices of his countrymen against him. We are perfectly satisfied that Gen. Jackson did nothing more than his duty required, and our object in making this inquiry of you is not to impute censure to any other officer, under whose command executions may have taken place, but to shew, if such be the fact, that others, as well as General Jackson, have been constrained for the public good to let the laws have their effect against those convicted of crimes, which, if passed over with impunity, must have rendered the army worse than useless. We will feel obliged by as early an answer as may suit your convenience.

We have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, your ob'd. serv'ts.

HU. L. WHITE.
JAMES K. POLK.

Maj. Gen. E. P. Gaines.

Washington City, March 26, 1828

Gentlemen—In reply to your inquiry whether I know of any executions by sentence of courts martial, either of regulars or militia, and if so, under what circumstances and under whose command—I think it due to the service, as well as to the reputation of my late and present associates, in arms, to say that I have witnessed, during the war in 1813 and 1814, from ten to twelve executions, and that every respectable and efficient commander with whom I have the pleasure to serve, both of the regular army and militia, however much opposed at the commencement of the war to the infliction of capital or ignominious punishment of every kind, was impelled by experience to concur in the opinion, that, without such examples in cases of desertion, mutiny &c. the country would have continued to suffer a succession of disasters, such as those which marked the character of the greater part of the first two years of the war.

The first execution which I witnessed was near Franklintown, in the state of Ohio, in May or June, 1813, while under the command of major general Harrison. Three or four deserters were convicted, and one of them shot upon that occasion; the others were pardoned. In the course of the campaign, in the following September, two or three other deserters were executed upon an island near Put-in-bay, on Lake Erie.

The next executions witnessed by me were at Sackett's Harbour, in February, or March 1814, under the command of major general Brown. I am under the impression that six or 7 deserters were shot at one time, and two at another time, in the latter part of the winter or spring, of 1814, at Sackett's Harbour. The exact number I may not distinctly recollect, but I think there were seven, eight, or nine. I was, at the time of the executions, near Put-in-bay, and at the first mentioned execution at Sackett's Harbour, adjutant general, prepared the orders, after a very full and deliberate consultation with the major general, and at Sackett's harbour I read the orders to the troops and the offenders at the place of execution.

These executions were principally, if not exclusively, confined to deserters from the regular army. Much to the credit of the militia, there were comparatively few desertions from this description of force in service with me on the northern frontier.—Had there, however, been many cases of desertion among the militia, I feel warranted by the opinions of many respectable officers, such as general Porter, and those under his command, in supposing that examples would have been made of the principal offenders.

I had often in the year 1813 conversed with major general Harrison, and in 1814, with general Brown, upon the policy and necessity of such punishments, as I did afterwards, in the year 1815, with general Jackson, and I am convinced that there was scarcely a shade of difference of opinion between them upon the subject. They each deplored the evil of desertion, as most demoralizing and disastrous in its consequences to the character and physical power of the army, and fraught with incalculable mischief to the resources and reputation of the people of the United States. I am strongly under the impression that each of those general officers have at differen: times expressed to me the opinion, that they deem it an act of *mercy*, rather than of cruelty, to make examples of hardened offenders, particularly at the commencement or in the progress of an active campaign against the enemy. Inasmuch as the principle of mercy enters into human efforts to preserve from the ravages of war the innocent and helpless women and children, and the faithful citizens and soldiers who remain at their posts, true to their trusts, but who, abandoned by their unworthy associates, become an easy prey to the opposing foe; inasmuch as it is an act of mercy to protect the innocent when thus situated, and when that protection can be effected only by punishing the deserters, traitors to their brethren in arms, and worse than traitors to their country, it cannot be denied that it is an act of mercy to shoot cowardly deserters.

Previous to the executions at Sackett's harbour, in the year 1814, it was reported and believed that near two thousand men had deserted from the army in the preceding eighteen or twenty months. Now, I think it will not be questioned, that with two thousand well instructed men, added to General Brown's division when under my command at Fort Erie in August 1814, the crippled army under lieut. general Drummond would have been destroyed, captured or driven from Upper Canada—with two thousand well instructed men at Bladensburg on the 14th August, 1814, our beautiful capitol would have been preserved; and though last not least, with two thousand well instructed men added to the force under General Jackson at New Orleans on the 8th of January, 1815, the shattered remnant of the British army, seeking the "Beauty and Booty" of that noble city, must have been destroyed or captured.

EDMUND P. GAINES.

The Hon. H. L. White, of the Senate, and the Hon. J. K. Polk of the H. R.

GENERAL GREENE.

A friend has put into our hands, an original letter of that great Captain and most amiable man, Gen. NATHANIEL GREENE, so distinguished in the war of the Revolution. It is a letter written from his camp in South Carolina, dated 22d April 1782, and addressed to his brother officer the gallant Col. *Otho H. Williams*. In this letter Gen. Greene, after having mentioned some symptoms of mutiny, that had shown themselves in one of the lines of his army, says:—

☞"*One of the Sergeants is to be this day HUNG for encouraging it.* Some of that line have been practising upon your line; but I am in hopes without effect. *This fellow that is to be hung* to day was one of the most forward in the former mutiny. *You know I act with decision. They had better be quiet.* It is true the Troops have great reason to complain; but this disposition in that line, has a deeper root than sufferings. Desertion *has* prevailed with us for a few nights before the face of mutiny appeared, to a very alarming degree. We are now in a position near Dorchester. Head Quarters *is* at Mr. Waring's neer where you visited—Colonel Lee a little before you left the camp. The Enemy threatened us *dayly*; and *was* our troops in good temper, altho they *out number* us greatly, I should have little objection to a fight. General Wayne remains at Ebenezer and great desertion prevails with the enemy there, and *considerably* here, a few days ago twenty four refugees *come* off together. Capt. Neal fell in with the *enemies* horse a little below Dorchester yesterday and got the *rubers*. He lost seven or Eight men and Eight or ten horses.—He killed the Negro Generally known by the name of *March*.—

"I am told Congress have again changed the plan of promotion. If so, I fear you will meet with dificulty in obtaining yours. *How ever* you must learn patience, justice moves *slow*."

"Believe me to be yours affectionately N. GREENE."

This letter shows that examples by military execution have been made by other great men beside General Andrew Jackson. It shows too, that other great men have been guilty of errors, in *orthography* and *syntax* as well as General Jackson.

It is painful to be presenting a man whose memory is embalmed in our affections, in the light of a bad speller and incorrect grammarian and we do it, not in disparagement of General *Greene*, but in defence of General *Jackson*. We doubt not, that the errors of both, are to be attributed to haste and inattention; and not to ignorance. General Greene was the favorite of WASHINGTON, and prized next to him, by the old Congress and the people. He was a man of a high order of intellect and of the purest character. Yet he *hung mutineers*, and committed errors in *syntax* and *orthography*. The fact is both General Greene and General Jackson were men of *actions* and not of *words*. They were fighting the battles of their country, and if they could not describe them with as much *grafic* beauty and as "strict a regard to rhetorical propriety" as Mr. Adams, they could tell, intelligibly, what they had *done*. Can Mr. Adams tell what *he* has done? Is his famous letter to LEVITT HARRIS relieved at all, of its mean and cowardly spirit, by the goodness of its *grammar*, or the correctness of its *spelling!*

[*Baltimore Republican.*

Execution of a Militia Man.

In Gordon's "History of the rise, progress, and establishment of the Independence of the United States," page 28 of the 4th vol. we find the following account of the execution of a soldier under the command of General GREENE. It was after Gate's defeat and shortly after Gen. Greene arrived at Head Quarters and assumed the command of the southern army

"On his arrival in camp, he learned that the troops had made a practice of going home without permission, staying weeks, and then returning. Determined to stop such a dangerous custom, the General gave out, that he would make an example of the first deserter of the kind he caught; and one was accordingly shot at the head of the army, drawn up to be spectators of the punishment. At night he sent officers round the camp, to listen to the talk of the soldiers, and was happy to find that the measure had taken its desired effect, and that the language of the men was only—"We must not do as we have been used to, it is new lords, new laws."

Now, this was the case of a soldier's doing what they had all been in the habit of doing—his home being in the neighborhood of a camp, he had gone there without leave. He had not gone off with the intention of remaining altogether—meant to return. But an example was necessary for the good of the service and the safety of the country, and General Greene, whose humanity no one ever questioned or dare question, did not hesitate to have him *executed*. Contrast this case with that of the "*six militia-men*," and tell us, if *Jackson* was a *murderer*, what was *Greene?*

LOST.

THE subscriber lost on Saturday 3d instant, two Notes of Hand drawn in favour of him against William Wilson, sen. one for $20.00, and one against George Goddard for $30.00.—He supposes he lost them near White-Haven. Any person finding said notes and returning them to the subscriber shall have ample compensation.

JOSHUA DONOHO.

May 6th. waw

This is to give Notice,

THAT the Subscriber of the city of Baltimore, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of MARY WARD late of said county deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, on or before the 5th day of November next, to JAMES M. BUCHANNAN, Esq. my attorney, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to my attorney as aforesaid. Given under my hand, this 7th day of April, 1828.

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH.

April 15 jdm

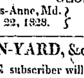
Timbered Land For Sale.

I am requested by John H. Bayly, Esq. to offer for sale a tract of land commonly called "Pine Pole," situated about two miles from Princess-Anne This tract of land is valuable for the excellent timber now standing on it, and its contiguity to navigation. For terms apply to

GEO. HANDY.

Princess-Anne, Md. } April 22, 1828. } §

TAN-YARD, &c. To Let.



THE subscriber will rent for next year, a two story brick house (a cellar under it,) with three acres of excellent ground, situated at Quantico. There is also on the premises a Tan-Yard, a tan house, bark-mill, bark-mill house, bark house, carriage house, corn house and stables. Apply to

JOHN J. DAVIS, or
THOS. JONES,

April 22 Quantico.

Consumptions, Coughs, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

CERTIFICATE.

10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an annodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical discases.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of the proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER, Princess-Anne, Md.

Nov. 20, 1827.

THE PARTERRE.

VARIETY instils into the mind a relish for the useful and the sweet.

From the Boston Statesman.

On seeing, through a distant window, a belle completing her toilette for a Ball.

'Tis well—'tis well—that clustering shade
Is on thy forehead sweetly laid;
And that light curl that slumbers by
Makes deeper yet thy depth of eye;
And that white rose that decks thy hair
Just wins the eye to linger there,
Yet makes it not to note the less
The beauty of that raven tress.

Thy coral necklace?—ear-rings too?
Nay—nay—not them; no darker hue
Than thy white bosom be to-night
On that fair neck the bar of light,
Or hide the veins that faintly glow
And wander in that living snow.

What!—yet another? Can it be
That neck needs ornament to thee?
Yet not thy jewels—they are bright,
But that dark eye hath softer light;
And tho' each gem had been a star,
Thy simple self were lovelier far.
Yet stay—that string of matchless pearl?
Nay—wear it—wear it—radiant girl;
For ocean's best of pure and white
Should only be thy foil to-night.

Aye—turn thee round—'tis lovely all;
Thou'lt have no peer at that gay ball;
And that proud toss—it makes thee smile
To see how deep is thine own guile:
And that slow look, that seems to stray
As each sweet feature made it stay:
And that small finger, lightly laid
On dimppled cheek and glossy braid,
As if to know that all they seem
Is really there and not a dream!
I wish I knew the gentle thought
By all this living beauty wrought.
I wish I knew if that sweet brow—
That neck on which thou gazest now—
If thy rich lip and brilliant face—
Thy perfect figure's breezy grace—
If these are half the spell to thee
That will this night bewilder me!

CASSIUS.

To the Editor of the Village Herald.

Sir,

I feel anxious to see the following article inserted in your paper. Should you see proper to give it a place in your next Herald, you will gratify

Yours, ELLA.

THE MAN OF MY CHOICE.

My studies this evening afford me a character, which I am confident the ladies will admire; and I therefore hope the sighing Strephons will endeavour to imitate it.

A lady, upon being reproached with insensibility, and an unnatural coldness of disposition, made the following reply. It may be added, that the original is in the French language.

The austere coldness and insensibility you reproach me with, and perhaps think a constitutional defect, is neither the effect of prudery, nor the melancholy scruples of a silly saint—Believe me above such little motives of action; believe that my blood often circulates with rapidity; believe that I I know there is but one spring in the year of life, and that love is combined with and attached to humanity; nay, I will even permit you to believe that Cupid, in certain attire, has as many charms in my eyes as in those of the rest of my sex; yet, after all these confessions, which I make with pleasure and openness, as artifice and disguise are only the refuge of little minds, for which I have no occasion, I tell you, that as much as I honor love, I despise lovers, and detest their perfidious flames, their deceitful arts, while their false vows, alas! often but too much credited by our amiable and credulous sex, merely because they feel no trace of such perfidity in their own gentle bosoms.

But if you would see my frigid system vanish into air, let fortune throw into my way such a man, imagination sometimes creates, and whom I am afraid is only to be found there; however, take my mental picture of him.

He must have a gentle though lively temper, to hide a strong and masculine mind.

His impressions of attachment must neither be dictated by avarice nor vanity, but proceed directly from a feeling heart.

He must be well informed without pretensions, serious without melancholy, free without licentiousness, and, in short, carry nothing to excess but love and prudence; nay, he may charm all my sex, and adore—only me.

He must hide his passion in public, as I desire no other proofs of it there, but a passing glance to convey the feelings of his heart, which nobody must observe but me.

In private he may make up for public restraint, by breathing a chaste and delicate passion; and, if he merit it, he may probably hear of a reciprocal flame, pure as the love that fans it.

To render this union of heart more durable, he must be my guide, my friend, my counsellor, and my lover, so that, when near him, my mind may acquire elevation and grandeur.

Yet, I confess it, should Fortune throw such a man in my way, my coldness would vanish at his approach like snow in sunshine, and I would accompany his footsteps at all times, and in all places; but whether in a cottage or a palace, I would never deign to bestow a thought.

Till that idol of my heart and mind be realized, I desire not to please, and shall persevere in my coldness, which never cost me an effort.

The groupe of admirers, whom my feeble charms attract, are not flattering to me; I despise their sentiments, with their little arts to please, and yawn at their incense.

Let them seek the weak and the vain, who will listen to their sighs and sufferings; the zephyr bends the reed, but has no effect on the sturdy oak.

WHAT I HATE, AND WHAT I LOVE.

I hate to be compelled to listen to the dull, monotonous, prosing work of an hour, under the name of a gospel sermon, however sound or learned it may be. But I love to see a minister ardent and pathetic in addressing his fellow men, and to hear him bold and undaunted in his denunciations of sin and sinners.

I hate to see a preacher put me off with a *vox preterea nihil*, nothing but sound, when I am hungry for the bread of life.

I hate to have a preacher attempt to amuse me with little details of geography, and history, and Greek grammar, when I want to hear him thunder forth the terror of the law, and in accents, sweet as angels use, announce to impenitent sinners the infinite fulness of forgiving love. I had rather hear the most blundering declaimer, who has the root of the matter in him, and who deals out the plain truths of the gospel with fervor and affection, although his language and style may be unpolished and incorrect.

I hate to hear a preacher, who is evidently embarrassed for ideas, tell his hearers of the amplitude of his subject, and how much he might say upon it if time would permit.

I sincerely hate all those artifices and flourishes by which many in the sacred desk attempt to win the attention of their hearers.

"In man or woman, but far most in man,
And most of all in man that ministers
And serves at the altar, in my soul I loathe
All affectation. 'Tis my perfect scorn;
Object of my implacable disgust."

I hate to see a minister take an abundance of pains to set off his discourse with philosophy and morals, and say a great many of those learned and curious things which would become a literary essay or oration, but which, in a gospel preacher, are exactly those refinements I don't wish to hear; but some John the Baptist, preaching faith and repentance, in the plainest terms, I should altogether prefer.

I hate to hear a preacher deal much in apologies, either at the commencement or the conclusion of his discourses: and most cordially do I hate to hear him inform his hearers of his unpreparedness for his task. I choose to be my own judge in such cases, and strongly protest against an infringement on my right. But I love to see my spiritual instructer come directly to the point, and drive forward with all his might, in the best possible manner, and be sure to leave off when he has done.

From the Wesleyan Methodist Mag.

THE DEATH WATCH.

It is probable, that no insect has caused more dismay and uneasiness than the diminutive creature which is usually called the Death Watch.—Death is, in general, the King of Terrors; and the watchlike ticking of this grub is almost as generally considered a certain harbinger of his approach. Nothing is therefore more difficult in many instances, than to satisfy the disturbed sufferer of the natural agency of this alarm. That an insect almost invisible should, in regularity of time, and distinctness of sound, imitate a machine, which has employed so many hands in its construction, and composed of wheels and springs, with the utmost ingenuity, is above all ordinary comprehension; and indeed the natural mechanism by which it is effected is indescribable even by the professed naturalists. It was only within a few years past that I considered these visiters as solitary and nightly disturbers; since which I have accidently discovered that this is by no means the case. Having occasion to stretch a piece of silk paper moistened with glue-water, on a square frame, I was frequently surprised, at different hours of the day, by a noise similar to what we are accustomed to hear in a watch-maker's window, full of watches and distinctly audible at five or six yards' distance. I soon found that my frame was occupied as a drum, by numbers of these little gray vermin, not much larger than mites; and was thus enabled to identify the performers and witness the harmlessness of their music: and I think it is more than probable, that could these little creatures oftener meet with a proper tympanum, we should much more frequently hear them, at certain seasons, when their little drumming, which no doubt only concerns their own social community, is constantly heard by their companions, though inaudible to us. How humiliating it is to human pride, what an evidence of the fall of man, that the greatest warrior, statesman, and moral philosopher, are liable to be appalled, and feel something like the passage of the sentence of death on a condemned criminal, at the sound of this insect! The extreme terror recently excited in the family of a near neighbour, by one of these animated particles of dust, has induced me to send you these particulars; the publication of which may be more than amusing to many of your readers; believing, as I do, that superstition and ignorance were never sources of genuine piety.

J. FERNELL.

Liverpool, May 15th, 1727.

A humor apt to put great weight upon small matters, and consequently to make much trouble out of little, is the greatest ingredient to unhappiness of life; the contrary the greatest happiness.

Tyrolean Warfare.—The following passage, from the Life of Napoleon, describes the fate of a division of 10,000 men of the French and Bavarian army, who invaded the Tyrol by the Valley of the Inn, during the campaign of 1809:

The invading troops advanced in a long column up a road bordered on the one side by the river Inn, there a deep and rapid torrent, where clifts of immense height overhung both road and river. The vanguard was permitted to advance as far as Prutz, the object of their expedition. The rest of the army were, therefore, induced to trust themselves still deeper in the tremendous pass, where the precipices, becoming more and more narrow as they advanced, seemed about to close above their heads. No sound but of the screaming of the eagles disturbed from their eyries, and the roar of the river, reached the ears of the soldier, and on the precipices, partly enveloped in a hazy mist, no human forms showed themselves. At length the voice of a man was heard calling across the ravin, "Shall we begin?" "No," was returned in an authoritative tone of voice, by one who, like the first speaker, seemed the inhabitant of some upper region. The Bavarine detachment halted, and sent to the General for orders; presently was heard the terrible signal, "In the name of the Holy Trinity, cut all loose!" Huge rocks, and trunks of trees, long prepared and laid in heaps for the purpose, began now to descend rapidly in every direction, while the deadly fire of the Tyrolese, who never throw away a shot, opened from every bush, crag, or corner of rocks, which would afford the shooter cover. As this dreadful attack was made on the whole line at once, two thirds of the enemy were instantly destroyed; while the Tyrolese, rushing from their shelter, with swords, spears, axes, scythes, clubs, and all other rustic instruments which could be converted into weapons, beat down and routed the shattered remainder. As the vanguard, which had reached Prutz, was obliged to surrender, very few of the ten thousand invaders are computed to have extricated themselves from the fatal pass.

Deny every thing, and insist upon proof.—Lawyer Acmood figured at the bar in Essex county, Massachusetts, something like a half century ago. He had a student named Varnum, who having just completed his studies, was journeying to a distant town in company with his master. Acmood, on his way, observed to his student—"Varnum, you have now been with me three years, and finished your studies; but there is one important part of a lawyer's practice, of great consequence, that I have never mentioned," "What is that?" inquired the student. "I will tell it," replied Acmood, "provided you will pay expenses at the next tavern." The student agreed; and Acmood imparted the maxim at the head of this article. The supper, &c. were procured; and on preparing to set off from the tavern, Acmood reminded Varnum that he had engaged to pay the bill.—"*I deny every thing and insist upon the proof,*" retorted Varnum. The joke was so good, that Acmood concluded it best to pay the bill himself.

Baltimore Prices Current.

Baltimore, May 2.

In a practical view, there can be to our readers nothing more acceptable than a correct statement of the *prices* at which their staple commodities are actually selling at the time being; and the measures taken by us for procuring this information are such as to justify the utmost reliance on its accuracy. No misapprehension can arise, except what may result from the natural dependence of price upon *quality*, and the difficulty of stating the latter with entire precision, and so as to be exactly understood. In the case of *tobacco*, for instance, every planter can understand the difficulty of defining the nice differences of *shade* and *condition*, by which the price is liable to be affected. So with *wheat*, as to its soundness, plumpness, color and freedom from garlic, cockle, dust, and offal of various kinds—but our statements will be so particular, and localities as to its growth, so often given, as to afford to the planter and farmer the best possible guide that the nature of the case will admit of—allowance being made for changes of circumstances which must control every market—as variable as the winds themselves.

For an example of the influences of circumstances where there is no want of competition, nor any possibility of combination or monopoly, take the case of CORN at present.

The ship Philip Tabb has been loading here principally with corn for Liverpool, taking about 15,000 bushels. This had the effect of raising the price so that the highest sales were made at 41 cents; that demand being satisfied, the article is now dull again, and the arrival of any considerable quantity would depress it to 35 cents. It may now be set down at 38; actual sales for best white; mixed white and yellow, dull sale at 36 and 37. The last sales at Charleston were 39—at Providence and eastern ports 42, and the shipments of corn from this port being chiefly *coastwise*, there is no demand at present, we are sorry to say, to justify the hope of its bringing better prices. Where corn is *mixed* it does not sell so well as either kind would alone; separately, being suited to different markets. The unmixed yellow for the West Indies particularly.

Wheat—the last sales of prime red, from the Susquehanna, 92 cents; for Virginia red wheat of good quality, 87 cents is a fair quotation; barley from Virginia, 60 to 65, rye 40 to 43; beans, best white $1 per bushel; black-eyed peas, 60 to 62½ cents; ginseng, 20 cts. per pound; beeswax 25; snake root 20; feathers 28; whiskey, in barrels, from the wagons, barrel included, 25 cents per gallon; apple brandy, 25.

Tobacco, from the Rappahannock, Virginia, from common to the best quality, $2 to 8.50 per hundred; James River, of all qualities, from 2.50 to $8; Maryland tobacco may, in general, say Prince George's crops, be set down at from $1 to 2.50, and from that to $3 to 8.50. It may be added, as the opinion of a gentleman, who is conversant with the subject, and certainly not interested or inclined to disparage the article, that the seven hundred hogsheads already inspected at Queen Anne's, would not now average more than $2.50. These are gloomy accounts, and nobody can regret them more than we do; but the truth must be told, though the heavens fall.—Hence lands, in the lower counties, have fallen at least 60 per ct., and other things in like proportion, except when sold on *credit*, and *that*, we are sorry to say, has a magical influence on the value of things. Expose to sale for *cash*, at an auction in the country, a cow or a horse, and they will not bring, the one six, nor the other twenty dollars; but let the auctioneer pronounce the magical words "on a credit of six months," and the old cow sheds her coat, frists her tail, the wrinkles vanish from her horns, her udder enlarges, she abounds in signs of a good milker, and whether with calf or not, she suddenly swells into the value of eighteen dollars, and the horse to sixty dollars. A bladder in a state of exhaustion, or inflated, is not more different than the value of things thus sold for the *money*, or on a few months *credit*, at the end of which, money will in fact, perhaps, be scarcer than now! —Let 'us friends, remember the sound warning of Poor Richard to the people, at one of these 'six months' credit' sales.

"*Creditors have better memories than debtors; creditors are a superstitious sect, great observers of set days and times.*"

But we took our pen to note the *prices* of things, and here we are scribbling a homily in favour of economy and keeping out of debt. Well! perhaps worse homilies have been preached by better men.—*Farmer.*

Silk.—The annexed statement of the amount of exports of silk from Italy. in the year 1807, 1808, 1809, and 1810, is copied from the Philadelphia Democratic Press, to which it was communicated by the Pennsylvania Society for the promoting of the culture of the mulberry, and the raising of silk worms. A perusal of it cannot but furnish a strong inducement to persons favourably circumstanced for the purpose, to embark, in the cultivation of mulberry trees, with a view to competition in the fabrication of silk; and we should be well pleased to see this branch of manufactures, as well as that of cotton and woollen, flourish, provided it be not sought to give it a sickly and ephemeral existence, by restrictions and prohibitions, unwisely on commerce.

In a paragraph, alluding to the subjoined statement, the editor of the Democratic Press makes the following remarks: "Let it be remembered that the mulberry is a beautiful shade tree; that 2000 lbs. of leaves are required for the consumption of the worms, to produce ten lbs. of silk; that a hundred trees are required to afford so many leaves; and then let it be computed, from the amount of silk manufactured in Italy, the millions of trees that we should require, and in the immense number of men, women, and children, who would find employment in planting trees, gathering leaves, and attending to the worms. What wealth would pour in upon our state if we could but persuade our fellow citizens to plant the mulberry trees and rear the silk worms!"

Exports of Silk and articles connected therewith from Italy, in the years 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810.

		Milan Livres.
Raw silk, Milan pound of 12 ounces lbs.	839,540	14,793,706
Spun silk	9,303,224	156,007,446
		170,771,158
Augmentation of 15 pr. 70		256,156,17[illegible]
Dyed silk	838,464	25,591,500
Coarse silk,	273,200	775,200
Floss	402,300	654,657
Coarse Floss	2,598,260	923,649
Silk stuffs	650,071	35,280,077
Mixed do.	6,385	257,381
Floss do.	33,173	892,605
Gauze and veils	91,983	8,874,987
Sewing silk	16,300	737,534
Ribands, silk & mixed	56,962	2,175,011
Do. floss	28,078	676,386
Sundries		2,072,352
Equal to about		$55,000,000
Or per annum, about		13,750,000

28 ounces of Milan are equal to about 25 French ounces.

6 livres; 10 souls, 3 deniers of Milan are worth 5 French francs.

To Cleanse Silk and other Goods.

Grate raw potatoes to a fine pulp in clean water, and pass the liquid matter through a coarse sieve, into another vessel of water; let the mixture stand till the fine white particles of the potatoes are precipitated, then pour the mucilaginous liquor from the fecula, and preserve the liquor for use. The article to be cleaned, should then be laid upon a linen cloth on a table; and having provided a clean sponge; dip the sponge in the potato-liquor, and apply it to the article to be cleaned, till the dirt is perfectly separated, then wash it in clean water several times. Two middle-sized potatoes will be sufficient for a pint of water. The white fecula will answer the purpose of tapioca, and make an useful nourishing food with soup, and milk, or serve to make starch and hair-powder. The coarse pulp, which does not pass the sieve, is of great use in cleaning worsted curtains, tapestry, carpets, or other coarse goods. The mucilaginous liquor will clean all sorts of silk, cotton, or woollen goods, without hurting or spoiling the colour. It is also useful in cleaning oil paintings, or furniture that is soiled. Dirty painted wainscots may be cleaned by wetting a sponge in the liquor, then dipping it in a little fine clean sand, and afterwards rubbing the wainscot with it.

LONG WOOL.

The British Society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, have awarded a premium to Charles Callies Western, Esq. M. P. for a specimen of long and fine Anglo-Merino wool.

In a communication to the Society, Mr. Western thus describes a sample of this wool: "The wool will be of *three years' growth* next clipping time; I took it off this morning from the backs of two weather sheep. I drew it from the skin with quite as much difficulty as if it had only been of one year's growth, and with as much pain to the animals. You will observe the strength and elasticity of the wool, and the impossibility of discovering any difference in each successive year's growth. I estimate the weight of one fleece at 25 lbs., the other at 28 or 30 lbs. in the grease.

"The food of the sheep has been, according to the season, tares and clover, green grass, hay, turnips, mangel wurtzel and oats. Weight of the sheep alive—one 239; another, 244 lbs. Dead, one 158 lbs.; the other 149 lbs.

"I am more and more convinced I am right in the object at which I aim, that of growing long, fine strong Marino wool for combing. I am satisfied it is practicable, that the farmer who applies his attention and skill to this object, will find an adequate return in the sale of wool and mutton."

Mr. Western says in a subsequent communication: "The principal object that I had in view was, to make known the fact, that the Anglo-Merino sheep, will carry their fleece in all its strength and beauty, three years. I have produced the article such as was never seen or contemplated before, most people supposing that sheep shed their fleece every year. I do not propose the wool should be more than two years growth, which would require one year's cutting. The sheep should be weathers, and put up at about sixteen or eighteen months old." *Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. v. 45, p. 36,* (1827.)

Endless Chain Propeller.—Mr. Henry H. Sitler, of Geneva, N. Y. has sent to the Secretary of State, for the purpose of procuring a patent a specification of a plan for propelling boats on canals, by means of an endless chain, to be moved by steam engines at fixed distances. The same plan, is applicable to the propelling of carriages on rail roads, has been suggested by Mr. Tredgold, in his treatise on rail roads. Mr. Sitler proposes to use an iron chain, seven miles and a half, passing, at each extremity of that distance, round a horizontal wheel or drum. It is proposed to support the chain on the sides of the towpath by horizontal rollers at suitable distances, and at every deviation from a straight line, vertical rollers are to be fixed, by the use of which rollers, friction would be lessened. Steam engines would be required at stations, alternately, of three and a half miles apart, to turn the wheel and move the chain, up on one side of the canal, and down on the other, similar to two buckets over a windlass. The annual expense of this plan, for the whole line of the Erie Canal, would be $408,699. This expense might be diminished by the substitution, at various points, of water-power for steam.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

Gentlemen: I have been much pleased with your neat remarks on the manufactures of Baltimore. Long famous for those of flour, there are added those of cotton, iron, copper, chemicals, and leather on a very large scale, and many minor branches are extensively carried on, interesting a large portion of our people, and circulating vast sums of money amongst us. The gross amount of annual production is not less than five, and probably equal to six millions of dollars. —Without this, we should be "poor indeed." Without manufactures, the distress and depopulation of our city in 1821, would be only a type of what would follow, at the present time. Then you might often see two, three or four houses in a range, and in eligible situations, "to let"—now the city teems with people, and hundreds of snug and comfortable dwellings have been recently erected by and for the mechanics and manufacturers; and a great deal of business is doing in backshops and by places, without much appearance of bustle. It is these that have stayed a rapid depreciation, and without them, the annual value of the rents of the city would be at least thirty three per cent. less than it is.

The manufacture of shot is one of the smaller items which I believe you have not noticed; but persons at a distance ought to know that our shot is equal in its quality, and as cheap in price, as any other, foreign or domestic. The present tower is capable of making *five tons per day*, or 1500 tons in a year; the whole sales of the city are estimated at 150 tons annually—hence the tower is not more than worked a 10th of its capacity; still it is pleasant to be assured, that of shot, as well as some other things, we have apparatus and means sufficient to meet any probable demand that can be made, and keep at home hundreds of thousands of dollars heretofore sent abroad. Success then to "*The American System.*"

To preserve peach trees from the grub worms.—The season is approaching for skirting peach trees, to prevent the worms from injuring them. The millers deposit their eggs in the bark of the tree, near the surface of the earth. Skirting it with straw or swingling tow about a foot in height, and covering the lower part of it in the earth, excludes them, and consequently preserves the tree. It may be done with any thing that will last through the season.

I have not ascertained the period in which the millers sting the tree but the summer before the last, a tree that came from the stone in the spring had two worms in it in the fall—other trees had them as usual. Last spring I adopted the plan now recommended, and not one has been found since. The skirting was taken off in the fall, and the trees are sound and thrifty. I consider this method as sure and easy preventive, and wish it might be generally known. The cultivation of this healthy and delicious fruit is of general interest, which has been very much discouraged by the frequency of the worms.

If suffered, they may spread among our young apple orchards. A farmer from Baltimore informed me about four years since, that he skirted a thousand apple trees with old cloth or any thing he could find that would skirt out the millers. One method of his neighbors, was to kill the worms with a wire. They were last summer in some young orchards in Dutchess county, New York. A.

(From the N. York Morning Courier.)

TO MOTHERS.

It may be useful to know, and w be the means of alleviating much pai that when the breast and nipples a much inflamed, and cannot be sucke but with the most intense suffering the mother, a very simple remedy w relieve the breast from its milkey bu then, without the slightest suffering This is no other than filling a com mon bottle with hot water, and afte standing a few minutes, empty it an apply the mouth of the warm bottl to the deceased nipple, and the mil will flow spontaneously into the bottl giving at the same time a pleasurab sensation, and a complete relief to th overloaded breast. A PHYSICIA

STAYS.

Strong stays, which do the duty o the muscles placed by nature aroun the spine, cause the muscles to dwin dle from inaction, so that afterward when the support of the stay fails t become unequal, the back bends o twists. Stays, therefore, can neithe help to make strong and well-forme backs originally, nor can they be remedy after the weakness has ap peared. A healthy young woman fro the country, whose spine lies deep be tween the first cushions of the mus cles which support it, if braced up i tight stays, according to town fashio will frequently exhibit, at the end o a short time, such a wasting of th flesh, that the points of bone in th spine may be counted in the eye.

Save this scrap.—The following re ceipt for a cold is said to be so effica cious, that we publish it at the reques of a correspondent, who has tested i virtues.

Take a large tea-spoon full of flax seed, with two pennies worth of li liquorice, and a quarter of a pound o sun raisins, put it into two quarts o soft water, and let it simmer over slow fire till it is reduced to one; the add to it a quarter of a pound of brow sugar candy, pounded, a table spoo full of white wine vinegar, or lemo juice.

NOTE.—The vinegar is best to b added only to that quantity you a going immediately to take; for if it b put into the whole, it is liable in a littl time to grow flat. Drink half a pi going to bed, and take a little whe the cough is troublesome. This recei generally cures the worst of colds two or three days, and if taken in tim may be said to be an almost infall ble remedy. It is a sovereign balsa ic cordial for the lungs, without th opening qualities which engender fre colds on going out. It has been know to cure colds that have almost bee settled into consumptions, in less tha three weeks.

(From the London Literary Gazette.)

Preserving Eggs.—Perhaps yo were not aware when you inserted th notice of some experiments in keepin eggs, that thousands are preserve yearly, or, as it is technically calle pickled by pastry cooks, &c. The pri ciple upon which they are pickled i to slack some lime a few days befo it is wanted, and when there is heat left in it, it is fit for use; then p alternate layers of the lime and egg into a tub, or any thing else, till fu the eggs not to touch one another little water should be kept on the to to prevent the lime from becomi too hard. H.

Family Ointment.—The followi simple recipe is said to produce an e cellent ointment for chopped han burns, and other sores—Take a pi of marrow about the size of a small egg, put it beside the fire in a sm gallipot; when it is sufficiently melte strain off the oil, to which add th tea-spoonfuls of whiskey or oth spirits; beat up the mixture until i cold, when it is ready for use.

Breach of Promise.—An inquest w taken at the Court of Common Pl held at Poughkeepsie last week, in action for a breach of promise of m riage. The Jury gave $1500 damag

Affectation in any part of our c riage is lighting up a candle to o defects, and never fails to make us taken notice of, either as want sense or as wanting knowledge.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. II. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., MAY 13, 1828. NO. 7.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Two Dollars a year *if paid in advance*, or $2 50 if paid within six months, or $3 if not paid within six months.

Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (for the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance*.

No subscription will hereafter be taken for less than *one year*.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion) until arrearages are paid off, and a failure to notify a discontinuance previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square will be inserted three times for $1 and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion; those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

Advertisements, if handed in by Monday night at 10 o'clock, shall appear in the paper next morning.

Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

HORSES.

The following remarks upon horses copied from the publication of an eminent farrier in Europe; and we think them worth the perusal of farmers generally.

The pulse of a horse in health, is from 36 to 40 beats in a minute, and may be easily felt by prefixing the finger gently upon the temporal artery which is situated about an inch and a half backwards from the corner of the eye.

Horses have not the faculty of ing, or even belching wind out their stomachs, and therefore are liable subject to wind colic.

When a horse has been over-ridden, bloody shots may be seen in the s of the eyes.

A limber dock is sure evidence of a limber back, that is a weak one.

A horse that is hardy and good business, has a short back bone which terminates forward of the hip.

A decoction of white oak bark, will kill bots by tanning them, and will become so shrivelled as to be discernible when discharged.

The principal signs of a good horse are these. The eyes set apart in the head, large and bright; the quirl in the forehead; one or two in the neck is a good sign; the neck well on high; the shoulder blades pretty high, and converging to a point; the breast full and large, and so also behind; the body round, for flat bodied or slab sided horses are weak naturally; the dock stiff going wide behind, if the gambols knock together, it shows that the horse is feeble; chewing the bit when provoked, is a good sign.

It is a Spanish proverb, that "a gray will sooner die than tire."

Reptiles of the Mississippi Valley.—Mr. Flint, in the Western Monthly Review for February, describes the species of reptiles that infest the Western and South Western Among the venomous serpents the rattle snake, king snake, water asp, copper head, moccasin snake, ing snake, and horn snake. One variety of rattle snakes is yellow, and is said to inhabit the same burrows with the prairie dog. The copper head is a terrible serpent, and is deemed to inflict a more dangerous bite than the rattle snake. The hissing hisses like a goose. "We consider one," says Mr. F. "with a stick across his back, and it instantly bit itself, and soon became swollen and The horn snake has a thorn in its tail, resembling that of a dunghill

creases the population becomes, the swine prey upon these reptiles, and they quickly disappear. Their resorts are near the bases of rocky hills, and near vast swamps. are often bitten by them, and a person that is badly bitten swells, and often becomes blind. The bite is often fatal. Mr. F. says he has seen a fatal case.—He describes a most tragical occurrence, terrible in the relation than the affliction of Laocoon. emigrant family inadvertently their cabin on the shelving de of a ledge that proved a den of snakes. Warmed by the first the hearth of the cabin, the reptiles issued in numbers, course in rage by night into room, where the whole family As happens in those cases, some the floor, and some in beds; reptiles spread in every part of and mounted on every bed. were stung in the arms of parents and in each others arms. imagination dares not dwell on the of such a scene. Most of the were bitten to death; and those who escaped, finding the whole cabin occupied by these horrid tenants, hissing and shaking their rattles, fled from the house by beating off the covering of the roof, and escaping in that direction.

FELIX JENKINS, Saddle, Harness, AND Trunk Maker, *No. 10, South Street, BALTIMORE,*

Respectfully informs his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the *Saddlery, Harness, and Trunk Making Business*, in all its variety, and on the most extensive scale. He has lately received from England, per the ship Philip Tabb, an assortment of articles in his line. Country merchants will find it to their interest to call at No. 10 South street, and to examine the qualities and prices of his goods, as he is determined to sell as low as they can be purchased in Philadelphia.

A liberal discount will be made for cash or town acceptances.

April 15 jdm

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued by the Clerk of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Margaret E. Dashiell, Leah Dashiell, Jane Dashiell, by George Hopkins their guardian, & Ann C. Dashiell by James Herron her guardian against Benjamin I. Jones, James W. Dashiell and John Jones of Benjamin, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 13th of May next, at the Court House door in Princess-Anne, the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land called *Fines*, containing 44 acres, more or less; part of *Good Luck*, containing 57 acres, more or less; part of *Rich Swamp*, containing 100 acres, more or less, part of *Handy's & Wolf's Hope*, containing 140 acres, more or less, and one horse, the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the said Benjamin; part of a tract of land called *Meaches Desert*, and part of *Discovery*, containing 100 acres, more or less, and one horse, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said James; also one tract of land called *Bell Grave* containing 280 acres, more or less, and one horse, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said John, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder for the ready cash to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

ROBT. STEWART,
April 22. j late Shff.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Levin D. Jones, Elizabeth Collier and John Larmore and Wife against James W. Dashiell, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 13th of May next, at the court-house door in the town of Princess-Anne, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit—one negro woman Ibby, one negro Jacob, one do. Bill, one do. Jessy, one do. Jack, one do. Hewet, one do. Moses, three head of horses, and one gig and harness, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder for cash to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs.

ROBT. STEWART,
April 14 22 Late Shff.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Hubble & Pattison against John Lowe, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 13th of May next, at the court-house door, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. one house and lot in Sharp-town, to the highest and best bidder for cash to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ. ROBT. STEWART.
April 14—22 late Shff.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Matthias Dashiell use of Charles Rider against Benjamin Gravenor and James Graham, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 13th of May next, at the court-house door in Princess-Anne, part of a tract of land called 'Wilson's Discovery,' containing 85 acres, more or less, two beds, one horse, one yoke of oxen and two cows, the property of Benjamin Gravenor, also one negro man Jacob, one bed, part of a tract of land called 'Wilson's Discovery,' part of 'Neighbour's Vexation,' containing ninety acres, to the highest and best bidder for cash to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

ROBT. STEWART,
April 14—22 late Shff.

MILITARY NOTICE.

THE Rewastico Company of Militia is ordered to meet at the Head-of-Little-Creek, their usual place of parade, on Saturday the 17th of May next. Punctual attendance is requested, as an election for an ensign will take place on said day—There will also be appointed a court martial for the trial of absentees.

The roll will be called precisely at 11 o'clock A. M.

By order,
JOHN S. EVANS, Captain.
April 29, 1829. ww

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued by the Clerk of Somerset county court and to me directed, the State of Maryland for the use of George Hopkins of Stephen against John S. Evans, Ralph Lowe and William Harris, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 21st day of May next at the court-house door the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land (name not known) containing 200 acres, more or less, one horse, gig and harness, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs.—Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT STEWART,
April 26—29 Late Shff.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued by the Clerk of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Isaac Nichols, adm'r. of Joseph R. Russom against Samuel Badly, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 21st day of May next at the court-house door between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: part of a tract of land called *Cold Stream*, 170 acres more or less, and one yoke of oxen, to the highest and best bidder for cash to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ. ROBT. STEWART,
April 25—29 Late Shff.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of the State of Maryland against James W. Dashiell and John Jones of Benj. will be sold at public sale, on Friday the 16th day of May next, on the premises, the following property, to wit: four hundred and forty eight acres of land, more or less, by the name of 'Meache's Desert' and part of 'Discovery,' one negro man Charles, one do. John, one do. Jasper, one do. William, the property of said James; Also three hundred and fifty-seven acres of land, more or less, by the name of 'Belgrave,' part of Shadwell, part of Store-Yard, one negro man Philip, one do. Joe, one do. Nelson, one do. David, the property of said John. Sale to commence between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.—Attendance by

ROBT. STEWART.
April 28—M6 late Shff.

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of John W. Jones for the use of Henry Adams against Josiah D. Jones, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit; one boat called 'Franklin,' of 40 tons burden; and two head of horses, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, on Tuesday the 13th of May next, at 1 o'clock P. M. at the court house door to satisfy the above writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
April 29 wp1

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suits of the Union Manufacturing Company and Zadock Long, use of Henry Langford, use of William Roach, use of Thos. K. Carroll against Robert J. Henry, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday the 29d day of May next at Rehoboth, the following property, to wit: Four lots at Rehoboth—Manlor's lot, Mary's lot, Glascow's lot, Limerick's, lot containing, 977 acres, more or less; Dickerson Hope, containing 125 acres, more or less, Goose Marsh, containing 50 acres, more or less; Cow Marsh, containing 50 acres more or less, and Convenience, 134 acres, more or less; Also negroes—man Ben, 1 do. George, 1 do. Jacob, 1 do. Tom, 1 boy Stephen, 1 do. John, 1 do. William, 1 do. Edmund, 1 do. Joe, 1 negro woman Susan, 1 do. Bridget, 1 girl Milly, 1 man Titus, 1 do. James, 1 boy Charles, 1 girl Rachel, 1 do. Betsey, 4 yoke of oxen, 40 head of cattle, 45 head of sheep, fifty head of hogs, one horse, two yoke of mules, 1000 bushels of corn, more or less, 2000 weight of pork and bacon, more or less, and I give notice that on the day above mentioned I shall proceed to sell the same to satisfy the above claims with the interest and cost due and to become due.

Attendance by
JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
May 6, 1828. 2t.

PROPOSALS BY BENJ. EDES FOR PUBLISHING IN BALTIMORE,

THE EMERALD,

And Baltimore Literary Gazette.

The Emerald and Baltimore Literary Gazette will be published every Saturday, in quarto form, super-royal sheet, with new long primer type, and in superior style—the editorial department to be under the direction of several gentlemen of acknowledged talents.

The want of a paper of the nature proposed, will be allowed by every citizen of this metropolis; nor has the proprietor, in his efforts, been so much prompted by a desire of *gain*, as by a hope of encouraging literature throughout this section of the Union. Confident of the approbation of all persons of taste, he therefore proposes the publication of the Emerald & pledges himself that no effort shall be wanting on his part to please the pulibc in general.

The *Emerald* shall contain the choicest selections of miscellaneous literature, from the most esteemed periodicals of this country and Europe; and the strictest attention shall be observed as to their *moral* tendency. Its contents shall be—Tales, original and selected; moral, humorous and scientific Essays; original and selected Poetry; Biographical Sketches of distinguished worthies; Anecdotes, &c.—The original matter will be furnished by individuals who have through the medium of our best literary productions, established themselves in public favor. Also, interesting items of foreign and domestic intelligence; critical notices of passing events; the drama, new publications, and a correct description of the prevailing fashions, both abroad and at home.

It may be worthy of notice, that the Emerald shall be *in no way whatever connected with either of the great political parties;* and that no communication that has a tendency, either directly or indirectly, to invade the sanctuary of domestic retirement, shall find admission into its columns; though they will always be open to an honest discussion of any question that does not tend to inflame personal or party animosity.

TERMS.—Price of subscription *four dollars* per annum, one half to be paid on delivery of the first number, and the balance at the expiration of six months. Postmasters and other persons of the inland towns, procuring six subscribers and becoming responsible for the payment, will be entitled to one copy *gratis*. When 400 Subscribers are obtained the Emerald will be issued.

Subscribers will be received at the Office of the Village Herald.
March 25 eem

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Philadelphia, Pa.

THE PRACTICAL

FARMER'S MAGAZINE,

OR

Agricultural and Literary Gazette.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE is designed to contain information drawn from Authentic Sources relative to the improvement and management of remarkable Farms, sources of manure, number and kind of Stock, farming utensils, labourers, dairies, &c.; Agricultural Improvements; drawings and descriptions of Useful Inventions; critical notices and reviews of such publications as may tend to the interests of the Husbandman; improvements in the breed of Domestic Animals; accounts of such Foreign and Domestic trees, shrubs, vines, plants, seeds and grains, as are considered necessary or useful for subsistence, comfort or ornament, with Information relative to their treatment, growth, requisite kinds of soil, &c.; and in short, whatever may tend to increase the product of the soil, and advance the Rural Economy of the country.

Insertion will always be given to such Reports, Addresses and Papers, as may be communicated for publication, by the several Agricultural Societies of this and other states.

A Land Register will contain as far as practicable, a list of farms, which are now, or may hereafter be, For Sale, account of their size, situation, quality and such other particulars as may be deemed Useful.

Space will be afforded the Solid and Sterling Beauties of Literature, the useful arts and science, Chemistry, Natural History and Philosophy, Biography and Travels, states of the Markets in the principal Sea Ports, &c. &c.

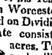
TERMS.

The Farmer's Magazine will be published semi-monthly, the price is three dollars, payable either at the time of subscribing, or on receipt of the first number. That form and size has been adopted, which is deemed most convenient for *binding*, while the *quality* of the paper, the *beauty* of the type, (entirely new), and the general execution of the work, will be such, as it is hoped will reflect credit on the Publishers, and gratify its patrons.

Address (post paid) Thomas C. Clarke, agent for the Proprietors, No. 48, Market St. Phil'a.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of disposing of his real estate, being and lying in Worcester county, Md. and situated on Dividing-Creek. The landed estate consists of 2000, or more acres. The improvements are a dwelling house and out buildings with a good SAW and GRIST MILL, both in excellent order; also a young orchard. About 100 acres of the land is in a good state of cultivation.



There is, on one part of the above property, an abundance of *Iron Ore*, which would warrant the erection o a Forge, and prove an object of value to a purchaser acquainted with, and calculated for, such an undertaking.

The terms of sale will be—one third down, and 3 years for the payment o. the balance. For further particulars apply to

JOHN MORRIS.
April 22

FOR SALE,

A GIG, made by Ogle of Philadelphia; it is but little defaced, and the harness is in good order. The above Gig will be sold low for cash or good paper. Apply to

SEVERN TEACKLE.
Princess-Anne, April 15.

EASTMAN'S MANUFACTORY OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

At No. 36 Pratt street, opposite the United Hotel, Baltimore.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has on hand a large assortment of Gideon Davis' Improved Patent PLOUGHS of cast & wrought Shares, with & without Coulters; Hillside, Substratum and Shovel Ploughs; a large stock of Cultivators of superior quality; Harrows; Swingletrees, double & single: Cornshellers and Washing Machines. Also on hand as usual, his Patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters, which have given universal satisfaction, and Brown's Vertical Wool Spinners; Cast-steel Axes; Grubbing Hoes, Picks and Mattocks, which he warrants of superior quality; very superior Oil Stones, saturated with oil—all of which will be sold at reasonable prices for cash or acceptances in this city.

His very extensive sales of the above articles for the last 3 years is an evidence of the general satisfaction he has given to his numerous customers, and he flatters himself that with the increased pains he has taken in selecting his timber and other materials this season, and also to improve as much as possible on the workmanship of his implements, that he will continue to merit the public patronage which has been so liberally bestowed and for which he takes this opportunity to express his grateful thanks.

Orders by mail (post paid) will receive prompt attention.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

N. B. On hand, 9 bushels good MILLET SEED, which will be sold low. FRUIT TREES will be furnished to orders. Implements ordered by any customers which I do not keep on hand will be carefully selected and furnished to the orders. March 11. tx

Samuel & William Meeteer,

PAPER

MANUFACTURERS.

No. 3 Market Street, Baltimore.

CASH OR GOODS GIVEN FOR

RAGS,

IN LARGE OR SMALL PARCELS.

It is recommended to those who *bring Rags* to market, to apply at our *Store*, as the surest way of obtaining the *highest market price.*

May 6, 1828. mm

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of George Maddux and Elizabeth Byrd, Executors of Thomas Byrd, against Moses C. Smith, I have seized & taken in execution the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land called *Pemberton's Goodwill*, containing one and a half acres, more or less, being in the town of Salisbury, in Somerset county, described as number two on a platt made out by John Landreth, esq. and filed in the Clerk's office of said county, being the same lands and lot which was conveyed to a certain Belitha Christopher by a certain John Gould by deed bearing date the 9th of August A. D. 1814, and which said house and lot is at present occupied by a certain Elijah Christopher, which said property I shall proceed to sell, on the premises, on Saturday the 17th day of May next between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

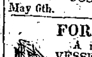
JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
April 22. 2wwh

LOST.

THE subscriber lost on Saturday 3d instant, two Notes of Hand drawn in favour of him against William Wilson, sen. one for $20.00, and one against George Goddard for $30.00.—He supposes he lost them near White-Haven. Any person finding said notes and returning them to the subscriber shall have ample compensation.

JOSHUA DONOHO.
May 6th. 3waw

FOR SALE,



A new and fast-sailing VESSEL, of 31 tons burden, well built, of the best materials, and well rigged.

Also, a WINDMILL, the materials of which are of the best quality, (post cap and cog wheel black walnut,) stands about 50 feet from the water, and may be easily removed.

Also, 2 new MASTS, 45 feet long, ready dressed to put into a vessel—All of which the subscriber will sell on easy terms, if application be immediately made to

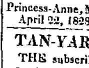
HENRY MADDUX.
Potato-Neck, May 6. mr

Timbered Land For Sale.

I am requested by John H. Bayly, Esq. to offer for sale a tract of land commonly called "Pine Pole," situated about two miles from Princess-Anne This tract of land is valuable for the excellent timber now standing on it, and its contiguity to navigation. For terms apply to

GEO. HANDY.
Princess-Anne, Md. April 22, 1828. §

TAN-YARD, &c. To Let.



THE subscriber will rent for next year, a two story brick house, (a cellar under it,) with three acres of excellent ground, situated at Quantico. There is also on the premises a Tan-Yard, a tan house, bark-mill, bark-mill house, bark house, carriage house, corn house and stables. Apply to

JOHN J. DAVIS, or
THOS. JONES,
April 22 Quantico.

Consumptions, Coughs, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthams, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

CERTIFICATE.

10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an annodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for, and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondriacal, nervous and hysterical diseases.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of the proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER,
Princess-Anne, Md.
Nov. 20, 1827.

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For President.

ANDREW JACKSON.

For Vice President.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

For Elector of President and Vice President of the U. S. for the District composed of Worcester, Somerset, and part of Dorchester counties:

Thomas K. Carroll.

☞The Orphans Court of Somerset County will sit on Tuesday the 20th instant.

THE LICENSE LAW.

It is really ridiculous to see the pitiful tricks to which the Administration men, in their desperation, resort, for the purpose of sustaining a little longer a glimmering hope of success in their Ebony cause. Some of the political schemers in Frederick county, finding that the license law was not likely to redound much credit to its authors, lately endeavoured to persuade the people that it was a Jackson measure—that it had originated with the Jackson party, and was by them carried into effect. But the *Citizen*, a republican paper printed in Frederick, immediately exposed the absurdity of this attempt to pass off the license law as a Jackson measure: The license law, says that paper, was reported by Mr. Semmes, chairman of the committee on ways and means in the H. of D. The chairman and four others of that committee were Adams men, and were appointed by an Adams Speaker. It was sustained and passed by 51 members, ☞ at least 40 of whom were Adams men!—It was opposed and voted against by 19 members, 15 of whom were Jacksonians. How do these facts stand?—and who dare deny their correctness? If this law is to be made a party measure the Adams men are entitled to the credit of having *originated* and passed the bill, and they are welcome to all the honour of it. If they choose they may adopt for one of their mottoes, in the ensuing campaign, "*Adams and the license law.*"

The committee on Ways and Means consisted of Messrs. Semmes, Potter, Tilghman, Teackle and Taney, *all Adams men;* and Mr. Fitzhugh, and Mr. Steuart of Baltimore, both Jackson men. Of these, the five first named were the ardent and active supporters of the bill, and did all they could to force it through the house.—Mr. Fitzhugh, though objecting to many items in the bill, thought it better than no law at all, it was necessary to make some provisions to replenish the treasury,—and accordingly voted for it; while Mr. Steuart spoke and voted against it. How well the five leading members of the committee carried their project, let the votes and proceedings testify. There were 51 votes for the bill, 40 of which were from avowed Adams men; there were 19 votes against the bill, only 4 of which were from Adams men. The Yeas and Nays show conclusively that the Adams men are the fathers of the law, and we defy them to deny it with any thing like the semblance of proof.

With regard to the Senate—It is known this body does not possess the power to originate or amend any money bill; and must either pass such a bill in the shape in which it comes from the House of Delegates, or reject it at once. They had no other alternative.—The treasury was empty—There was a deficiency of $90,000 in the government of last year.—Some provision had to be made for the expenses of government; the popular branch of the legislature had adopted this bill by a large majority, thus assuming all the responsibility, and the Senate could not otherwise than concur.

More recently we find, by the Baltimore Republican that the Adams party in that city "have eagerly seized upon this law as an electioneering engine against the Jackson party—and have in the most unblushing manner, ascribed the origin and passage of it to that party exclusively. Not content with this, they have with a full knowledge of the decided opposition of our delegates to the bill in all its stages, endeavoured to transfer to their shoulders the whole burthen of this objectionable law, by charging them not only with voting for it, but also with giving it their most efficient aid.

As they have chosen to turn aside from the consideration of the law itself for the purpose of making an insidious attack upon the Jackson party, and have thus endeavoured to make the vote upon this law an objection to the party from which it has proceeded, we will give them the full benefit of their objections—as they have made it the test let them not flinch from it. If it was a fair objection when urged by them against the Jackson party, they must not complain, if after putting our citizens in possession of the facts, we ask them to apply the objection to the very party by whom it has been incautiously advanced. One would have thought that the fate of him of old who made the Brazen Bull for the punishment of others, and was the first to be burnt in it, would have admonished our crafty adversaries to wait for facts before they urged an objection, which is about to recoil upon their own heads with such force."

The following is an extract from the Journal which will at once show the correctness of the above remarks:—

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the sixth section of said bill was amended, by inserting after "semi-annually," in the third line thereof, the words, "on or before the first Mondays of May and November in every year hereafter."

On motion by Mr. Semmes, the 11th section of said bill was amended, by inserting after the words, "shall receive fifty cents for each and every license," the following: "granted under this act, out of the money received by him for such license."

On motion by Mr. Steuart, of Baltimore, the following, offered by him as an amendment and to come in as an additional section to the bill, was twice read and agreed to viz:

"13. And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to any importer of goods, wares and merchandise, who does not break packages, or sell the said imported goods, wares and merchandise, in less quantity than the cask, package or other form in which the same was imported."

On motion of Mr. Thomas of Frederick, the question was put, Will the house now adjourn? And it was determined in the negative.

The question was then taken, Shall the bill pass, as amended? And the yeas and nays being required by seven members, were taken and appeared as follow:

Affirmative.

Messrs. Speaker, Thomas of St. Mary's, Gough, Hawkins, Blackistone, Comegys, Brown, Goldsborough, Mackey, Mercer, Semmes, Gantt, Duvall, Wells, Boon, Kent, Stewart of Anne Arundel, Sellman, Linthicum, Taney, Parran, Somervell, Rogerson, King, Turner, Lloyd, Martin, Banning, TEACKLE, DONOHO, GIBBONS, DENNIS, Williams of Dorchester, Tilghman, Stevens, Roth, Williams of Worcester, Hitch, Powell, Hooper, Holtz, Potter, Jones, Fitzhugh, Walgamot, Rentch, Yates, Lee, Peter, Hughes of Montgomery, Lansdale—51.

Negative.

Messrs. Bourne, Price, Shower, Ely, Mills, Harlan, Thomas of Frederick, Kemp, Shriver, Hope, Montgomery, Smithson, Sutton, Steuart of Baltimore, M'Mahon, M'Neil, Hoffman, Hoblitzell, M'Culloh—19.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

"A SIGN"—In Berks county, Pennsylvania. In three adjoining townships, where in 1823, 687 votes were polled, we have been credibly informed, by different persons that there are but TWO Adams men known! The townships are Richmond, Maxatawny and Greenwich, all democratic ones. In conversation with a very respectable gentleman from Hereford township, as we did with many from other parts of the county, during our late court, he said "*we have but one Adams man in all our valley!*" With such facts before us, it is an easy matter to guess at the vote of this county. These are indeed *signs.* [Chronicle.

The Pledge to the Federal Party.

It has been frequently stated, (says the Baltimore Republican—and he should have added, but never contradicted by those who are implicated,) that Mr. Adams, just before the last presidential election took place in the House of Representatives, gave to Mr. Webster a written pledge, that if elected, he would pursue a certain course with regard to the Federal party. By those who knew nothing about the matter, or if they did, were regardless of the truth, this statement has been denied in the broadest and most unqualified terms. Some of those who made the charge referred, for a confirmation of it, to Mr. WALSH, (editor of an Adams paper in Philadelphia called the National Gazette,) Mr. *Hopkinson*, of the same place, & Mr. *Stockton*, of New Jersey; all of whom, belonged to the Federal party, and to all of whom, it was asserted, the LETTER *was shown.* None of those gentlemen ever denied that such a letter was shown to them. But the Philad'a. Mercury says. Mr. Walsh seems to have rendered it unnecessary to say more upon *this part of the Bargain* that gained Mr. Adams the Presidential chair, by a full and free admission of THE FACT, under such such qualifications as guilty men always make to palliate the turpitude of their offences. Behold Corruption unveiled! Mr. Walsh HAS SEEN THE LETTER. He avows it! Hear him!!

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

From the National Gaz. of May 1.

We observe the following sentence in a series of resolutions printed for some public meeting:

"It is now ascertained, that Mr. Adams made overtures to the leaders of the federal party before his election, offering in substance to bring them into power, provided they would support him."

This may serve as a specimen of the electioneering falsehoods put in circulation under the authority of party assemblages. No evidence of THE FACT THUS STATED—nor the shadow of evidence—is extant or could be adduced. The utmost that has been alleged, *with any semblance of truth is*—that one or two members of Congress, Federalists, who decidedly preferred Mr. Adams to Gen. Jackson, on the broadest grounds, *wished to know, before they definitely resolved to vote for him, whether, if made President*, he would pursue the policy of excluding federalists from office; and they accordingly *asked information* on the subject *from Mr. WEBSTER*, or some other friend of Mr. Adams, supposed to be acquainted with his sentiments.

Their object was—not any stipulation for themselves, but SIMPLY THE SATISFACTION OF BEING ASSURED that a disfranchisement as detrimental to the national weal, as unjust and absurd in itself, was not likely to be continued. To this application, the gentleman addressed gave a written answer, *which had the approbation or REVISION of Mr. Adams*; and which contained a doctrine on the point, similar to the one soon after made to the world, more emphatically and fully, in his inaugural address. Here is all that has been ALLEGED with any degree of plausibility.

With what face (continues the Mercury,) can Mr. Walsh or his employers, now recommend Mr. Webster as minister to England? With what face can he now come before the public and advocate the re-election of a man who has steeped himself and the country in the most foul corruption, up to the very lips? Yet this will he have to do; because he is attached to a faction that was nursed in the lap of venality and corruption by old Adams; and was never yet free from the taint of treason and corruption. We allude to the faction of Hartford.

To be sure, Mr. Walsh disclaims any stipulation for themselves; it was simply a guarantee of non-disfranchisement!! Why thus quibble and quirk about a crime, that the most simple man in the country can see through! Whether the pledge of appointment is made negatively, or affirmatively, it does not alter the fact of the pledge; for it is equally binding upon Mr. Adams, and equally beneficial to the federal party. Not to be EXCLUDED from Office, is to be ADMITTED—Not to be ADMITTED, is EXCLUSION! Nothing can be plainer; and the only part of the Bargain that Mr. Walsh laments, is its non-fulfilment by Adams! And we pray you, Mr. W., to note our words; ☞It never will be fulfilled by Mr. A. And this we call "disfranchisement."

To the People we now commit this monstrous act of political corruption—that has prostrated the sovereignty of the people—violated the genius of our constitution—abused the privilege of the majority, and brought into contempt the right of suffrage, and the purity of republican government. Let the people judge on the premises, and pronounce their verdict.

Binns swears on the *altar of his conscience*, that Judge Marshall is "a *Democrat of the first water.*" Judge Marshall was appointed by old John Adams in virtue of his *toryism;* and when the democrats succeeded in electing Jefferson, such was the bitter hatred of Marshall towards that great Republican, that when he administered to him the oath of office ☞*HE TURNED HIS BACK UPON HIM IN DISGUST, and resolved never again to exercise the right of Suffrage!!!* ☜ [By referring to his letter in the V. Herald of the 15th April, the reader will find that he himself says, he has *not voted for twenty years!* and although he gives as his reason, the establishing of the district system, he thereby shows his inveterate hatred of popular governments, which is equally as odious in the sight of Republicans as his descending from the bench to pass judgment on the case of Clay & Adams, without having heard the evidence.] He has latterly *changed this resolution*, and now means to vote for J. Q. Adams, because he is a *Tory.*

Think of John Binns praising John Marshall as "*a Democrat of the first water!*"

Cease ill Counties in Mary Land [illegible]

Cecil county is in Maryland.

From the Baltimore Republican.

CECIL COUNTY, 27th April, 1828.

One of the main props of the Ebony and Topaz party in this county, has broken and tumbled down. The Elkton Bank has gone, and report says that the paper is worse to-day than even the Somerset bank was while Littleton D. Teackle was president thereof.

James Sewall, the Adams electoral candidate, was for many years president of the Elkton bank. Doctor John Groome who lately presided at the Adams meeting in this county, for the purpose of directing the people to vote for Mr. Sewall, is at this time president of the bank; Groome is said to be rich, and old Jack P——e's of opinion, it is said, that he can be made to pay all the notes that the bank has out with his name to them; but Groome's son John, who was one of the Adams candidates for the Assembly last fall, is counsel for the bank; and it is thought he will hardly press the claim against John the elder.

One who holds an Elkton Ten Dollar Note.

☞READ THIS.☜

From the Frederick "Citizen" of May 2.

The shocking facts and circumstances which have been disclosed in relation to the means employed by Messrs. Adams and Clay to secure for themselves the two most prominent offices in this government, one would suppose would be quite sufficient to convince any impartial and enquiring man that all was not right—nay, that ALL WAS WRONG in that transaction. Hardened as some zealots appear to be, we do not yet despair of convincing them, if they are not entirely invulnerable to the shafts of truth, and the suggestions of common sense. We have for some time had in our possession certain information touching the election of Mr. Adams, which we have been repeatedly urged to publish, but thus far we have forborne to comply, not only because we believe the proof the bargain is sufficiently clear, but on account of the mortification & shame which we presume it will produce. But patriotism prompts to duty, and the feelings of private sympathy must yield to the dictates of Truth, and the demands of Justice. NEXT WEEK we shall lay before our readers the communication to which we allude; and if the facts therein involved, upon being proved, do not stagger the faith of those who profess to believe in the political purity of Mr. Adams, we shall set them down as incorrigible, and abandon them to a perverse and stiff necked generation.

"Flattering Prospects."—In a late number of the National Intelligencer, the editor of that print, after enumerating seven counties in Virginia whose elections they had heard from, and giving their votes on the Convention question *alone*, conclude with the declaration, that "the elections for members of the House of Delegates, in the different counties, as far as they have been heard from, are very flattering for the prospects of the Administration." On reading this flourish, we had the curiosity to inspect the returns from these same seven counties, to ascertain the relative proportion of Administration and Jackson members who had been chosen: the result was, that of the fourteen members elected FOUR were for the Administration and TEN for Jackson; and on extending our examination a little further, and comparing the number of votes given in these counties for the Administration candidates with the number given to the Jackson candidates, we found them, in the aggregate, to stand thus:

Jackson Candidates	6115
Administration Do.	1367

Making a disparity in favour of the Jackson candidates of *four thousand seven hundred and forty-eight votes!!*

The above text and commentary, may assist the reader, in forming something like a correct idea of the meaning which is attached in the Coalition vocabulary, to the terms "very flattering prospects"—"highly gratifying intelligence," &c. &c.—*Winchester Virginian.*

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

	Jackson.	Adams.
In nine counties,	3505	173
Henrico,	258	207
Frederick,	742	354
King George,	112	117
Pendleton,	232	000
Greensville,	120	000
Princess Ann,	136	240
Nottoway,	83	12
Warwick,	81	00
Rockbridge,	211	260
Chesterfield,	577	000
Buckingham,	230	90
Montgomery,	764	000
Nansemond,	159	177
Ohio,	483	55
Spotsylvania,	580	83
Isle of Weight,	270	000
Total	8552	1774

RHODE ISLAND.—The election in this state has just terminated, and in such a manner as to indicate great strength to the Jackson party there. The Providence federal papers, and we believe they are all federal but the Patriot, with a virulence exceeding in its rancour the days of the gag law in the reign of the first Adams, denounced two of the republican candidates for senators as *Jackson men*, opposed to the administration. They proclaimed that the election of these candidates would and ought to be considered as the triumph of the Jackson party—they are elected, and now these same papers are trying to explain away the facts. It will not do—people in Rhode Island are getting awake, and so they are in other states. It is not only a fact that these senators are Jackson men, but it is equally well known that Gov. Fenner is also a Jackson man, open and avowed, and although these federal editors detest him for his politics they dared not oppose him. It is further known that Mr. Carrington, who is elected a representative from Providence, is also a Jackson man. These are facts which if denied, are susceptible of proof. It is amusing to see these Providence editors who have evinced the most shameless intolerance and illiberality, whose minds seem more circumscribed than even the bounds of their little state, writhing, in agony that the good sense of the people has put them down. It is the violence of these papers—the bold exposure of their *cloven foot*,—which has made converts to the Jackson or democratic cause. Similar causes produced like effects in New-Hampshire; and Massachusetts will yet arise in her republican strength.—*Boston Statesman.*

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The changes in favour of Gen. Jackson, in this part of the state, are as numerous and rapid as his friends could wish; and should the other parts of the state keep pace with Sullivan county, we hesitate not to say that the Jackson electors will receive a majority of two or three thousand votes in the fall. The current is too strong to be resisted.—[*N. H. Spectator.*

From the New-York Enquirer.

ECONOMY.

We do not profess to belong to that class of politicians, who feel, or pretend to feel, a desire to be economical at the expense of public good—on the contrary, we desire to see liberality governed by prudence, and expenditures controlled by necessity. Nevertheless, when wanton extravagance, and waste of public money are sanctioned by the administration, the sooner the people change their public servants, the better it will be for the coffers of the nation. We have before us the report of the committee on the expenditures of the department of state, in which there are some items which would make a republican cabinet blush, *viz.*:—

"Maurice Furst for a gold medal of John Quincy Adams, $100."

Now, the sum of $100, it is true, is not of much consequence, but it is the principle it involves. For what public use, or benefit, is this gold medal of Mr. Adams intended? who is to wear it? is it Mr. Clay? we think he has weight enough of the original around his neck. Where is the appropriation, by congress, for this gold medal? If you give away $100 of the public money, for a gold medal of the President, there is nothing to prevent the payment of a pension to him, and allowance to his eldest son. To the next—

"Do. M. M. Cruickshank, for blue velvet, port folio, embroidered with chenille (with gold tassels) $100."

Monstrous! $100 for a port folio, when a neat morocco one, in a plain republican style, may be had for $10, which would answer the purpose—besides, where is the appropriation, or who is it for? Probably it is the identical golden port folio, in which Prince John carries the messages to both houses of congress.

"Cash paid Richard Rush, for sundry books and newspapers, procured by him in London, $799 98."

Nearly 800 dollars for *foreign* news papers without reference to the sum to newspapers at home, which print by "authority." For whose use were these newspapers imported, and where is the appropriation?

"Do. to Robert Ellis for Lives and Portraits of eminent *Englishmen!!* $40."

Has not President Adams given sufficient proof of his attachment to eminent Englishmen without making the freemen of this country pay the expense? Is this a proper expenditure of public money?

"Do. W. A. Davis 16 reams *English* laid 4to post paper, gilt, at $9 per ream, $144."

Well done *American System.* Mr. Clay, who calls himself the father, or he should rather say the *step* father of this system, expending 144 dollars of the people's money for *English* writing paper. We know the reason, however; for though American hot pressed letter paper is equally as good as English, yet it has no little stamp of a *crown* on the corner of the quire.

"Do. G. Gaither for a dozen Silver Pens. $2 50."

Silver pens—vanitas vanitatum—or as some ill-natured Latinists would say, Ebony and Topaz. Mr. Adams wears a thimble when he writes, and probably requires some equally hard substance in the composition of his pens, but why a *dozen* silver pens, if plain continental goose quills would not answer, one silver pen might do.

"Do. G. E. Ironside, for a *platina* pen, $6."

Just now a whole dozen silver pens cost but $2 50; but as silver was cheap and plenty in Washington, (which is not the case in Wall-street) something more costly must be sought for, or the people's money would continue to rust in the coffers.

"Do. Davis & Force, for printing 50 copies ☞directions for Minister's dress, $2 50."

Shades of Benj. Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Roger Sherman, Patrick Henry and other venerable patriots who founded our Republic—what would you say, could you be familiar with such expenditures in the 52nd year of American independence? Bonaparte, amidst the splendour of his Court, took pleasure in singling out Chancellor Livingston, and always conversed with him though he wore a snuff-colored coat; but to make people pay for directions for such trash, or indeed to meddle with a Minister's coat and breeches, is contemptible, and beneath the character of a free and enlightened people.

"Do. W. Slade, for bearing despatches to New-York, $100."

This is an impudent charge, to say the least of it. It is true, that political partisans have had their newspapers tied up and sent to foreign Courts as despatches, and they have received 1000, 1500, and 1900 dollars for expenses, but to send a despatch messenger to New-York, when a daily mail runs from Washington, is a shameful expense. We can inform them, however, that the person who received one hundred dollars for carrying despatches to New-York, actually carried them to Vermont, to which place he was sent on an electioneering mission.

We must lay by the black book for the present, with the simple remark, that extravagance and impudent waste of public money, are sanctioned at Washington, while the remnant of our revolutionary officers, are in vain praying for the pittance which is due to them—and we are daily losing sight of that simplicity and economy, which should characterize a Republican Government.

Adam's Levee and Ball in honour of Jackson.—The following account of the grand Levee and Ball, given by Adams, to Jackson Jan. 8, 1824, is copied from the *Commercial!!*

"I enjoyed the pleasure of being present at the Ball given by Mr. Adams on the 8th inst. in honour of Gen. Jackson. The House, which is a spacious private dwelling was thrown open in almost every part to admit the crowd of visitors who had been invited to attend this demi-public entertainment. Numerous lamps illuminated the Halls, stair-case and drawing rooms. The lower apartments were decorated with ever green wreaths entwined round the white painted pillars that supported the ceiling, hanging in circles about the chandeliers, and passing in unbroken lines round the cornices of I believe that entire story. Before 8 o'clock all the rooms were so much occupied, as to render it a slow and somewhat difficult matter to pass out of one into the other. The General entered about half past 8. His name was loudly announced, and in an instant all eyes were turned to seek the hero of the night.—He looked unusually well. His feelings excited by the occasion suffused his cheek (at other times rather sallow) with a ruddy tinge. His face was dressed in smiles, and his bending form, as he advanced in uniform thro' the thick ranks of receding beauty presented a fine image of Mars, in the presence of Venus. He approached Mrs. Adams, who was in a silk dress, sparkling with ornaments, with a sort of Spanish hat loaded with plumes and taking her arm the pair promenaded as well as the encumbering crowd rendered it possible, paying his respect to the many groupes who were in succession courtesying and bowing to his salute. We soon lost sight of him as he passed into the other apartments; and those who were endeavouring to discover in which room he was to be found missed the sight of him altogether."

Alas! alas! poor human nature. Now Jackson is a murderer, an assassin—he never gained the victory of New Orleans—he is every thing shocking and infamous, and why, gentle reader? forsooth, he is the People's candidate for President against Adams.

CONTENTS

Of the American Farmer of May [illegible]

Extract from a Circular of E. [illegible] Harris of New Orleans, on the raising and curing of Tobacco; with notes by the Editor of the American Farmer—On the Culture of Lucerne, translated from the Abbe Rozier, concluded—Culture of the Sugar Cane—Most extraordinary and destructive frost in Alabama—N. Herbemont on Pruning Grapes, with some difficulties in their culture—Gooseberries—Transplanting the High Cranberry—Railroad between Baltimore and the City of Washington—Code of Instruction for Husbands—A Fine Extract from Cherries—Portrait of a Sportsman—the Old School—Scene at a Nobleman's Castle in England—Poetry—Anacreontic—Signs of a good Horse—Thorough bred Stallions—Tables—Money—Editorial.

☞Postponements.

The sale of Francis D. Nelson's property is postponed to Wednesday the 14th inst. at 11 o'clock A.M.

The sale of Levin W. Ballard's property is postponed to Tuesday the 13th instant, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Facias issued by James L. Waller, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county and to me directed at the suit of Joshua Hitch and John W. Leatherbury against Thomas Roberts, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land called Nelzy containing 16 acres more or less; which I shall proceed to sell on the premises on Monday the 2nd of June next, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

May 12th 1828.

From the Philadelphia Mercury.

Presidential Votes.

STATES for Jackson.		STATES Certain for Adams.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Massachusetts	15
[illegible]	28	N. Hampshire	8
[illegible]	[illegible]	Maine	9
[illegible]	24	Connecticut	8
[illegible] Carolina	15	Rhode Island	4
[illegible] Carolina	11	Maryland	4
[illegible]	9	Vermont	7
[illegible]	[illegible]		55

STATES for Jackson.		STATES Doubtful.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	New York	14
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mississippi	3
[illegible]	8	Kentucky	14
[illegible]	5	Ohio	16
[illegible]	5	Illinois	3
[illegible]	5		50
	24		

The foregoing table shows as correct a view of the present state of the [candid]ates for President and Vice [President] as is perhaps, possible [to obtain] at the present time. From [the data] here furnished, by the votes [illegible] the certain election of Gen. [Jackson] by the votes of *nine states*, [which] are all conceded by our opponents. 132 votes constitute an election. Exclusive of this number, we [have] 24 votes in five states, *highly [probable]*, but those we have not included in the estimate; deeming it [liberal] to leave out every contested or disputed vote. We give Mr. [Adams] 56 certain; 50 are doubtful. [For] him to obtain *all the doubtful* [and] all those highly probable for [Jackson] and in our opinion *certain* still Mr. Adams cannot be [elected]. But on a reasonable calculation General Jackson will receive [half] the *doubtful*, which added to [the] total of those set down as probable gives him 169 votes.

[On th]is data, the *certainty* of Mr. [Adams'] defeat suggests a question [to the] patriotism and reason strongly [calling] on the serious attention of his [friends]. Why persist in waging a [political] warfare to the dishonour of our country, and the blight of [illegible] in a hopeless contest? When [nothing] can possibly be gained by [falsehood] and forgery, slander and [illegible] why continue to tear to atoms the characters of our greatest [men], and expose to the contempt of foreign monarchs our republican principles and [illegible] government? Would it not be consonant to the genius of our political institutions, to acquiesce with good grace in the *voice of the people*, and succumb to a decision of the people, that is hallowed by every consideration of love of country, [illegible] fame? If a hope existed of [illegible] the defeat of Mr. Adams, [there] would be some excuse for [their] pertinacity and factious desperation. But that hope has long since expired. When both *Houses of Congress* elected by the people as inimical to Adams, he might have perused [in them] so infallible indication [of the] popular will; and it must continue to excite astonishment, that a power so signally doomed to [defeat] by the predicatory voice of the people, should still continue in the delusion of recovering *confidence*, by a desperate career of course abuse and vindictive [illegible]. It is, indeed, a feature of [illegible] that will stamp the present [illegible] with peculiar and unparalleled [illegible] party vanquished in [the] centre of their own camp; dependent on their victors for the [breath of] life, should continue to cherish [hopes] of triumph, in virtue of the [abuse] they hourly pour upon their adversaries! We have often contemplated this view of the question with incredulity; we could not believe that Mr. Adams' friends cherished the most remote idea of final [success] in this election. We do not believe they can be so insensible to [the] facts, and *demonstrative evidence of public opinion;* we allude to the decided majorities in both houses of Congress opposed to Mr. Adams; [a] *unprecedented* in this country, forming an entirely novel feature in the youthful history of our political life. We invite the attention of the people to this striking manifestation of public sentiment; and then [ask if] it be possible that the people [illegible] silent, whom they [illegible] by majorities in Congress.

[It must] be remembered that the [foregoing] statement is the one *least* [favourable] to General Jackson—it is [made from] the statement of *our enemy.* [Were] it *our complexion*, it would assume a shape too formidable for the [hopes] of our opponents.

[Again] we say to the friends of Mr. [Adams], why lay waste the character of the country in so hopeless a [contest]? Why struggle against a doom [which] history has already recorded on the [page] of truth? It is an old saying, [to] cease to do evil, is an atonement [for] guilt almost equal to virtue.

From the same.

[Gen]. *Jackson* on the *American* [System]. We insert to day the able, independent, and patriotic letter of [Gen.] Jackson to the Executive of [illegible] on this subject—Again the [illegible] *favour bursts* upon us in all his native glory. Again are his enemies vanquished, and his friends rejoiced. A[gain] does he prove, that his principles [are those] of *Jefferson*, and his policy, [that of] the true friend of his country. [illegible] no more puts a *new impress* upon [his] letter to Dr. *Coleman;* and asks [to be] considered as the true type of [his] opinions at the present moment.—[In a] words, he is now, as we ever [believed] him to be, the *Father of the American System* in its wide and extended sense—not of the Yankee system—not of the woollen system, nor any of the other partial and local views of the question, but of the system in its universal and comprehensive sense OUR NATIONAL. General Jackson says—

"*Heaven smiled upon and gave us Liberty and Independence, and national defence—in the same manner it has committed to us the gifts which He has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of His blessings. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals, with Lead, Iron, and Copper, and given us climate and soil for the growing of Hemp and Wool.* These being the grand materials of our *national defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection, that our manufactories and labourers may be placed on a fair competition with those of Europe.*"

—What will the libellers say to this? Why, that General Jackson wrote this in 1824!—We say it is false—he has written it in April 1828.

From the Eastern (Maine) Argus.

Mr. Adams and the Federal Party.

Governor Giles has recently published an article in the Richmond Enquirer, in which he states that in the year 1807, just before Mr. Adams deserted the federal party Mr. A. made a confidential disclosure to him of the treasonable projects of the leading federalists of New England. Afterwards he made a similar communication to Mr. Jefferson. Mr. J. has alluded to the same thing in a private letter to Mr. Giles, which has also been published. What the precise facts were, communicated by Mr. A. to Gov. Giles and Mr. Jefferson, has never been made public; as Mr. A. made them under the *seal of secrecy.* Mr. Giles has three times mentioned this subject in different articles, published in the Richmond Enquirer, and has called on Mr. Adams in the most solemn manner to make the matter public. Mr. Adams however preserves the most mysterious silence, a silence that can only be accounted for by the fact that he has re-united himself to the very men whom he then denounced as plotting the dissolution of the union. Mr. Adams has himself publicly alluded to these treasonable plots in a review of Fisher Ames' works published in 1809 or '10. He intimates that *the conspiracy extended to some of the leading politicians of N. York, that it was intended to carry it into effect by military force, and that Hamilton was to command the army.* Too much has been made public on the subject for it to be winked out of sight. *It* does not rest on the authority of Gov. Giles alone. It is confirmed by Mr. Jefferson, and corroborated by Mr. Adams himself. As the facts now appear, Mr. Adams is acting with men whom he denounced as conspirators against their country—he gives them his confidence—he placed them in the highest offices of the government—they come into power and assume the reins of government with him. We want light on this subject.

The facts which are known are these. *In 1807, Mr. Adams accused the leaders of the federal party of engaging in a conspiracy against the union and liberties of the country; he is now connected in the closest bonds of union with these same federalists.*

Was the accusation true or false?—If it was true, what must be thought of Mr. Adams' political re-union with that party? If it was false, why was the charge made and in this secret and mysterious way? It is evident that it was believed by Mr. Giles and Mr. Jefferson to be true when it was made. But whether true or false, the position in which Mr. A. is placed is at once embarrassing and discreditable.

It is now ascertained that Mr. A. made overtures to the leaders of the federal party before his election, offering in substance to bring them into power provided they would support him. It is not now denied that a letter was written by one of Mr. A.'s tools, shown to him and altered so as to suit his views, and then sent to Mr. Webster. We say it is not denied, because the persons named as being engaged in this intrigue have not denied it. This letter containing Mr. Adams' pledge, was offered to be shown to Mr. McLane of Delaware, to secure his vote, but he, though a uniform and consistent federalist, yet not of the ultra school, *indignantly repelled the approaches of corruption.*

These facts are known. They are left by Mr. Adams unexplained. His union with Mr. Clay was like the union of Antony and Octavius, overcoming the most rancorous personal hostility on both sides to secure themselves political power. But passing over this, and reverting to his secret and midnight intrigues against and with the federalists, and in what light do they exhibit Mr. Adams? As a desperate political intriguer, ready to sacrifice principles, parties and friends to insure his own personal aggrandizement; overleaping all those principles which govern honourable and virtuous minds, to grasp at power. He has *acted with all parties, and betrayed all parties.*

Up to 1806, he was a violent federal partisan. In 1807, he betrayed their secrets, denouncing them as conspirators, and joined the republican party. A new order of things arises. He is a candidate for the presidency. He professes to be exclusively republican.—He, or his friends for him, denounced Mr. Crawford, his competitor, as being too much inclined to favour the federal party to bring them into power, provided they will support him. These are facts on record. They cannot be denied, and we ask the republicans to reflect on them.

We know that many most estimable republicans have not been satisfied with us for opposing Mr. Adams. But with the strongest convictions we have on our minds, we cannot support him. Believing as we do, we should be unfaithful, not only to the republican party but to the country, if we gave him our support. Our opinions have not been hastily made up. We have come to them slowly, and will add, reluctantly. The time *has been* when we had a high opinion of Mr. Adams. We will admit also that our partiality *was increased in consequence of his being a New England man.* We were from the first reluctant in opposing him, because we were unwilling to surrender opinions long entertained and long cherished, and also because we knew that many of our best friends warmly supported him and entertained the same feelings and opinions which were once cherished by ourselves. But as the conductors of a public press, our duties to our country are paramount to all considerations of personal wishes and private convenience. We do not believe that political power can be safely entrusted to the hands which now hold it. We believe that the fountain head is impure. The administration of the first Adams was emphatically denounced the *reign of terror;* that of the second, is with equal propriety and truth called the *reign of corruption.*

COLONIAL TRADE.

A brief account of it, and how it was lost through the culpable negligence of the President of the United States.

In the summer of 1825, Great Britain, not having concluded any satisfactory arrangement with the U. States in relation to her colonial trade, passed a law, whereby the ports of her colonies were closed after a certain day, to any nation who did not reciprocate with her the provisions of that law, and opening them to any nation who would do so. The Executive of the United States, *although in possession of this act of Parliament, failed to submit it to Congress, as he ought to have done.* In consequence of this, the time limited by the act expired, without any reciprocal act being passed by us. Great Britain then finding herself in a different situation from that which she had before occupied in relation to the U. States gave effect to her own statue, and her West Indian ports were so *closed* to the vessels of the United States.

France acted with more discretion: and in February, 1826, adopted an ordinance, by which the British act of Parliament is reciprocated by her.—The effect of the ordinance however is, to open the ports therein mentioned to the vessels of *any nation.*—The United States therefore *might have entitled themselves to its benefits* as well as any other power. To *enable* as well as to *induce* them to do so, in June 1826, the Baron de Mareuil, the French Minister at Washington, *communicated the ordinance to our government.* This Minister afterwards, expressed to our Secretary of State a wish, which the chairman of the committee of commerce has read from the despatch containing it, that the liberal provisions of this ordinance *should be reciprocated by us.*

But the President of the U. States, although *warned of the consequences of improper delay*, in the memorable example to which reference has been made, OMITTED *to communicate this ordinance to congress*, either at the session which commenced in 1826, or at the present session, nor was the important intelligence which this ordinance contains, ever communicated to the people of the United States, *until the document itself was dragged from the port folio of the Secretary of State*, by the resolution offered by the Senator from Maryland, demanding, information in relation to this subject.

Such is the history of this transaction. From this, it will appear, that if France, after the official communications she has made, and after waiting for *nearly two years* for an act of reciprocity on our part, has already regarded, or shall hereafter consider the silence of this government, as evidence of an indisposition to reciprocate her policy, and shall therefore change that policy as to the United States *we must ascribe any injury that may result to us from such a change, to the gross neglect of our own executive.*—He might be considered perhaps as using *strong language*, (said Mr. Tazewell) but he thought the evidence before the Senate abundantly justified what he had said, that nothing but the most *inexcusable negligence*, could have produced the state of things which he believed now existed.—(Speech of Mr. Tazewell, April 2d, 1828.

ADAMS IN MAINE.

A ludicrous drawback upon the courage and confidence of the administration party in Oxford county has just been witnessed there—more, however, with feelings of compassion, than exultation by the straight forward, firm and undaunted friends to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson. For some weeks since a note has been kept in the administration paper at Norway, and by way of display copied into other papers out of that county, calling an Administration Convention to be holden at Norway on the 30th of the current month, and requesting the friends of Adams in their respective towns to assemble previously to elect delegates to compose said Convention. Accordingly a caucus was called by one of the select men of Paris, semi-officially, by posting up notices and advertising in the Norway paper sufficiently long as. was supposed to ensure notice thereof to every voter in the town, and last Saturday afternoon was the time assigned for brining the love of that community for the administration into a tangible form. But what was the chagrin of the "faithful few," when on looking about themselves they found only *six*, out of *two thousand inhabitants*, assembled at their call! O disloyalty! disloyalty in the extreme! What means this lank, and unpropitious display of feebleness. We must have an adjournment, was the cry, (not to a meeting house?) and the meeting was therefore adjourned for one hour to rally new members, lest, as one *orator* expressed himself, the six should be laughed at by the Jackson Printer, at this place! When the hour had expired, and the heart become weary with effort the meeting was again called to order, and "the whole number," says the Jeffersonian, "including 'out of town borders' and 'cast off journeymen printers,' amounted to FOURTEEN!" *Mirabile dictu!* Adams in Maine! But the best of the tale is untold. The principal orator of the fourteen, whose political principles are not pretended to have undergone any change, who addressed the meeting in a set speech, is the same man who on the 4th of July 1814, gave the following toast.

"Thomas Jefferson. When he dies, may he be ferried over the river Styx, in one of his favourite gun-boats, while Tom Paine holds the helm, and Bonaparte guards the gun to keep off Cerberus and the Furies."

Another member of the caucus is of the same kidney: a third was a gentleman who not a great while since railed and wrote against caucuses, and recently denounced John Q. Adams and General Jackson as 'both rascals.'

So much for the administration Court House meeting of Oxford. Go on gentlemen. Every demonstration of your strength, furnishes new evidence of your comparative weakness. We cheer your perseverance. We hope not to need your patience.

[*Maine Patriot, of April.*

From the Boston Statesman.

NEW ENGLAND.

The friends of General Jackson in Massachusetts must be up and doing. Although this is the nest of aristocracy, yet we must come out and do our share in the great contest for liberty and republican principles now waging in this state, and in the Fall, if proper exertions are made, we shall give at least the third of the votes of Massachusetts in favour of Jackson. The late election shows that the Jackson party is increasing. There was no correct organization or arrangement, yet the votes thrown for Judge Morton were spontaneous exhibitions of feeling, and demonstrate that much may be done even here in Gath, to shake John Q. Adams on his throne.

In Vermont, our friends are zealously at work, and the Jackson force is very strong, and constantly increasing. In New Hampshire, we polled more than twenty thousand votes—and had it not been for the lying letter, stating that Madison and Monroe would stand on the Adams ticket in Virginia, which imposed on many republicans, we should have prevailed. All the recent accounts from the patriotic republican state, inform us that every honorable exertion will be made, and that there is every prospect that the Jackson electoral ticket will triumph, and the entire vote of the state will be given to the democratic candidate—the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory, and deserves her gratitude and highest honours. In Rhode Island it is said that the Jackson men have actually beaten the Adams men. In Connecticut, the administration party is about two thousand votes stronger than the Jackson party, who are full of the spirit and hope—but as the Hartford Convention was holden there, it *ought* to be for Adams. In Maine there is a decided Jackson majority in both branches of the Legislature, and we shall have some of the electoral votes of that state, where they vote by districts.

This is the state of things in N. England, the only place where John Q. Adams has any strength, and the only part of the country where he can reasonably expect the vote of a single state. Let us, then, persevere in the good cause; we can do much, even in New England—yes, even in Massachusetts; and we owe it to our country and ourselves, to leave no stone unturned to aid the success of the great and glorious cause in which we are engaged.

The administration papers contain an extract of a letter from Copenhagen, which says, that Mr. Wheaton, our charge de affaires at that place, "has met with a distinguished reception from the Royal Family, and that the king was much pleased with him. "I have observed," says the letter writer, "that his majesty, at court, converses with Mr. Wheaton longer than with any other of the diplomatic characters who were present." "*O Cricket!*" How these Adams Diplomatists do please emperors and kings! [Boston Statesman.

THE TARIFF.

This grand forlorn hope the Adams men have been clinging to with their fondest anticipations, calculating they would have at least one powerful weapon left to hurl at the Jackson party; intending, if possible, to defeat the bill, and charge the failure to the General's friends. In this wo-begotten hope they have been disappointed. The Tariff bill has passed the House of Representatives nearly in the shape as reported by the committee, by a vote of *one hundred and five* to ninety-four; and thus the fond hopes of those self-styled disinterested politicians are blasted in the bud, realizing what we have oft repeated, that selfishness is the governing principle of man. What has become of the goodly eastern brethren and their patriotism? Of the New England delegation twenty-six voted against the bill and fifteen in its favour: even the Rev. Mr. Everett, one of the delegates to the Harrisburg convention, voted against the bill. Verily we believe that many of the honest, but misinformed, followers of the present desperate Administration will see their misleading, and be ready to cry "*Peccavi*," and promise to sin no more—truth can only be arrived at but at the expense of error, the acknowledgment of which constitutes one of the most ennobling traits of human nature. The spirit of inquiry is abroad—truth and justice must outweigh falsehood and deception. Let the people know all the facts, and we fear not the result—they will prostrate one of the most unprincipled Administrations that ever presided over any country.—*Ind. Journal.*

GOOD WAGES.

John Quincy Adams received for his services and expenses, from the 29th of April, 1813, to the 27th February, 1815, a trifle over *twenty-two months*, SIXTY EIGHT THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED and SEVENTY DOLLARS, and of this sum, about forty thousand dollars were received for one year's services: all of which appears in the public report made to Congress, April 30, 1822. And be it remembered, that while Mr. Adams was thus surfeiting himself on Treasury pap, he wrote a letter to Mr. Harris, of St. Petersburg, complaining that our government was "weak and penurious." *Mercury.*

LOUISIANA.

[Extract of a letter, dated "New Orleans, April 9"]

Glorious victory.—An election for mayor, aldermen and recorder of this city took place yesterday, and resulted in the total defeat of the administration candidates. In consequence of their being *two Jackson* candidates for recorder, an Adams man is elected to that office. Our ticket succeeded in every ward but one, which elected an Adams alderman by a majority of *two!* The city council, heretofore in favour of the "*powers that be,*" now has 10 out of 12 members in favour of Jackson's election. They might have easily elected their recorder, but division always causes defeat. The average majority for the Jackson ticket is 350—1420 votes were taken.

N. Y. Enquirer.

THE SIX COFFINS.

From the Dover Gazette.

Says Ben to Jo, pray let us know
What these Six Coffins mean,
Some shipwreck sore upon our shore
I fear has lately been—
Says Jo to Ben, these hold six men,
Once mighty in the nation;
To Johnny Q. belongs this crew,
The wreck's *Amalgamation.*

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of John J. Davis use of James H. Handy against John Taylor, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit—Part of a tract of land called 'Warwick,' and part of a tract of land called 'Medfield,' containing 219½ acres, more or less; also part of 'James's Debate,' 89 acres, more or less, part of 'Ralph's Venture,' 94 acres, more or less; part of 'Cannon's Good Luck,' 10 acres; also part of 'Chance' and 'Addition to Chance,' containing 12 acres, more or less, one negro Ely, 1 do. George, 1 do. Major, 1 do. Adam, 1 do. Leah, 1 do. Polly, 1 do. Leah, 1 do. Nancy and 1do. Nancy, 1 do. Lucretia, 1 do. Sarah, and 1 do. Amelia, which I shall proceed to sell at the court house door in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 13th of May next, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN Shff.

April 29—22. L D C 2

E. T. J. Woodward,

Corner of Dugan's wharf & Pratt St. BALTIMORE,

Informs his friends and customers that he will sell on COMMISSION, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, and Tobacco, and all other articles of Country Produce, and will make liberal advances on the same.

He has on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

CONSISTING OF

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Family Flour, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Spirits, Whiskey and Cordials, Spices, Soap & Candles, Shad, Mackerel, Herrings, Oil and Salt, together with every other article in his line.

Also,

Glass Ware, Queen's Ware,

Stone and Earthen Ware, &c.

And a general assortment Of Garden Seeds of approved kinds, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

DRY PINE OR OAK WOOD

Will be taken in exchange for Goods, on fair terms.

May 13, 1828. mw

WEAVERS' BRUSHES,

Reeds and Shuttles,

Wash and cake boards,
Sifters, Lamp and candlewick,
Muddlers, and lime squeezers
Pound, half pound and and quarter pound Butter Prints, of various patterns
Weaver's slays or reeds
Shoe, sweeping, dusting and other brushes
Twine and cord, patent taps
Cane, for reed makers
Humming and common tops
Boot & shoe blacking, towel rollers
Lamp wicks, assorted sizes, by the dozen or gross
Spiggots and faucets, suitable for hogsheads, barrels, kegs, and hydrants
Fancy and common bellows
Fishing lines and rods, butter bowls and trays, Baskets
Nests of sugar boxes and tubs
Potato & turnip mashers, rolling pins
Carpenters' or joiners' chalk lines, etc.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms, by

VALERIUS DUKEHART,

No. 101½ Baltimore, between South and Calvert Streets.

May 19th, 1828.

We are authorized to announce

William Done, Esq.

as a Candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland.

May 6, 1828. jw

We are authorized to announce

John C. Wilson, jr. Esq.

as a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

May 13, 1828. mu

We are authorized to announce

Levin D. Jones, Esq.

as a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

May 13, 1828. lv

We are authorized to announce

William H. Waters, Esq.

as a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Appeals and to me directed, at the suit of Benjamin I. Dashiell, use of Ara Spence, Irving Spence and William U. Purnell, Executors of James B. Robbins against Arnold E. Jones, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: All the buildings, improvements and implements used and occupied as a tanyard, all the tans, vats, hides, tanned and untanned, and one cart and horse, now occupied by Samuel McBryde, which I shall proceed to sell at the Court-house door, in Princess-Anne on Saturday the 31st instant, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. for cash to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

May 8th—13 sgh

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of the State of Maryland for the use of John Byrd against George Dashiell, John Fowler, Beachamb Acworth and Benjamin Dashiell, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro man Charles, taken as the property of the said Beachamb; one negro man Mingo, and one do. Bob, taken as the property of the said Benjamin, which I shall proceed to sell on the premises of the said Beachamb on Friday the 16th of May, at the hour of 11 o'clock A.M. and on Saturday the 17th on the premises of the said Benjamin at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M. for cash to satisfy the above mentioned claim.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

April 23—29. T J

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of Charles Jones, use of Greenbury Toole, use of William Done against Matthias Wingate, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—Four head of cattle, 9 head of hogs, 3 beds and furniture, 1 corner cupboard, 1 bureau, 1 pine table, one walnut table, 1 horse, bridle and saddle, and 92 acres of land called 'Hazzard,' which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, on Saturday the 16th of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. on the premises, to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the aforesaid writ.

GEO. DASHIELL, late Sff.

April 22. fjlc

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, the State of Maryland, use of William Hearn, against William Crockett, will be sold at the court-house door, on Tuesday the 13th day of May next, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, the following property, to wit—A house and lot in the town of Princess-Anne, at present occupied by Hetty Crockett, being a lot of ground adjoining the water and lying on the main street contiguous to the town bridge, to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above writ.

GEORGE DASHIELL,

April 22 late Shff.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, the State of Maryland, use of William Hearn, against John Jones, Dames Quarter, will be sold at the court-house door in the town of Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 13th day of May next, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land called *Prospect*, containing 273 acres, more or less, being in my bailiwick, to the highest and best bidder; for cash, to satisfy the above writ.

GEORGE DASHIELL,

April 22, 1828. late Shff.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the Subscriber of the city of Baltimore, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of MARY WARD late of said county deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, on or before the 5th day of November next, to JAMES M. BUCHANNAN, Esq. my attorney, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to my attorney as aforesaid. Given under my hand, this 7th day of April, 1828.

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH.

April 15 jdm

THE PARTERRE.

'Twill daily instil into the mind a relish for the useful and the sweet.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

TO ——

Why shrink'st thou from me, beauteous flower,
As tho' I wish'd to harm thee,
Has then my touch asp like the power,
Thus rudely to alarm thee?

'Tis thus *Mimosa* gently turns,
When ruman blasts assail her,
For when her broken stem she mourns,
No Zephyr will bewail her.

I blame thee not.—The fairest flower,
Is often easiest shattered,
Even by the wish'd for vernal shower,
Its sweetest perfumes scattered.

Rest here thy head dear blushing rose,
No ruffian winds shall shake thee;
Upon my breast thy bloom repose,
No storm of life shall wake thee.

PHILO—SE.

From the Percy Anecdotes.

FORTY-FIVE DAYS SUFFERINGS.

Captain David Harrison, who commanded a sloop of New York, called the Peggy, has left a melancholy narrative of the sufferings of himself and his crew, when in a voyage from Fayal, one of the Azores, in 1769. A storm which had continued for some days, successively blew away the sails and shrouds; and on the first of December, one shroud on a side and the main sail alone remained. In this situation they could make very little way, and all their provisions were exhausted, except bread, of which but a small quantity was left; they came at last to an allowance of a quarter of a pound a day, with a quart of water and a pint of wine for each man.

The ship was now become very leaky; the waves were swelled into mountains by the storm, and the thunder rolled incessantly over their heads in one dreadful almost unintermitting peal. In this frightful dilemma, either of sinking with the wreck, or floating in her and perishing with hunger, two vessels came in sight, but such was the tempest, that neither could approach; and they saw the vessels that would willingly have relieved them, disappear, with sensations more bitter than death itself. The allowance of bread and water, though still further contracted, soon exhausted their stores, and every morsel of food was finished, and only about two gallons of water remained in the bottom of a cask. The poor fellows who, while they had any sustenance, continued obedient to the captain, were now driven by desperation to excess; they seized upon the cargo, and because wine and brandy were all they had left, they drank of both till the frenzy of hunger was increased by drunkenness, and exclamations of distress were blended with curses and blasphemy. The dregs of the water cask were abandoned to the captain, who abstaining as much as possible from wine, husbanded them with the greatest economy.

In the midst of these horrors, this complication of want and of excess, of distraction and despair, they espied another sail. Every eye was instantly, turned towards it; the signal of distress was hung out, and they had the unspeakable satisfaction of being near enough to the ship to communicate their situation. Relief was promised by the captain; but this, alas! was but "the mock of wo;" and instead of sending the relief he had promised, the unfeeling wretch crowded all sail, and left the distressed crew to all the agony of despair which misery and disappointment could occasion.

The crew once more deserted, and cut off from their last hope, were still prompted by an intuitive love of life to preserve it as long as possible. The only living creatures on board the vessel, besides themselves, were two pigeons and a cat. The pigeons were killed immediately, and divided among them for their Christmas dinner; the next day they killed the cat; and as there were nine persons to partake of the repast, they divided her into nine parts, which they disposed of by lot. The head fell to the share of Captain Harrison, and he declared that he never eat any thing that he thought so delicious in his life.

The next day the crew began to scrape the ship's bottom for barnacles; but the waves had beat off those above water, and the men were too weak to hang long over the ship's side. During all this time, the poor wretches sought only to forget their misery in intoxication; and while they were continually heating wine in the steerage, the captain subsisted upon the dirty water at the bottom of the cask, half a pint of which with a few drops of Turlington's Balsam, was his whole subsistence for twenty-four hours.

To add to their calamity, they had neither candle nor oil; and they were in consequence compelled to pass sixteen hours out of the twenty-four in total darkness, except the glimmering light of the fire. Still however, by the help of their only sail, they made a little way; but on the 28th of December, another storm overtook them, which blew their only sail to rags.—The vessel now lay like a wreck on the water, and was wholly at the mercy of the winds and waves.

How they subsisted from this time to the 13th of January, sixteen days, does not appear, as their biscuit had been long exhausted, and the last bit of animal food which they tasted, was the cat on the 26th of December; yet on the 13th of January they were all alive, and the crew, with the mate at their head, came to the captain in the cabin, half drunk indeed, but with sufficient sensibility to express the horror of their purpose in the countenances. They said that they could hold out no longer, their tobacco was exhausted, they had eaten up all the leather belonging to the pump, and even the buttons from their jackets, and that now they had no means of preventing their perishing together, but by casting lots which of them should be sacrificed for the subsistence of the rest. The captain endeavoured to divert them from their purpose until the next day; but in vain; they became outrageous, and with execrations of peculiar horror, swore that what was to be done, must be done immediately; that it was indifferent to them whether he acquiesced or dissented; and that though they had paid him the compliment of acquainting him with their resolution, yet they would compel him to take his chance with the rest, for general misfortune put an end to personal distinction.

The captain resisted, but in vain; the men retired to decide on the fate of some victim, and in a few minutes returned, and said the lot had fallen on the negro, who was part of the cargo. The poor fellow knowing what had been determined against him, and seeing one of the crew loading a pistol to despatch him, implored the captain to save his life; but he was instantly dragged to the steerage, and shot through the head.

Having made a large fire, they began to cut the negro up almost as soon as he was dead, intending to fry his entrails for supper; but James Campbell, one of the fore-mast men, being ravenously impatient for food, tore the liver out of the body, and devoured it raw; the remainder of the crew, however, dressed the meat, and continued their banquet until two o'clock in the morning.

The next day the crew pickled the remainder of the negro's body, except the head and fingers, which, by common consent, they threw overboard. The captain refused to taste any part of it, and continued to subsist on the dirty water. On the third day after the death of the negro, Campbell, who had devoured the liver raw, died raving mad, and his body was thrown overboard, the crew dreading the consequence of eating it. The negro's body was husbanded with rigid economy, and lasted the crew, now consisting of six persons, from the 13th to the 26th of January, when they were again reduced to total abstinence, except their wine. This they endured until the 29th, when the mate again came to the captain at the head of the men, and told him it was now become necessary that they should cast lots a second time. The captain endeavoured again to reason them from their purpose, but without success; and therefore considering that if they managed the lot without him, he might not have fair play, consented to see it decided.

The lot now fell upon David Flat, a fore-mast man. The shock of the decision was so great, that the whole company remained motionless and silent for some time; when the poor victim who appeared perfectly resigned broke silence, and said, "My dear friends, messmates, and fellow sufferers, all I have to beg of you is, to despatch me as soon as you did the negro, and to put me to as little torture as possible." Then turning to one Doud, the man who shot the negro, he said, "It is my desire that you should shoot me." Doud reluctantly consented. The victim begged a short time to prepare himself for death, to which his companions most readily agreed. Flat was much respected by the whole ship's company, and during this awful interval, they seemed inclined to save his life; yet finding no alternative but to perish with him, and having in some measure lulled their sense of horror at the approaching scene by a few draughts of wine, they prepared for the execution, and a fire was kindled in the steerage to dress the first meal as soon as their companion should become their food.

As the dreadful moment approached, their compunction increased, and friendship and humanity at length triumphed over hunger and death. They determined that Flat should live at least until 11 o'clock the next morning, hoping, as they said, that the Divine Goodness would in the mean time open some other source of relief. At the same time they begged the captain to read prayers; a task which with the utmost effort of his collected strength, he was scarcely able to perform. As soon as prayers were over, the company went to their unfortunate friend, Flat, and with great earnestness and affection expressed their hopes that God would interpose for his preservation; and assuring him, that though they never yet could catch or even see a fish, yet they would put out all their hooks again to try if any relief could be procured.

Poor Flat, however, could derive little comfort from the concern they expressed; and it is not improbable, that their friendship and affection increased the agitation of his mind; such, however, it was, that he could not sustain it, for before midnight he grew almost totally deaf, and by four o'clock in the morning was raving mad. His messmates, who discovered the alteration, debated whether it would not be an act of humanity to despatch him immediately; but the first resolution, of sparing him till eleven o'clock, prevailed.

About eight in the morning, as the captain was ruminating in his cabin on the fate of this unhappy wretch, who had but three hours to live, two of his people came hastily down, with uncommon ardour in their looks, and seizing both his hands, fixed their eyes upon him without saying a word. A sail had been discovered, and the sight had so far overcome them, that they were for some time unable to speak. The account of a vessel being in sight of signals, struck the captain with such excessive and tumultuous joy, that he was very near expiring under it. As soon as he could speak, he directed every possible signal of distress. His orders were obeyed with the utmost alacrity … [illegible] … this way.

The approach of the ship being more and more manifest every moment, their hopes naturally increased, and they proposed a can to be taken immediately for joy. The captain dissuaded them all from it except the mate, who retired and drank it to himself.

After continuing to observe the progress of the vessel for some hours, with all the tumult and agitation of mind, that such a suspense could not fail to produce, they had the mortification to find the gale totally die away, so that the vessel was becalmed at only two miles distance. They did not, however, suffer long from this circumstance, for in a few minutes they saw a boat put out from the ship's stern, and row towards them full manned, and with vigorous despatch. As they had been twice before confident of the deliverance, and disappointed, and as they still considered themselves tottering on the brink of eternity, the conflict between their hopes and fears, during the approach of the boat, was dreadful. At length, however, she came alongside; but the appearance of the crew was so ghastly, that the men rested upon their oars, and with looks of inconceivable astonishment asked what they were?

Being at length satisfied, they came on board and begged the people to use the utmost expedition in quitting the wreck, lest they should be overtaken by a gale of wind, that would prevent their getting back to the ship. The captain, being unable to stir, was lifted out of the cabin, and lowered into the boat by ropes; his people followed him, with poor Flat still raving; and they were just putting off, when one of them observed, that the mate was still wanting. He was immediately called to, and the can of joy had just left him power to crawl to the gunnel, with a look of idiotic astonishment, having to all appearance forgot every thing that had happened. The poor drunken creature was with difficulty got into the boat, and in about an hour they all reached the ship in safety, which was the Susannah of London, commanded by Capt. Thomas Evers. He received them with the greatest tenderness and humanity, and promised to lie by the wreck until the next morning, that he might, if possible, save some of Captain Harrison's property; but the wind blowing very hard before night, he was obliged to quit her, and she probably with her cargo, went to the bottom before morning. The crew had been without provision *forty-five days*. The mate, James Doud, who shot the negro, and one Warner, a seaman, died on the passage. The remainder, including Flat, who continued mad during the voyage, arrived safe in the Susannah, in the Downs, in the beginning of March; whence Captain Harrison proceeded on shore, and made the proper attestation on oath of the facts, related in this melancholy narrative.

JORDAN DIVIDED BEFORE THE ARK.

"Behold, the Ark of the covenant of the Lord of all the earth passeth before thee unto Jordan."

"Jordan," says the sacred historian, "overfloweth all his banks, all the time of harvest." Accordingly, it was in full flood—impetuous and impassible—when the Israelites encamped before its "swellings." No bridge spanned its current, and the people had no boats to cross in. They had, however, a divine promise that "within three days they should pass over this Jordan." How, they were not told at the time. It is, therefore, probable that, during this interval, many anxious thoughts and feelings passed through their minds; for they were not informed that the river would be *divided*, as the Red Sea had been. And, now, they no longer had "the fiery, cloudy pillar" to look to. It had led their way through the waves and the wilderness; but when Canaan was fully in view, it vanished for ever, like the star of Bethlehem when it had led the Magi to the manger of the Incarnation. It is not probable, therefore that the people calculated upon the dividing of the waters again, when that standard was withdrawn which first made "the waters afraid." Its removal from the camp, at such a critical moment, would naturally induce such an idea that the miracle at the Red Sea was not to be renewed at Jordan: for the visible means being thus taken away, the probability was, that the former measures would not be adopted. And as the people did not yet know the full virtue of the Ark of the Covenant, nor anticipate all the uses of it, it is impossible to say in what manner they expected to pass over Jordan. An extraordinary subsiding of the waters seems, however, the only thing they could have looked for, until the third day, when they were assured that the Lord would do "wonders" amongst them. Then, and not before, could they have had any distinct hope of a miracle. During the interval, therefore, between the general promise and this particular assurance, they must have cast many a trembling and impatient look at "the swellings of Jordan," while "the waves thereof roared and were troubled." And this trial of their faith and patience must have been aggravated by the near sight they had of Canaan. The land of promise was now before them in all its loveliness. The vines of Eshcol, the cedars of Lebanon, the palm trees of Carmel, and the roses of Sharon, were visible to the eye. The autumnal fragrance of fertile Palestine breathed across the waters. There seemed to be only a *step* between the camp and sitting down under the vines and fig-trees … [illegible] … "O that I had the wings of a dove, that I might flee away and be at rest!" All must have been impatiently looking for the subsiding of the swellings. But still Jordan overflowed all its banks. "Deep called unto deep" upon its channels, and "the mountains shook with the swelling thereof." And there was no Moses to stretch his rod over the waves, and no pillar or cloud of fire to lead the way.

But, early in the morning of the third day, the Ark of the Covenant, borne by the priests, began to move to the brink of Jordan. It was placed about two hundred cubits in advance of the camp, that the eyes of all Israel might see it. They did see it—but only as usual: it gave no *token* of a miracle. Its cherubim of glory did not wave the rod of Moses or of Aaron. The Sheckinah of the Divine presence did not shine out from its mercy-seat. It assumed no new appearance, and showed no visible symbols of a present Deity.—But, "*The waters saw thee, O God, the waters saw thee; they were afraid; Jordan was driven back.*" "The waters which came down from above, stood and rose up upon an heap, very far from the city of Adam, that is beside Zaretan; and those that came down towards the sea of the plain, even the salt sea, failed and were cut off." "Well might David ask, "What ailed thee, O thou sea, that thou fleddest? Thou Jordan, that thou wast driven back?" The answer is, "*Behold the Ark of the Covenant of the Lord of all the earth passeth into Jordan.*" Then all Israel passed over on dry ground.

This interesting fact has been long and often employed as an emblem of that special support which God has promised to vouchsafe unto his people at death. Accordingly, "the swellings of Jordan" are become a familiar image of death. And there is a scriptural propriety, as well as poetic boldness, in the image: for as Jordan divided Canaan from the wilderness, so death flows between this world and that heaven of which Canaan was both the type and pledge.

"Death, like a narrow sea divides
This heavenly land from ours."

And death is felt to be a dark and stormy river—at the sight and sound of which the heart naturally trembles. The fear of death is instinctive in the human mind. Even the ancient Romans, notwithstanding all their natural bravery and acquired hardihood, betrayed it, by trying to hide it under the refinements of language. They would not say of a friend, that he was *dead*, but that he *had lived*. Hence their common expression, "*Decessit e vita.*" "Euthanasia! Euthanasia!" was the piercing cry of Augustus Cæsar. The wish for a happy death burst through all the forms of imperial dignity. And even now, in Morocco, no one dare inform the Emperor that a friend or an officer is dead; but must paraphrase the fact, by saying, "he has fulfilled his destiny." Dr. Johnson, it is well known, could not bear the subject of death to be introduced in his presence. Boswell offended him even by asking if it was not possible to fortify the mind against the fear of death. Sir Thomas More and Sir Walter Raleigh affected, indeed, to jest on the scaffold; but their frequent attempts to escape death betrayed their real feelings. The greatest physician of the age says, that a brave general, who had often "faced the cannon's mouth," dropped down overwhelmed, when informed that his disease was fatal.—*Spirit and Manners of the Age.*

From the American Farmer.

HEMP AND FLAX.

Mr. Skinner,

Sir,—A subscriber to your paper in Nelson county, Virginia, has asked the comparative merits and demerits of water rotted hemp and that which has been dressed without rotting. I can not answer this inquiry as it regards hemp, but as flax is an article of nearly as much importance, and as its character is very much the same, I will state to you the difficulties which have occurred in the manufacture of unrotted flax, which will, I have no doubt, in a great measure refer also to hemp, at least so as to enable your subscriber to draw a conclusion unfavourable. I have been some time desirous of making this statement, because many ingenious men are engaged in inventing machinery to break flax without rotting, before ascertaining what is to be done with it after this great business has been accomplished.

There never was, to my mind, any difficulty in breaking flax by machinery rotted or not; but my experience in the manufacture justifies me in hazarding the opinion, that flax not rotted, can never be advantageously made use of, unless it be subsequently steamed, or undergo some other process to give it that softness and pliability which water rotted flax always possesses, and without which it cannot be spun economically by machinery, and these after operations will always be more expensive than the simplest of all simple processes—water rotting.

An ingenious gentleman invented a machine for breaking flax without rotting, and sent me a quantity of flax prepared for experiment. The following is extract from the letter I wrote him, after I had it manufactured into cloth.

100 lbs. of raw flax, hackled on a rougher and cleaner, rendered of cleaned flax,	30 lbs
Total loss in waste,	12
Balance in tow,	58
	100

Now contrast this with water rotted Irish 100 lbs. of Armagh flax, (a … [illegible] … whilst the Irish flax loses in those operations about 45 per cent. The tow of water rotted flax can be as readily manufactured as the flax—but the tow of the machine flax can be made no use of whatever in our mills … 2500 lbs. of machine flax, costing $250, I received 657 lbs. of yarn, which cost me 38 cents per lb. exclusive the cost of labour in manufacturing.

To enable you to judge of the possibility of spinning and weaving this flax, I send you a sample of the yarn and the cloth woven therefrom, and although I took some pains to soften by letting it stand over the race-way some weeks to imbibe moisture, you will find on examination that it is so harsh as to render it impossible for the weaver to bring it together; which will account to you for the slack appearance of the cloth.

In the construction of our machinery, we are compelled to compensate for the want of adhesion and elasticity in the fibres of water rotted hemp and flax, but the ingenuity of man has not yet provided for spinning the fibres of a hickory tree, to which I must assimilate the machine flax: the tow therefrom breaks short off in the teeth of the cards, to such a degree as to cover the floor, without having the appearance of being either elongated or reduced in diameter.

My experiments on flax not rotted, dew rotted, and water rotted, for manufacturing into cloth, confirm those made by Mr. N. Goodsell, of New York, as reported by him in the 5th volume of your "Farmer;" and I am satisfied myself that the cheapest and best method is to water rot flax and hemp, both for the manufacturer and the consumer. I recommend Mr. Goodsell's communication to your readers, and especially to those interested in the growth or manufacture of flax.

I have been a manufacturer of flax for many years, on a very extensive scale, and would most gladly second the exertions of any farmer in cultivating it, in any way that I could be thought useful; but with all my endeavours, and those of agricultural societies to back me, I have not in seven years been able to procure one ton of native water rotted flax, although the difference in the price which I offer between this and dew rotted flax is 33½ per cent. American dew rotted flax is now selling in our neighbourhood at 18 cents per pound. Pull the same flax when the bloom falls and the balls are forming, and water rot, it is then worth 11 to 14 cents per lb. besides that the crop will weigh from 25 to 30 per cent. more per acre.—This difference in price and weight ought alone, without any protecting duties, to afford sufficient encouragement to any grower of flax, and will be ample, so long as the manufacturer is sustained to afford him a market; for without the demand created by our establishments, the consumption must be very limited, not certainly sufficiently extensive to make any effort in producing it, much less in improving the quality.

A FLAX SPINNER.

MALT LIQUORS.

As Farmers are about to come to a general resolution to dispense altogether with the use of ardent spirits, except as medicine in cases of cramp or other emergencies; and as it will be, at first especially, desirable to substitute for whiskey some light refreshing beverage, all good housewives will wish to know how best to make and preserve small beer the following directions contain some useful hints for *bottling*. Those given in the same book for brewing, appear to be on too large a scale for common family use—we will endeavour to procure information on that point also, adapted to the wants and convenience of families in the country.

The proper Method of Bottling Malt Liquors.

As a necessary preparation for executing this business properly, great attention must be paid to your bottles, which must first be well cleaned and dried, for wet bottles will make the liquor turn mouldy or mothery, as it is called; and by wet bottles a great deal of good beer is frequently spoiled. Though the bottles may be clean and dry, yet, if the corks are not new and sound, the liquor will be still liable to be damaged; for, if the air can get into the bottle the liquor will grow flat, and never rise. Many who have flattered themselves they knew how to be saving, by using old corks on this occasion, have spoiled as much liquor as stood them in four or five pounds, only for want of laying out three or four shillings. If bottles are corked as they should be, it will be difficult to draw the cork without a screw; and to secure the drawing of the cork without breaking, the screw ought to go through the cork, and then the air must necessarily find a passage where the screw has passed. If a cork has once been in a bottle, though it has not been drawn with a screw, yet that cork will turn musty as soon as exposed to the air, and it will communicate its ill flavour to the bottle in which it is next put, and spoil the liquor that way. In the choice of corks, take those that are soft and clear from specks. You may also observe, in the bottling of liquor, that the top and middle of the hogshead are the strongest, and will sooner rise in the bottles than the bottom. When you begin to bottle a vessel of any liquor, be sure not to leave it till all is completed, otherwise it will have different tastes.

If you find a vessel of liquor begin … [illegible] … when the weather … all the lights … and cover them … very proper and temperate …

From the Hunting Directory.

PORTRAIT

Of a Sportsman of the Old School.

"In the old but now ruinous hall of Berwick Hall, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, once lived the known William Draper, Esq. … bred, fed and hunted the staunchest pack of fox hounds in Europe, with an income of only 700 pounds per annum; he brought up creditably eleven sons and daughters … of excellent hunters … bred fox hounds … with horses, suitable for the convenience of my lady and her daughters. He lived in the old hospitable style of the country, killing every month an ox of his own feeding, and … himself on maintaining a … table, but with no foreign … His general apparel was a drab hunting coat, a belt round his waist, and a strong velvet cap on his head. In his humour he was facetious, always having some pleasant story, both in the field and in the hall; so that his company was much sought after by persons of good condition, and which was of great use to him in the subsequent advancement of his children. His stables and kennels were kept in high order, and many sportsmen observed them as patterns for huntsmen and grooms, who were glad to come there without fee merely to learn their business. When they had obtained proper instructions, he then recommended them to other gentlemen, who wished for no better character than Squire Draper's recommendation. He was always, during the hunting season, at … the morning, mounted on one of his nags at five o'clock, himself bringing forth his hounds … note of their old master's voice. In the field he rode with judgement … ing what was unnecessary, and … ing his hounds when they were at fault. His daughter Di, who was equally famous at riding, used to assist him, cheering the hounds … voice. She died at York … old age, and what was wonderful, many sportsmen, who dared not follow her, she died with whole … in her bed.

"After the fatigues of the day, which were generally crowned … the brushes of a brace of foxes, he entertained those who would return with him and which was some … miles distant, with old English hospitality. Good *old October* was the liquor drank; and his first toast was, "*All the brushes in Christendom.*" At the age of eighty years, this gentleman died, as he chiefly lived; for he died on horseback. As he was going to give some instructions to a friend who was rearing up … fox-hounds, he was seized with a … and dropped from his old favourite pony, he expired! There was no … rich or poor, in his neighbourhood but lamented his death, and the … were the only things that had occasion to be glad that Squire Draper was no more."

THE SUGAR-CANE.

Now, that it has been proved beyond doubt, by *actual experiment*, … the sugar-cane can be successfully cultivated on Red river lands, … public opinion is evidently setting that way. Some of our most wealthy enterprising planters are recommending on a more extensive scale than heretofore. This augurs well for the prosperity of the country. We … long, to see many others following … example, and we heartily wish … that success which we believe … crown their exertions.

Alex. (Lou.) Gaz.

How fearful is the very life which we hold? We have our being beneath a cloud, and are a marvel even to ourselves. There is not a single thought which has its affixed limits. Like circles in the water, our researches … long as they extend, and vanish … last into the immeasurable and … omable space of the vast unknown. We are like children in the dark; we tremble in a shadowy and terrible void, peopled with our fancies. Life is our real night, and the first … the morning, which brings … ty, is death.

What is so unearthly … as the first birth of … The air of heaven … wanderings … it in its warmth … deteriorate in … it increases … the step which … snow?

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. II. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., MAY 20, 1828. NO. 8.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Appeals and to me directed, at the suit of Benjamin Dashiell, use of Ara Spence, Irving Spence and William U. Purnell, Ex[ecutors] of James B. Robbins against … I have seized and taken in execution the following property, viz. All the buildings, improvements and implements used and occupied as a tanyard, all the tans, … hides, tanned and untanned, and … now occupied by … which I shall proceed to sell at the Court house door in Princess Anne, on Saturday the … between the hours of … o'clock P. M. for cash, to the highest bidder, to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

E. T. J. Woodward,
Head of Dugan's wharf, & Pratt St.
BALTIMORE,

Informs his friends and customers, that he will sell on COMMISSION, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, and Tobacco, and all other articles of Country produce, and will make liberal advances on the same.

He has on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

CONSISTING OF

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Family Flour, Brandy, Wine, Spirits, Whiskey and Cordials, Soap & Candles, Shad, Mackerel, Herrings, Oil and Salt, together with every other article in his line.

Also,

Glass Ware, Queen's Ware, Stone and Earthen Ware, &c.

And a general assortment Garden Seeds of approved kinds, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

DRY PINE OR OAK WOOD

will be taken in exchange for Goods, on fair terms.

May 13, 1828. mw.

Consumptions, Coughs, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthma, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, asthma, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:

CERTIFICATE.

10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since; being upwards of a year.

(Signed,) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen … that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease, and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state— … persons of consumptive habits, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the commencement period of life ought carefully attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, … when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the … valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals injured parts, opens the pores and soothes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an anodyne; consequently that obstruction of the chest … the lungs which constitutes the … [illegible] … expectoration, which is so … called for, and whilst it … and heals it also gives … to the tender lungs … removes the hectic fever … digestion, gives strength to … nerves, repairs the appetite and … the spirits. This Specific … always be given in safety—it … pleasant to the taste, and is … particularly useful in hypochondriac, nervous, and hysterical … [illegible] … JOHNSTON & SUDDLER … Princess Anne …

WEAVERS' BRUSHES.
Reeds and Shuttles,
Wash and cake boards,
Sifters, Lamp and candlewick,
Muddlers, and lime squeezers
Pound, half pound and quarter pound Butter Prints, of various patterns
Weaver's slays or reeds
Shoe, sweeping, dusting and other brushes
Twine and cord, patent taps
Cane, for reed makers
Humming and common tops
Boot & shoe blacking, towel rollers
Lamp wicks, assorted sizes, by the dozen or gross
Spiggots and fossets, suitable for hogsheads, barrels, kegs, and hydrants
Fancy and common ballows
Fishing lines and rods, butter bowls and trays, Baskets, &c.
Nests of sugar boxes and tubs
Potato & turnip mashers, rolling pins
Carpenters' or joiners' chalk lines, etc.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms, by

VALERIUS DUKEHART,
No. 101 Baltimore, between South and Calvert Streets.
May 13th, 1828.

Adams's Levee and Ball in honour of Jackson.—The following account of the grand Levee and Ball, given by Adams, to Jackson Jan. 8, 1824, is copied from the *Commercial*:

"I enjoyed the pleasure of being present at the Ball given by Mr. Adams on the 8th inst. in honour of Gen. Jackson. The House, which is a spacious, private dwelling, was thrown open in almost every part to admit the crowd of visitors who had been invited to attend this demi-public entertainment. Numerous lamps illuminated the Halls, stair-case and drawing rooms. The lower apartments were decorated with ever green wreaths entwined round the white painted pillars that supported the ceiling; hanging in circles about the chandeliers, and passing in unbroken lines round the cornice of I believe that entire story. Before 8 o'clock all the rooms were so much occupied, as to render it a slow and somewhat difficult matter to pass out of one into the other. The General entered about half past 8. His name was loudly announced, and in an instant all eyes were turned to seek the hero of the night.—He looked unusually well. His feelings excited by the occasion suffused his cheek (at other times rather sallow) with a ruddy tinge. His face was dressed in smiles, and his bending form, as he advanced in uniform thro' the thick ranks of receding beauty, presented a fine image of Mars, in the presence of Venus. He approached Mrs. Adams, who was in a silk dress, sparkling with ornaments, with a sort of Spanish hat loaded with plumes, and taking her arm in his, promenaded as well as the encumbering crowd rendered it possible, paying his respect to the many groupes who were in succession courtesying and bowing to his salute. We soon lost sight of him as he passed into the other apartments, and those who were endeavouring to discover in which room he was to be found missed the sight of him altogether."

Alas! alas! poor human nature. *Now*, Jackson is a murderer, an assassin—he never gained the victory of New Orleans—he is every thing shocking and infamous, and why, gentle reader? forsooth, he is the People's candidate for President against Adams.

N. Y. Enq.

We re-insert the above from our last in order to introduce the following remarks from a Pennsylvania paper:

The Doylestown Democrat says that Andrew Jackson was then if ever, a *murderer*, and received the smiles and homage of the beauty, chivalry and talent of the country, and in the house of Mr. Adams.

Andrew Jackson was *then* if ever an *adulterer*, and the hand of Mrs. Adams, in the eyes of a chaste and moral assembly, was then extended in fellowship towards him.

Andrew Jackson was *then*, if ever the violator of the sanctuary of the Senate and grave Senators delighted to honour *him* who had violated the constitution they had sworn to defend.

The dark designs of Mr. Adams have turned to plague the inventor.—Little did he imagine that he was then elevating the subaltern to the rank of superior, and tearing the gems from his diadem, hereafter to be placed in that of Jackson. His popularity is daily increasing; soon the long agony of the friends of Mr. Adams will be over—their days are numbered, and the convulsive groans will cease to be heard in the triumph of the Hero of New Orleans.

Now, because the General is the candidate of the people, Presidential sycophants and hypocrites have not only levied their slander against him, but … the most distinguished men of our country … [illegible] … that this lady who … Washington, and at home, is distinguished for her piety and hospitality, is attempted to be sacrificed, in order to gratify their insatiate appetite for slander and detraction. Let them go on—for in all the charges they have made against Gen. Jackson, he has come out like pure gold, while some of his foreign enemies have been detected in a FORGERY, which they have never pretended to deny.

Gen. Jackson possesses qualifications of the first order for the cabinet or the field; and has enjoyed the confidence and esteem of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. He has, notwithstanding the powerful patronage of the Government, a majority of both houses of Congress; and we are proud to say that the Pennsylvania Democracy will give the electoral ticket in his favour by an astounding majority.

Biographical Sketch of the Life of Maj. General ANDREW JACKSON.

By Robert Walsh,
Editor of an *Adams* paper in Philadelphia entitled The National Gazette.

[*To the Reader.*—While reading this sketch, please bear in mind that you are not reading the language of a Jacksonian, but the language of one who is the political enemy of Andrew Jackson.]

Andrew Jackson is of Irish parentage. His father and mother emigrated to South Carolina, in the year 1765, with two sons both young, and purchased a tract of land, on which they settled, in what was then called the Waxaw settlement, about forty-five miles above Camden. Here was born, on the 15th March, in the year 1767, Andrew, the subject of the present sketch. His father died soon after, leaving the three children to be provided for by the mother, a woman who would seem to have possessed excellent feelings and considerable strength of mind. The scantiness of their patrimony allowed only one of them to be liberally educated; and this was Andrew, whom she destined for the sacred ministry. He was sent to a flourishing academy in the settlement, where he remained occupied with the dead languages, until the revolutionary war brought an enemy into his neighbourhood, whose approach left no alternative but the choice of the British or American banners. The intrepid and ardent boy, encouraged by his patriotic mother, hastened, at the age of fourteen, in company with one of his brothers, to the American camp, and enlisted in the service of his country, and distinguished himself in several engagements. When he left the camp, he returned to his classical studies, as a means of future subsistence, with increased industry; and at the age of eighteen, in the winter of 1784, repaired to Salisbury, in North Carolina, to a lawyer's office, in which he prepared himself for the bar. In the winter of 1786, he obtained a license to practice, but finding this theatre unfavourable for advancement, he emigrated to Nashville in 1788, and there fixed his residence. Success attended his industry and talents; he acquired a lucrative business in the courts, and ere long was appointed attorney-general for the district in which he … he continued to act for several years.

Tennessee being at that time exposed, even in the heart of the settlements, to the incursions of the Indians, he became, like all around him, a *soldier*, and one whose activity and resolution soon made him as conspicuous as he was useful. The progress which he made in public estimation, by his abilities and services, is marked by his election, in 1796, to the Convention assembled to frame a constitution for the state. In this body he acquired additional distinction; which placed him, the same year, in Congress, in the House of Representatives, and the following year, in the Senate of the United States. He acted invariably with the Republican party in the National Legislature; but grew tired of an unavailing struggle in a small majority, and of a scene of discussion and intrigue for which he did not deem himself as well fitted as the successor, for whose sake, no less than for his own gratification, he resigned his post in 1799. While a senator, he was chosen by the field officers of the Tennessee militia, without consultation with him, major-general of their division, and so remained until 1814, when he took the same rank in the service of the United States. On his resignation as senator, he was appointed one of the judges of the supreme court of Tennessee. He was called from his retirement, however by the second war which broke out with G. Britain. When the acts of Congress (of the 6th February, and July 1812) which authorised the President to accept the services of fifty thousand volunteers, were promulgated, Jackson published an energetic address to the militia of his division, drew two thousand five hundred of them to his standard, and tendered them without delay to the federal government.

In November, he received orders to descend the Mississippi, for the defence of the lower country, which was then thought to be in danger. In January, in a very inclement season, he conducted his troops as far as Natchez, where he was instructed to remain until otherwise directed. Here he employed himself indefatigably, in training and preparing them for service. But the danger which was meant to be repelled having ceased to exist, in the opinion of the secretary of war, he received instructions, from the latter, to dismiss, at once, from service, those under his command.—The number of sick in his camp was great, and they were destitute of the means of defraying the expenses of their return home. The rest of his troops, from the same dearth of resources, must have enlisted in the regular army, under Gen. Wilkinson.—Jackson felt himself responsible for the restoration of them to their families and friends, and therefore, resolved to disobey the orders of the department of war, whose head could not be acquainted with the circumstances of the case. He retained as much of the public property in his possession, as was necessary to his purpose of marching them back. Wilkinson remonstrated and admonished in vain. Jackson replied that he would bear all the responsibility—he refused to allow Wilkinson's officers, when commissioned, to recruit from his army; seized upon the wagons required for the transportation of his sick, and set out with the whole of his force. He gave up his own horse to the infirm, and shared in all the hardships of the soldiers in a long and arduous march. It was at a time of the year when the roads and the swamps to be trodden were in the worst condition. His example silenced all complaint, and endeared him the more to his companions. On his arrival at Nashville he communicated to the President of the United States what he had done, and the reasons by which he had been guided. His conduct was approved of at Washington, and the expenses, which he had incurred, directed to be paid.

About this time the British and the celebrated *Tecumseh* had stirred up the Creek nation of Indians, parties of whom made irruptions into the state of Tennessee, committing the most barbarous outrages upon defenceless and insulted families. Having obtained a supply of ammunition from the Spaniards, at Pensacola, a band of six or seven hundred warriors assaulted *Fort Mimms*, situated in the Tensaw settlement, in the Mississippi Territory, succeeded in carrying it, and butchered nearly all its inmates; three hundred persons including women and children. Only seventeen of the whole number escaped to spread intelligence of the dreadful catastrophe. The news produced the strongest sensation in Tennessee; and all eyes were, at once, turned to Jackson as the leader of the force which must be sent forth to overtake and punish the miscreants. He was, at this time, confined to his chamber with a fractured arm and a wound in the breast, injuries received in a private rencontre. It was resolved by the legislature to call into service thirty-five hundred of the militia, to be marched into the heart of the Creek nation, conformably to the advice of Jackson, who, notwithstanding the bodily ills under which he laboured, readily undertook the chief command in the expedition. He issued an eloquent and nervous address to the troops, on the day of the rendezvous, in which he told them, among other things—"We must and will be victorious—we must conquer as men who owe nothing to chance, and, who, in the midst of victory, can still be mindful of what is due to humanity." On the 17th Oct. 1813, he reached the encampment, although his health was far from being restored. It would require too much space to follow him in all the movements of a campaign, in which he appears as a most skilful commander, vigilant disciplinarian, and dauntless soldier.—Suffice it to say, that Jackson with consummate skill and bravery waged a destructive war against them, and after encountering numerous perils and difficulties, succeeded in quelling the savages and restored to our frontiers, peace and security from their depredations.

The complete and final discomfiture of so formidable a foe as this confederacy of Indians, drew the attention of the general government to the Tennessee commander, and produced a speedy manifestation of the respect entertained for his services and character, in his appointment as brigadier and brevet Major-general in the regular army. A commission of Major-general was forwarded to him in May, 1814. The government deemed it advisable to enter into a treaty with the vanquished Indians, for the purpose … of restricting their limits so as to cut off their communication with the British and Spanish agents. General Jackson was deputed with colonel Hawkins as commissioner, to negociate with the Creeks; and on the 10th of July he reached Alabama on this errand, and by the 10th of August accomplished an agreement, under which the Indians bound themselves to hold no communication with British or Spanish garrisons, or foreign emissaries, and conceded to the United States, the right of erecting military posts in their country. The contraction and definition of their territorial limits were attended with considerable difficulty, but Jackson peremptorily and successfully insisted upon what he deemed necessary for the future security and permanent benefit of the United States. After this affair was concluded the General turned his attention to another important quarter of the country, where it was expected the enemy's forces might be brought to operate.

On the first of December, he was in *New Orleans*, and there established his head-quarters General Coffee and Colonel Hinds were ordered to march with their commands, and take a position as convenient to New Orleans as should be compatible with the object of procuring forage for the horses of the dragoons.

Resistance on the lakes being at an end, the enemy was expected to advance without much further delay.—Expresses were sent off in quest of Gen. Coffee, to whom his commander wrote, "You must not sleep until you arrive within striking distance. Innumerable defiles present themselves where your riflemen will be all important." On the night of the 19th December, Coffee encamped, with eight hundred men, within fifteen miles of New Orleans; having marched eighty miles the last day. In four days, Colonel Hinds, with the Mississippi dragoons, was at his post; having effected a march of two hundred and thirty miles in that period.

Jackson was not long in discovering the truth of what had been communicated to him by the governor of Louisiana, that "the country was filled with British spies and stipendiaries." He suggested to the legislature the propriety and necessity of suspending the privilege of *habeas corpus*. While that assembly were deliberating slowly upon their power to adopt the measure, he proclaimed the city of New Orleans and its environs to be under *martial law*, and established a most rigid military police. The crisis did not admit of any other system, consistently with the public safety; and happy it was that the commander did not want either sagacity or decision. On the 21st December, General Carroll reached General Coffee's encampment four miles above the city, from Nashville, with two thousand Tennessee yeomanry.

On the 22d, the British were accidently discovered emerging from the swamp and woods about seven miles below the town. In spite of all the precautions taken to guard the most dangerous avenues, treachery found out for the enemy a narrow pass, *Bayou Bienvenu*, through which they reached the banks of the Mississippi. On the 23d, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, positive information of their landing was brought to Jackson. He resolved to meet them *that night*.—Generals Coffee and Carroll were ordered to join him; and arrived, in two hours, with their forces. As he was marching through the city, his ears were assailed with the screams of a multitude of females, who dreaded the worst consequences from the approach of the enemy. "Say to them," exclaimed he, to a gentleman near him, "not to be alarmed; *the enemy shall never reach the city.*"

The number of the British was at first three thousand, and it was increased during the night. The onset was made by the Americans about dusk. The battle, complicated and fierce, continued for some time until both parties were thrown into confusion, owing to the darkness of the night and the nature of the ground. The enemy yielded the field for nearly a mile. The American general, finding that they were constantly receiving reinforcements, resolved to draw off and renew the attack at dawn of day, after he had called for General Carroll and his division, who had been left behind. Carroll soon arrived, but as the numbers of the enemy were discovered to be augmented to six thousand, Jackson deemed it expedient to forbear all offensive efforts, until the troops daily expected from Kentucky should reach their destination. Accordingly, he fell back and formed his line behind a deep ditch that ran at right angles from the river. This position was recommended by two circumstances the swamp, which skirted the river at various distances, approached here within four hundred yards of it, and hence from the narrowness of the pass, it was more easily to be defended; there was, too, a deep canal, and the dirt being thrown on the upper side, already constituted a tolerable breast-work. Behind this the American troops were formed with a determination to resist there to the last extremity. The portion of them who were actually engaged in the battle on the 23d, did not amount to two thousand men. Their loss was 24 killed, one hundred and fifteen wounded and seventy-four made prisoners; the killed and wounded and prisoners of the enemy were not less than four hundred. "This action for boldness of conception, and by the wisdom of the policy, and the importance of the result, does infinite credit to the American leader. The British had believed that, once landed, they should move forward to the easiest of conquests over raw militia and untried regulars. They were arrested and disconcerted, and Jackson improved the interval of their hesitation and cautious preparation, to strengthen his works and organize the state militia who were arriving every day. The canal fronting the line was deepened and widened, a strong wall of earth built, the levee cut almost a hundred yards below, embrasures pierced, &c. Having made these and various other important and judicious arrangements, and possessing, as he remarks, "a rampart of high minded and brave men," he felt and expressed a degree of confidence which animated even the recruits who were strangers to him and to every kind of military service.

The enemy were abundantly active on their side, tho' at first ignorant of his situation and designs. They bro't up in the direction of their encampment, their artillery, bombs and ammunition. By means of a battery which they erected in the night of the 27th, they destroyed the American armed schooner Caroline, lying under the opposite shore. Gathering hardihood from this circumstance, which in fact, deprived Jackson of a material aid, they left their encampment and moved towards the American lines.—Their numbers had been increased, and *Sir Edward Packenham*, their commander in chief, led them in person on the 28th December to storm the works. Their heavy artillery discharged showers of bombs, balls and rockets. These it was thought would ensure success, and they were moving forward with all the pride and pomp of war, when the American batteries opened and caused their advance to halt. The conflict continued in several quarters until the assailants, being too roughly handled, abandoned for the time, the general attack which they had meditated. One hundred and twenty of them were killed and wounded; the loss of the Americans did not exceed nine killed, and eight or ten wounded.

While Jackson and his comrades were thus bravely repelling the foe, a panic seized the Legislature at New Orleans. Apprized that it was secretly agitated to offer terms of capitulation, he directed the Governor to arrest the members and hold them subject to his further orders, the moment the project of surrendering should be fully disclosed. The Governor at once placed an armed force at the door of the capitol, prevented the members from convening, and thus stifled whatever schemes might have been proposed. Various and shrewd devices were practised by Jackson to conceal from the enemy the comparative paucity of his force, and the miserable dearth of arms in his camp. From the general government no supply of arms and ordnance had been received, except one boat-load brought down the Mississippi by General Carroll.

Skirmishes alone, by advanced parties, occurred for several days after the attack of the 28th of December.—The British were encamped two miles below the American army, on a perfect plain, and in full view. In the interval between the period just mentioned and the 1st January, they were busy in preparing for another assault on an enlarged scale. An impenetrable fog prevailed during the night of the 31st, and until nine o'clock the following morning: when that was dispelled, there stood disclosed to the Americans, several heavy batteries, at the distance of six hundred yards, mounting eighteen and twenty-four pound carronades. These were immediately opened by the British, and a tremendous discharge of artillery, accompanied by Congreve rockets, was maintained until near noon. A vast number of balls were directed against the building in which Jackson was believed to be. It was battered into a heap of ruins, but the General according to his custom, had repaired to the line as soon as he heard the sound of the enemy's cannon. The roar of the American guns proved that there would be a vigorous defence; and with such effect were they managed, that the British batteries were disabled, and the assailants compelled to retire, by 3 o'clock, despairing of a breach in the line, and astonished at the precision with which the 'Yankees' threw their shot. An advance was made upon General Coffee's brigade, in order to turn the left, but with no better success. To be prepared against all contingencies Jackson had established another line of defence about 2 miles in the rear, and where his unarmed troops (no inconsiderable number) were stationed as a show of strength.

On the fourth of January arrived the long expected reinforcement from Kentucky, amounting to two thousand two hundred and fifty men, of whom about five hundred had muskets, and the rest guns, from which little or no service could be anticipated. New Orleans had been previously searched for weapons and stripped of whatever were discovered. The British were at the same time reinforced in a much more satisfactory way for them. Now approached the great and last struggle

General Jackson, unmoved by appearances, anxiously desired it—he seldom slept—he was always at his post, that there might be no relaxation of vigilance on any side.

On *the memorable 8th January*, the signals intended to produce concert in the enemy's movements, were descried at dawn. They were prepared to storm the line, and the charge was made with so much celerity that the American soldiers at the outposts had scarcely time to fly in. Showers of bombs and balls were poured from new batteries. The two British divisions, commanded by Sir Edward Packenham in person, pressed forward. A thick fog enabled them to approach within a short distance of the intrenchments before they were discovered: but this circumstance insured them defeat and destruction.—The American artillery and small arms, discharged in a continued volley, mowed down their works and arrested their progress. The fatal aim of the western marksmen was never so terribly exemplified. Sir Edward Packenham, seeing that his troops wavered and receded, hastened to the front, but quickly fell, mortally wounded, in the arms of his aid-de-camp. General Gibbs and Keene were also dangerously hurt & borne from the field, which by this time was strewed with dead and dying. The British columns, often broke and driven back, were repeatedly formed and urged forward anew. Convinced at last that nothing could be accomplished, they abandoned the contest, and a general and disorderly retreat ensued. One American redoubt was carried by superior numbers; but quickly evacuated under the fire of the riflemen at the line. So great was the carnage of the British; so perilous the disorder into which they were thrown, that had arms been possessed by that large portion of the American militia who had remained inactive and useless for the want of them, *the whole British force must have surrendered.* But under the peculiar circumstances of the case, Jackson was unable to attempt, without extreme rashness, a pursuit of the vanquished. He adopted the safe alternative of continuing in his position

According to Gen. Lambert's official report of the affair of the 8th, the British loss, in the main attack on the left bank of the river, amounted to upwards of two thousand men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners. It may be estimated at nearly *three thousand*, while that of the Americans was but *thirteen*. The *effective* force of the latter at this line on the left bank, was three thousand seven hundred—that of the enemy at least nine thousand. The whole force landed from the British ships in Louisiana is believed to have been about fourteen thousand. The British Commander in Chief and Major General Gibbs died of their wounds, besides many of the most valued and distinguished British officers. On the ninth the enemy requested and obtained an armistice of some hours to bury their dead.

After the action of the 8th the American batteries were continually throwing balls and bombs into the British camp. Harassed, dismayed, and enfeebled, that once powerful army which was to arrive at New Orleans by a primrose path, and hold in subjection all the lower region of the Mississippi, took a final and furtive leave in the night of the 18th of January, and embarked in their shipping for the West Indies. Thus ended the mighty invasion, in twenty-six days after the foreign standard had been exultingly planted on the bank of the Mississippi. Thus triumphed General JACKSON by a wonderful combination of boldness and prudence; energy and adroitness; desperate fortitude and anxious patriotism.

Though the enemy had withdrawn from New Orleans in the manner which has been stated, Jackson could not be sure that they would not return. Against this contingency, he prepared himself by cautious arrangements in the distribution of his force and the construction of new defences at assailable points, before he returned to New Orleans. In that city he was received as a deliverer—almost every mind was kindled to enthusiasm from the consideration of the evils which he had averted, as well as of the victories which he had gained. The most solemn and lively demonstrations of public respect and gratitude succeeded each other daily, until the period of his departure for Nashville soon after the annunciation of peace concluded at Ghent between Great Britian and the United States. Though honoured and cherished by the larger part of the citizens, he was not, however without occasion to display the energy and decision of his character in a way that favoured the ends of jealousy and detraction. Anonymous articles calculated to excite mutiny among the troops and afford the enemy dangerous intelligence, having appeared in one of the newspapers of New Orleans, he caused the author of it to be revealed to him by the editor of the paper. He found that the offender was a member of the Legislature, but this circumstance did not prevent him from ordering his arrest and detention for trial. Application was immediately made to one of the Judges for a writ of Habeas Corpus and it was immediately issued. Jackson arrested the Judge also and sent him from the city. The General had not yet raised the edict of martial law, there being no certain intelligence of peace or of the departure of the enemy from the coast. Within a few days the cessation of hostilities was officially announced. The Judge was restored to his post and the exercise of his functions. Without loss of time a rule of court was granted for General Jackson to appear and shew cause why an attachment for contempt should not issue, on the ground that he had refused to obey a writ and imprisoned the organ of the law. He did not hesitate to appear and submit a full and very able answer, justifying his proceedings. After argument before the Court, the rule was made absolute; an attachment sued out, and Jackson, brought up to answer interrogatories. He declined answering them; but asked for the sentence, which the Judge then proceeded to pass. It was *a fine of one thousand dollars.* The spectators who crowded the hall betrayed the strongest indignation. As soon as he entered his carriage, it was seized by the people and drawn by them to the coffee-house, amid the acclamations of a large concourse. When he arrived at his quarters, he put the amount of his fine into the hands of his aid-de-camp, and caused it to be discharged without delay. He was scarcely beforehand with the citizens, who in a short time raised the sum among themselves, by contribution, and were anxious to be permitted to testify at once their gratitude and shame. What was thus collected was appropriated at his request to a charitable institution. He enjoyed the consciousness that the powers which the exigency of the times forced him to assume, had been exercised exclusively for the public good and that they had saved the country. In 1821, the Corporation of New Orleans voted *fifty thousand dollars* for erecting a marble statue appropriate to his military services. The same body gave also one thousand dollars for a portrait of him painted by Earle of Nashville. Thus, the miserable fine may be said to have been obliterated.

On his return to Nashville—a journey of eight hundred miles—he saw on every side marks of exultation and delight. It must be within the memory of most of our readers, what was the sensation produced throughout the Union by the tidings from New Orleans, and what the popular enthusiasm concerning the merits of "Old Hickory."

Gen. Jackson retired again to his farm, and after spending his time in the pursuit of the arts of husbandry for about two years, still retaining his rank in the army, he was once more called into active service to defend our frontiers from the incursions of the Seminole Indians. This service was performed with the like promptitude that has uniformly distinguished his active life, and resulted in making our countrymen's arms again victorious over the efforts of their enemies. It would occupy more room than we can afford at this time to follow the General through all his numerous exploits in this war, they are well known to many of our readers, and we shall not repeat them here.

When the treaty with Spain ceding the Floridas was finally ratified, Congress passed a law empowering the President to vest in such person or persons as he might select, all the military, civil, and judicial authority exercised by the officers of the Spanish government. The President, under this law, appointed General Jackson, to act in the first place as commissioner for receiving the Provinces, and then to assume the government of them.

On the 4th of July, 1822, the Governor of Tennessee, by order of the Legislature, presented him with a sword as a testimonial "of the high respect" entertained by the state for his public services. And, on the 20th of August of the same year, the members of the General Assembly of Tennessee recommended him to the Union for the office of President—a recommendation which has been repeated by the Legislature of Alabama, and various assemblages of private citizens in other parts of the country. In the autumn of 1823, he was elected to the Senate of the United States. In the south-western, and some of the southern states, and in Pennsylvania, he is eminently popular. Before his election to the Senate, he was appointed by the President, with the concurrence of the Senate, Minister Plenipotentiary to the government of Mexico: but he declined the station from a repugnance to the monarchial system which then prevailed in Mexico, and to the means by which the supreme power had been usurped.

In person, General Jackson is tall, and remarkably erect and thin. His weight bears no proportion to his height, and his frame, in general, does not appear fitted for trials such as it has borne. His features are large; his eyes dark blue, with a keen and strong glance; his eyebrows arched and prominent—his complexion is that of the war-worn soldier. His demeanor is easy and gentle: in every station he has been found open and accessible to all. The irritability of his temper, which is not denied by his friends, produces contrasts in his manner and countenance, leading to very different conceptions and representations as to both: but that natural infirmity has decreased, and those who have lived and acted with him, bear unanimous testimony to the general mildness of his carriage and the kindness of his disposition. It is certain that he has inspired his soldiers, his military household, his domestic circle, and his neighbours, with the most affectionate sentiments. The impetuosity of his nature, his impatience of wrong and encroachment, his contempt for meanness, and his tenaciousness of just authority, have involved him in bitter altercations and sanguinary quarrels: —his resentments have been fiercely executed, and his censures harshly uttered: yet he cannot be accused of wanton or malicious violence—the sallies which may be deemed intemperate can be traced to strong provocation, operating in most instances, upon his patriotic zeal and the very generosity and loftiness of his spirit. He sacrificed the enemies of his country, where he deemed that signal examples of rigor were necessary for the public welfare and the lasting suppression of murder and rapine—he was never found wanting in clemency and humanity towards those whom essential justice and paramount duty allowed him to spare and relieve. Thus, after the battle of the *Horse Shoe*, in the Creek war, every Indian warrior was spared who surrendered himself—several of his men lost their lives in endeavouring, by his orders, to save some obstinate individuals who refused to surrender; although his own troops were suffering with hunger, he forbade the corn of the Indians to be taken from them, and caused the wounded among the latter to be dressed and nursed as his own men. At the battle of Tohopeka, an infant was found alive on the breast of its lifeless Indian mother: Jackson directed it to be brought to him, and not being able to prevail upon any one of the Indian Women to undertake the care of it, adopted it into his family, and has ever since proved a kind protector to the orphan.

In the various critical situations in which he was placed by emergencies and the unlimited discretion cast upon him, he appears to have been governed by general and solid principles which he knew how to apply satisfactorily in explaining his measures. The very salutary energy and decision with which he pursued the course, that he had deliberately concluded to be right and necessary, subjected him to the belief or charge of having acted merely from a vehement, overbearing, or arbitrary disposition. If his feelings were strongly roused and displayed against the timid or the traitorous portion of the inhabitants of New Orleans who would have given the enemy an easy and fatal triumph—against the Spanish authorities in Florida who served the British and supplied the Seminoles—against Arbuthnot and Ambrister, the unwearied instigators and insiduous confederates of the Savages thirsting for American blood—against the imposter prophets, who had directed the butchery of white women and children, and whose occupation it was to incite depredation and murder—against a Spanish Governor who would have violated a treaty, and despoiled orphan females of their inheritance—we may say that both the warmth of those feelings, and the rigour with which they were manifested, will be not only excused, but even admired by generous minds.

The copious despatches which Gen. Jackson had occasion to write to the government, detailing his campaigns and official proceedings; his numerous addresses to his troops, and the statements and arguments, which the charges preferred against his official conduct, compelled him to publish for his justification, would altogether, form a sizeable volume. They are marked by great fluency and energy of expression; cogent reasoning; apt reference to general principles, and the utmost earnestness and apparent rectitude of intention. He writes nervously and perspicuously; he speaks with facility and force. Grace and refinement, he has not studied either in composition or delivery. Those qualities are not to be expected in one whose life has been chiefly passed in such scenes as we have sketched; He is artificial in nothing. His reading cannot be supposed to be extensive nor his application to books very frequent. In regard to *business* he has been always found indefatigable and sagacious. He possesses a competent estate, and lives hospitably in the manner of a substantial farmer. He is without children.—His amusements have consisted in the management of his domestic concerns, the sports of the turf and social intercourse. He is temperate in his diet and in all respects enjoys a good private reputation. His public character is to be known from the history of his public career.

THE MORGAN AFFAIR.

[From the Geneva Paladium,]

Combination.—It is now three weeks since we brought forward certain serious charges against a COMBINATION of politicians—including the managers of the Rochester "Anti-Masonic Enquirer," and the "Buffalo Patriot"—formed for the purpose of USING the Morgan excitement for the benefit of Messrs Adams and Clay, and the administration party in the state of New York. These charges were of serious import, and not lightly made. For three weeks we have waited for answer. The papers accused have stopped their exchange, and remained silent. It is right the people should know the facts in relation to this case that they may avoid being made the tools of knaves and scoundrels. In a word, that they may not be duped by those *creatures*, who having sought all other avenues to honour and respectability in vain, now hope to find an unguarded entrance, in this moment of excitement. We assert then, as facts susceptible of proof—

1, That when Thurlow Weed left the editorship of the "Rochester Telegraph," in the course of the past fall, his pecuniary resources were exhausted, and that he has a family to support.

2. That after the close of the election, he went on an expensive journey to the city of Washington.

3. That while on his way to Washington, *he laid open all their plans*, to an anti-masonic friend. That the object of his visit was avowed to be, to solicit the aid of the general government in *using* the Morgan excitement for the benefit of the administration party in the state of New York.

4. That upon his return from Washington, he bought the "Rochester Balance," and reissued it in an enlarged form, under the name of the "Anti Masonic Enquirer."

5. That D. D. Stephenson, editor of the "Balance," thereupon removed to Palmyra, and established the "Freeman" upon the same principles with the "Enquirer."

6. That both the "Enquirer" and "Freeman," are papers that every *Printer* knows do not pay their annual expenses, by a considerable amount—having comparatively no jobs or advertising.

7. That the "Buffalo Patriot" received a large sum of money for coming out against the masons—not for the purpose, we believe, of advocating public justice, but to *use* the excitement for the objects before specified.

We lay the facts before the people and defy the accused to an investigation. In addition to these formal assertions, we have evidence that the intention was to bring up Albert H. Tracy—an old republican, but now an Adams man—as a candidate for governor, in order to distract the republican party of New York. Information from Washington states, that the object of Mr. Weed was perfectly understood there. And that it was believed that the administration had grasped at the Morgan question, as a drowning man would catch straws, to save itself from sinking.

The editor of the Geneva Palladium offers to "prove on oath," that *Thurlow Weed* DID DECLARE, that "the object of his journey to Washington was to procure the aid of the general government, in using the Morgan excitement, for the benefit of the Adams party—[*Palmyra Sentinel.*

Virginia.—The hon. John Randolph, in his celebrated speech on the retrenchment resolutions, stated that the freeholders of his district were *unanimous* for Jackson. At a recent election for two delegates to the assembly in the county of Charlotte, (the residence of Mr. Randolph,) at the close of the polls, the votes stood, Jackson, 338, Adams, 00. So also in Albemarle, the residence of the late Thomas Jefferson, Jackson 265, Adams 00.

The returns of the votes in Virginia, thus far received, shew about 15,000 in favour of Jackson, about 3000 in favour of Adams.

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 9.

THE PLEDGE.

The confessions of Mr. Walsh have thrown all the Administration prints into confusion. They seem utterly at a loss how "to speak to it" They know not whether to deny his facts, or to plead justification. After having so stoutly denied the whole story of the pledge, and having obtained the unqualified authority of the President himself for their assertion; after having ridiculed and abused the Opposition for their invention of the story, they are mortified to find one of their own Editors, the confidential friend of Mr. Webster, coming forward to admit the authenticity of the material facts. It is too bad. They are literally dumb-founded. Not a paper of the Administration party has even ventured to lisp a syllable upon the subject. The papers at Philadelphia or at Baltimore have blinked the disclosure—nor have the two Officials at Washington raised a whisper about it. "What, morality dumb too!"

But it cannot be denied. We knew the facts before Mr. Walsh unsealed his lips—and more than he has ventured to speak. We knew, that Mr. Adams had recognized a *written pledge, revised and modified* it too, which was calculated and *intended* (can any man doubt it, from the very circumstances of the case?) to tamper with the election of the H. of R. and to promote his own elevation. We knew that he had stooped to play in this busy scene of intrigue—and to give pledges of support to the Federal Party, whom he had once abandoned to their fallen fortunes. When he supposed that they had lost their power to assist him, he left them to their adversity—and when he found that some few men were able to help him up the ladder, then, he hesitated not to court their support of himself by promises of support to their party.—Give what version you may please to this story—this is the complexion to which it must come at last. Else, why did Mr. Webster go to him for pledges at that critical time? Why did Mr. Adams give them at that moment?—Why, let it appear in black and white? why draw the veil so seduously over the transaction—why give a *secret pledge*? Why, so anxiously try to keep it secret for so long a period? and why did Mr. Walsh speak only, when he found the "signs" gathering so thick from N. Jersey, that if he did not speak and plead justification, the whole story might burst forth upon them without their co-operation or consent?

The facts cannot be denied—An intelligent people will draw their own conclusions. Can they vote for a man, who is suspected of such an intrigue? who, to purchase office for himself, has given to voters pledges of office to their party, and of course to themselves?

A fine Resolution.—The Administration papers say Mr. Adams has come to the determination of paying off five millions of the public debt on the first of July next. The mischief he has! If it depends upon *his determination*, we should like him to extend his *determination*, and conclude to pay it all. What stupidity or knavery this declaration betrays. The matter is not left for the *determination* of Mr. Adams; but the funds are provided by Congress, and the President is compelled to apply them according to law, in the payment of the debt, as fast as the ability of the nation will admit. It would really seem that the Adams' men take the American people to be children, who can be gulled with any measures they may choose to invent—*D. Gaz.*

JACKSON MEETING—*Tompkins County, New York.*

[From the Ithaca Journal.]

We have the gratification of presenting to our readers the proceedings of the republican general meeting, held in this village on the 16th of April. It was the most numerous and respectable meeting ever convened in the county of Tompkins. The court room was crowded notwithstanding spectators, but with respectable farmers and citizens of the county, who participated deeply participated, in what was going forward. As near as could be estimated, there were about FIVE HUNDRED persons present. We have never seen a deeper and more attentive interest manifested in the proceeding of a meeting. We congratulate the republicans of the county, of the state, and of the union, upon this manifestation of the energy, firmness and unanimity, with which the republicans of the county of Tompkins have determined to rally around the ancient standard of their party, and support the cause of PRINCIPLE, against that of *Intrigue* and CORRUPTION.

[We have only room for the following from the proceedings.]

Whereas it is expressly provided by the third section of the second article of the constitution, that the President of the United States, "shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration, such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient;"

Therefore, *Resolved*, That inasmuch as the present incumbent has not in either of his messages to congress, recommended to their consideration the necessity or expediency of revising the tariff, or of any further legislative aid for the encouragement and protection of our domestic industry, but has maintained on that subject a studied silence, we are compelled to conclude, either that he is altogether opposed to any further protecting duties, or that he has avoided the responsibility of advancing an opinion, from the fear of opposition on that account, in those sections of the Union which are known to be opposed to it; and that we cannot consistently sustain the claims of any man for the office of President, who is opposed to what is emphatically denominated the "American System," or who has not sufficient firmness, honesty and independence, to risk his personal popularity in support of it.

From the Eastern (Maine) Argus.

"STRIKE—BUT HEAR ME."

The act which has been construed into John Q. Adams' conversion to republicanism, and which has been relied upon as proof of it, was his giving a vote in favor of the embargo law, in December, 1807—mark the date. But the awkward conduct of Mr. Adams upon this occasion, distinct from all other facts, save that of his having been always prior to that time a headstrong federalist, was of itself sufficient to betray, the *hypocricy* and *insincerity* of his vote, and at the same time shocked the understanding of every member present at the Senate Board, including both parties. It was an insult to them individually for him to suppose them to be so completely destitute of discernment and subject to his artifice, as to be duped by the shallow and barefaced pretension which he made of unbounded confidence in the recommendation of President Jefferson—a man whom he had been taught from his infancy to *despise*, and one whom he himself had ridiculed for years, and particularly within the early months *of the same year then current!* Yet when Mr. Jefferson's secret message was received by the Senate, recommending an embargo, Mr. Adams instantaneously rose from his seat, and advised the members at the Board, *not to discuss the subject at all!* adding, that "*the President had recommended the measure upon his high responsibility*, and *therefore, the Senate ought not to deliberate! !*" This was his own language, taken down at the moment in black and white by a venerable Senator present; whose *integrity* in the political world as far outshines that of John Quincy Adams, as the sun outshines the bug whose brilliancy can only be seen through the darkness of midnight. The sentiment itself, instead of evincing a caution and regard for the rights of the people, who had entrusted their destiny to his hands, and instead of being suited to the solemnity of the occasion—an occasion which proposed to shut up a whole nation from all intercourse with the rest of mankind and the world, *for an unlimited time;*—and instead of comporting with the doctrines of freedom of debate, and republicanism, it is a sentiment most clearly demonstrating his love of *arbitrary* principles, and his constant and long cherished hope of seeing our government resolve itself into something like a repository of "*the whole executive power in one man,*" agreeably to the theory prescribed by his father, as "*the true policy of the common people,*"—"*laborers, husbandmen, mechanics and merchants in general!*"

It is very true at the time this vote, and these ardent expressions of confidence in the recommendation of Mr. Jefferson, were made, they were received as evidence of Mr. Adams' conversion to republicanism and to the republican party, *then predominant*, let the reader recollect. But they were so viewed by only inference;—the conclusion, at best, was only *implied* by the friends of Mr. Jefferson, who ever greeted every expression of confidence in him with joy, from whatever source it might come, because they knew and felt it was due him, and that it confirmed the opinion they themselves honestly and justly entertained of him. In their readiness, however, to applaud the confidence which Mr. Adams *seemingly* reposed in Mr. Jefferson, they mistook and overrated the motives and feelings of the former, and gave, as many still continue to give him for it, both a *species* and a *degree* of credit that he never merited. Could he be brought to divulge the real and secret thoughts of his own soul in this particular, could Mr. Adams be brought to speak of this subject upon a bed of death, and under a right sense of his immediate departure to the judgment seat of Him who "knoweth the secrets of the heart," I solemnly believe he would endorse and confirm this statement in its fullest extent.

When Mr. Jefferson recommended an embargo, his friends abroad among the people, having no opportunity or means of knowing the exact circumstances and grounds upon which he thought it advisable, ought and did at once, through confidence in his ability, integrity, and political foresight, submit and support it "*with the utmost energy.*" But for a member of the Senate, whose duty it was to oversee and inquire into, and examine with vigilance the views of the President and their merits, to drive *headlong* into every or any measure, of particularly the greatest importance, merely upon the recommendation, or upon the "high responsibility" of the President alone, betrays either a blind subserviency, dangerous in the extreme, yes, *fatal* to our government and constitution, or a negligence in itself culpable even to corruption. Even though the Senator be the unbounded friend of the President, the case would still be the same, as it regards the interests of the people at large and his constituents. For he has the right and the power to make himself acquainted with the reasonableness and grounds of the President's views and recommendations, and *it is his imperious duty at all times to call for information of that character, before giving over to, confiding in any such views or recommendations.* Say otherwise, and I would ask, of what use is a Senate at all, and why not "*place the whole executive power in one man,*" as the elder Adams wished the "common people" of this country to do? But Mr. Adams, upon the proposition for an embargo, said to the Senate, "*let us not discuss the subject!*"—"*The President has recommended it upon his high responsibility, and let us not deliberate! !*" I maintain, that we commit a wide mistake, when we attribute either *patriotism* or *republicanism* to J. Q. Adams for his vote in favor of the embargo, though I most heartily justify the measure in Mr. Jefferson, considering the circumstances which then existed. I maintain, that *Mr. Adams' vote upon the occasion, was aimed at nothing short of a revolution among the people, and the overthrow of the* REPUBLICAN PARTY *in this country, together with the destruction of the constitution of our free government.* LEONIDAS.

Mr. Burges of Rhode Island.—Mr. Burges, who is *now* the leader of the coalition forces, and thanked his God that he was *not* a democrat, in his speech against the tariff bill for which he voted, made a violent assault upon the friends of Gen. Jackson, and particularly upon Kentuck, attributing to their cowardice, and at the same time charging, that when the people meet for the purposes of divine worship, the ceremony ends with a 'knock down and drag out.' He even went so far as to say, that on such occasions, little boys had picked up a basket full of ears and noses. Mr. Daniel, of Ky, in his reply, handled the old gentleman with merited severity.—The Journal of yesterday complains, that Mr. Daniel refused to give Mr. Burges an opportunity to explain: to this an answer is easily given. Mr. Burges himself, had refused to yield the floor for explanation, and Mr. Daniel's politeness on a former occasion was requited by abuse instead of explanation. We do not believe that Mr. Clay's Kentucky friends will permit Mr. Burges to publish his speech as spoken. We pause to see. Mr. Daniel's reply was highly creditable to him and his state—[*U. S. Tel.*

From the Albany Argus.

GLARING HYPOCRICY.

One year ago, the Adams men in Massachusetts set themselves up as the sole friends of home industry. They claimed support for the administration as the exclusive friends of the American System; and now, when the time to test their sincerity arrives the delegation from that state, with one exception, vote against the tariff and against the protection of home industry. What barefaced hypocricy! And it is now said that the administration has resolved to kill the tariff bill in the senate, through the agency of Mr. Webster, and the other Adams senators of the eastern states. This will cap the climax, and place those double dealers before the public in their true light. The silence of the president's message on this topic, seems, was full of meaning. HOMESPUN.

Political Piety.—His honour, the Mayor of Washington, after stringing together some signs, favorable, as he thinks, to the "coalition," fetches a deep sigh, and says, "we confide in the *truth* and *justice* of the cause, and the continued favor of a benign Providence towards this blessed country." Well, we are glad to see this good change in his honour, the Mayor of Washington. Instead of praying for the re-election of John Quincy Adams, he takes an opposite course, and prays for the prosperity of our country.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale FARM, situated at the mouth of Wicomico Creek, in Somerset county, Md. containing about 300 acres, known by the name of "Kibble's D[illegible] tiny." The improvements are an excellent two story frame house, with necessary out buildings—A peach orchard containing nearly 1000 trees—Also a good apple orchard.

For further particulars and terms apply to JOSHUA MORRIS.

May 20, 1828.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For President.

ANDREW JACKSON.

For Vice President.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Elector of President and Vice President of the U. S. for the District composed of Worcester, Somerset, and part of Dorchester counties:

Thomas K. Carroll.

A Sign.—Agreeably to public notice, the company commanded by Capt. J. S. Evans met on Saturday the 17th inst. at Rewastico, Somerset c'y. Before they dismissed it was proposed to take a vote on the Presidential question, which resulted as follows:

For Andrew Jackson	48
J. Q. Adams	8

Cold Comfort.—A letter of the current month, written by a decided Adman in Washington, to his friend in this county, is now in our possession. The writer, who appears to be an intelligent gentleman, says, *he believes John Q. Adams will not be re-elected.* He is not the only Administration man who believes this.

Consistency!—The Adams men say it has been usual for the President to serve eight years, (except the elder Adams, if you please;) and therefore they can see no reason why Adams should not be re-elected. But this reasoning, if reasoning it can be called, is designed to deceive the unwary—if it were true, it would also hold good with respect to the Vice-President. But they shrink from this test. John C. Calhoun came to the Vice-Presidency, not only free from corruption, but free from suspicion. He was decidedly elected by the people, while J. Q. Adams intrigued and wrested the sovereignty from the people. And John C. Calhoun is to be ousted at the end of *four years*—R. Rush put in his stead—and Adams continued 8 years for usage sake! Admirable consistency! indeed!!

Effect of Steam News.—An old republican, who resides a few miles below Princess-Anne, lately came to town to get his papers from the post-office—he being a subscriber to the National Intelligencer. A Jacksonian observed to him, it was rather strange, that he took but one paper, that he preferred an Adams print. Not strange at all, sir, (replied the old gentleman,) for every number which I read rivets me more firmly in favour of *Old Hickory.* Will his honour the lord mayor of Washington take note of this?

We last week published from the New York Enquirer an article under the head of "Economy." We have since received the Report of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of State, by which it appears that the Enquirer, and consequently we, should not have said "$100 for a print of J. Q. Adams"—but $10 for a print and $13 for a print of the President of the U. S. This correction is not necessary, although we feel confident that no honest man could have thought it an intentional alteration from $10 to 100—because it was there stated, as we here repeat—'tis not the paltry sum of 10 or 100 dollars to which we call the attention of the public, but to the dangerous and antirepublican "principle which it involves to as great an extent as would a larger amount." Besides, if we wish to speak about *large* sums of money squandered by the present extravagant administration we need not stop to speak of so small amount as the enormous price of the medal—$100—we could find one ten times as large, one hundred times as large, taken from the contingent fund by J. Q. Adams without even naming an item, "$10—but simply *secret service* expenditure under the denomination of the President's certificate, without explanation!!! (we have before us the Report of the committee in Congress) which we can prove what is asserted.) The fact is, the contingent fund is becoming, or has already become, the grand fount from which the power-loving gentry draw money for defraying the expense of every article their pride or prodigacy demands and for securing to themselves the means whereby they may retain their ill-gotten power. It further appears from this report, that upon contrasting the expenditures of the Department of State for the last three years, with those years which immediately preceded them, that the latter average only about $17,000 a year, while the former (under Adams' *dynasty*) exceed more than $32,000 annually! showing an increase of upwards of $15,000 per annum!! This is "with an eye to the strictest economy" with a vengeance!!!

To be perfectly satisfied of the truth of any circumstance is to plain, judicious, open and decissive men the surest road to conviction. The effects of the license law may be fully gleaned from the following communications, which we recommend to the consideration of our readers. There is perhaps no modern act of the Legislature that has excited the passions of the people more than the license law, and we are of opinion that their complaints are justifiable. For what *reasonable* purpose soever it might have been intended, still it is, of such a nature as does not by any means suit the feelings of our citizens. The question naturally arises, who were the first propagators of this measure? A reference to the records of the state will answer this interrogative. And altho' it has been endeavoured to be palmed upon the Jackson men, yet we are perfectly astonished at any attempt of that kind when it is so well known that it originated with the Adams men and passed by their support.

But here follow the communications:

COMMUNICATION.

14th May, 1828.

Mr. Zieber—I am pleased to find in the last Herald you have noticed the Licence Law—Public feeling is already on tip-toe regarding it—and so unpopular has it already become that the Ebony party with their *wonted consistency and regard for truth* have charged the Jackson party with the making of this law. But the public cannot be induced to believe this. It is well known that the House of Delegates, where all money bills must originate under the Constitution, had a very large majority of members who belong to the Adams party—The Adams party elected *their Governor and council*—They discarded one member of the *council* merely because he was a *Jackson man*, and regulated every matter to suit their party purposes. Finding however that this licence law, and many others almost as odious, have began to excite public scrutiny, and public indignation, the Adams party wish to screen themselves by charging the Jacksonians. But I am pleased to find this charge repelled with so much promptness, and inasmuch as they cast the first stone the Jacksonians are at full liberty to enter into the contest. I have understood that your notice of this law has given great offence—that it is a grievous offence to animadvert on the proceedings of members of the legislature, and an unpardonable sin to *print the names of members in large capitals.* Now, it appears to me, that if I should ever have the Honour of voting in the legislature on a bill it would give me pleasure to have my vote proclaimed on the house top—and I should neither be afraid nor ashamed of my vote, on any bill that might be proposed. I trust the time will not arrive when the proceedings of our public servants, and especially our Legislators, will be kept from public scrutiny and animadversion too when merited—a different course would amount to re-enacting John Adams' sedition law. That the licence law is fraught with folly and injustice—that it is unfair and unequal in its operations, and that it is vague and uncertain in phraseology cannot be denied. It is indeed difficult to interpret it—and should it go fully into operation according to its broad and unlimited terms and expressions, scarcely any person in Maryland can act with safety without first taking out a licence *as the law directs.*

Yours respectfully.

Communication.

LICENSE LAW.—The examination of this Law is recommended to the serious consideration of a discerning public—it appears that scarcely an individual can be exempt from its provisions, whoever purchases and sells, is subject to the Tax; a farmer who may lay out his money in the purchase of Corn, Wheat, Bacon or other articles, and sells it is liable to the Tax. Its operation in our city will be most distressing; numerous widows and children who reside in miserable tenements and selling small articles to aid in support of themselves and family, and who can scarcely support nature or pay rent, will by this oppressive law be compelled to go to the Poor House for support; by this means our taxes will be greatly augmented which already are most oppressive—no law which man could devise is more unjust—the man whose operations may be several hundred thousand dollars annually, pays no greater tax than the poorest individual in society—can there be justice, humanity or equality in such a law?

Baltimore Patriot.

The *Rome Republican*, a republican journal, published at Rome, Oneida county, N. Y. hitherto neutral in its presidential course has avowed its partiality for Gen. Jackson, in a pertinent address to the public.

MR. ADAMS' ECONOMY.

As the friends of Mr. Adams have boldly asserted, that this Administration has been "the most economical that ever was in the country," we will institute a very brief comparison between the expenses of the three first years of his Administration and the three last years of Mr. Monroe's Administration.

MONROE.

Current expenditures, exclusive of military pensions and the payments of the Public Debt.

1822	$7,879,444 11
1823	8,003,566 07
1824	8,939,449 56
Total,	$24,822,459 74

ADAMS.

Current expenditures, exclusive of military pensions and the payments of the Public Debt.

1825	$10,249,529 13
1826	11,505,722 44
1827	11,752,515 61
Total,	$33,507,767 18
Deduct Monroe's from Adams'	24,822,459 74
☞	$8,685,307 44

Thus it appears, that Mr. Adams in the *first three years* of his administration has expended more than Mr. Monroe did, in the *three last years* of his administration, by more than EIGHT MILLIONS AND A HALF of dollars. ☞These statements come from the books of the Departments at Washington—they come from the Records of the Government, and cannot be denied.

What has been the cause of this ENORMOUS INCREASE of expenditures? Both of the periods during which they occured, were in times of *peace.* In what way has Mr. Adams spent in *three years*, EIGHT MILLIONS SIX HUNDRED & EIGHTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS *more* than Mr. Monroe did, in the *same space of time?* The people of this country will be curious to hear this question answered. Will any friend of the present "*economical*" administration answer it? He *would* if he *could.*

Baltimore Republican.

From the Bangor, Maine, Republican.

WEST-INDIA TRADE.

The low prices, which our lumber brought in this market, and in Boston, last year, were the natural consequence of a falling off of the prices of lumber in the West-India Islands, the greatest market of ultimate consumption for this article. It may be satis factory for the *friends* of the *National Administration*—its opponents have long been apprized of the fact—to know why lumber is such a drug, that the lumbering business affords no profit, and cannot be carried on without great risk or loss. It may be a little humiliating, but not a little profitable to them, to be apprised, that their favourites Messrs. Adams and Clay—a greater trading firm (in the way of politics at least) than any in the eastern states, have been the sole cause of this decline in our trade.—And how?—By an order in Council of June 1825, the British government threw open certain ports in the West-Indies, to all nations, who would reciprocate in the liberal conditions of a proposed free intercourse. And six months were allowed for the acceptance of the proposed conditions; in default of which, total prohibition, or a heavy tariff on many important articles, among which was lumber, was to be levied. By proclamation, accepting the terms of the Order in Council, Mr. Adams might have rendered the benefits of this offer available to our citizens. Such, however, was the *multiplicity* of his *engagements*, that he neglected to do it. And the consequence has been either entire exclusion of our lumber, or admission under such heavy duties as to render the trade of little value. The French government, too, in imitation of the English and on similar terms, threw open the ports of Martinique & Guadaloupe by an Ordinance of Feb. 1826 The President was informed of this by the French Consul, in June following. But the Ordinance was suffered to sleep in his Bureau, until a few weeks since, when General Smith of Baltimore dragged it out before the Senate, in consequence of the arrival at that port of two French vessels with cargoes, laded under the belief that our government could not have been so stupid as to neglect the offers of theirs. They were, however, obliged to turn back on account of the heavy duties exacted upon their cargoes in ports of the U. S. The trade in lumber lost to these islands has amounted to about $800,000 a year—equal to the whole lumber trade of Bangor.—The negligencies of this Administration and its mismanagement, have no where fallen more heavily than upon this part of the State of Maine. But the people—*administration-men*—bear it with all quietness and meekness of spirit—Their turbulence last year and that of their political friends, the manufacturers, urging a revised tariff—otherwise, an "*American System,*" has resulted, in the house of representatives, in a duty of *ten cents* to the gallon, on imported molasses, almost the only article received in exchange for lumber.—This duty was first proposed in 1824, by that great friend and favorite of New-England—*Henry Clay!*—and if it pass the Senate, farewell to the lumbering business!—

From the Albany Argus.

Consistency of the Honourable H. C. Martindale (an Adams man.)

In his speech on the tariff bill, Mr. Martindale holds the following language:

"Had my colleague been employed as an advocate, and actually been fed by British gold, he could not have done more for their interests. I make no imputations, sir. I only speak of the necessary and fatal operation of the bill. But I must be allowed to say, what I *conscientiously believe*, that had a million of British gold been expended in this house, it could not have produced a more powerful effort than has actually been made here to procure the adoption of a measure, the direct and obvious tendency of which is to promote their interests."

And yet, after this sweeping denunciation, the consistent Mr. Martindale *voted for the bill!* This case is without a parallel, save the one furnished by the same gentleman, a year or two since, when he moved to strike out the first section of a bill, and then made a speech of two days *against his own motion!* OLD RIFLE.

Albany in N. York for Adams.

What are the evidences that the city of Albany will give an Adams majority in the fall? Why, truly, because, of the *five* supervisors, it has elected *four* friendly to Jackson, and the fifth, if he *is* for the coalition, was elected without opposition in a ward in which the Jackson alderman on a contest succeeded over the Adams candidate by more than two votes to one: and because also of the 21 town officers elected at this time, not more than 5 are in favour of the administration, and of these, 4 were nominated by the friends of Jackson & returned without opposition in Jackson wards. The only candidate of the coalition in the entire city, which has succeeded upon an opposition, is the collector in the fourth ward, which was owing to a division on that ticket among the republicans! If the republican friends of Andrew Jackson are united, and we have no reason to doubt it, there is not a ward in the city in which they will not succeed, and the majority in the city will not be less than five hundred. *Ib.*

We have received the first number of the "*Republican Register,*" published by G. Williams & Co. at Hamilton, Madison county. The introductory editorial address abounds in sound political views, and exposes the anti-republican course pursued by Mr. Adams. It advocates, in a decided manner, and upon strong republican grounds, the election of Andrew Jackson. It will prove also a valuable local vehicle of information. *Ib.*

The Cloud thickening!—The Frankfort (Ky.) Argus publishes a certificate of six respectable citizens who state, that some time after the last Presidential Election, they heard Mr. Francis Johnson "give as a reason for his vote for Mr. Adams, that if Mr. Adams was elected President, Mr. Clay would be elected Secretary of State, but if Gen. Jackson was elected President, Mr. Clay would not be Secretary"—a Confession tantamount to Mr. Trimble's.

The "Frederick Citizen" (of Md.) charges Mr. Warfield (member of the H. of R. in the session of 1824-5) with having stated, soon after the Presidential Election, that he had had a conversation with Mr. Adams, at Mr. A's own request, at which Mr. A. *satisfied* his doubts about voting for him, and that he gave the casting vote of Maryland, by which Mr. A. was elected. The Editor of the Citizen dares Mr. Warfield to deny the charge—and in that case, pledges himself that "the testimony is at hand, fully & satisfactorily to establish the charges." This indeed a serious charge

Richmond Enq.

MR. ADAMS' BARGAINING—MORE PROOF.

☞ The vote of the free state of Maryland bartered away, through the arts and political cupidity of J. Q. Adams.

We stated in our last, and often intimated before, that we had in our possession, certain facts, which would fully establish the unwarrantable means resorted to by John Q. Adams, to obtain the exalted station which he now holds contrary to the wishes of a vast Majority of the people of the U. States, as we believe the ballot boxes ere long will prove. We comply with a request made, to submit them first in the form of queries, though they are to be regarded as direct and unequivocal allegations; and we are authorized to say, that if Mr. Warfield will dare to deny them, testimony is at hand, fully and satisfactorily to establish the charges therein involved. Without designing to indulge in comment at present, we will merely remark, that the people cannot and will not rest satisfied with silence on the part of Mr. Warfield—he must reply either negatively or affirmatively. A respect for our institutions and our rights, demands that this affair should undergo a close investigation. Private sympathy must be sacrificed on the holy altar of Patriotism. Mr. Adams is charged with tampering with an independent representative of the people—he is charged with laying a plan to seduce, that representative from the path of independence, and with carrying that planinto effect. If Mr. Warfield's conduct in yielding to the seductive arts of Mr. A. is censurable, the conduct of the seducer is a *thousand fold more so.* When the charge shall be proved by the testimony which is at hand, the measures of Mr. Adams' punishment ought to be equal to the heinousness of his offence.

"Did not the Hon. Henry R. Warfield, state, after he came from the city of Washington, that shortly before the presidential election, he received a letter from Mr. Adams, requesting him to call and see him?

Did he not say that after receiving a second letter, he called upon Mr. Adams.

Did he not say, that on his arrival into the presence of Mr. Adams, there were several members of Congress with other gentlemen present? Did he not say, that Mr. Adams told him he wished to have some private conversation with him?

Did he not say, that after he and Mr. Adams had retired, that Mr. Adams asked him whether he could not give him his vote?

Did he not say, that he replied, If you satisfy me upon some points, I will have no objections to give you my vote?

Did he not say, that after having had a good deal of conversation, upon leaving the room, Mr. Adams observed, *that he hoped he had satisfied him?*

Did he not say, that he gave him to believe he was perfectly satisfied?

Did he not say, that he gave the casting vote of the State of Maryland, by which Mr. Adams was elected?

And did he not say, that he could get any foreign appointment, but that it would not do for some time, inasmuch as it might lead to a suspicion of the manner in which things were conducted?

"*All hail, New-Hampshire.*"—The Walpole Farmer's Museum of the 27th ult. has "hoisted the colors of Andrew Jackson and the Republican party." It had previously been a zealous Administration paper. In giving the motives of this change, the Editor says:—

"We conceive that the Administration party, notwithstanding the unwarrantable means they have used, have utterly failed to establish by testimony in any shape, the numerous charges they have preferred against General Jackson. For three years past, he has been the object of the vilest abuse, and we are free to acknowledge that we have contributed our share to the inglorious work, which we have done with false impressions and erroneous views."

☞ A writer in Moore's Journal, (a Mr. "*Bob Tail,*") challenges us to a bet, and offers to deposite one hundred or five hundred dollars in the banks at Keene or Charlestown, that Adams will get NINETY VOTES for President, at the next election. Verily, the Adams men are lowering their tone fast, to offer bets that Adams will get *ninety* when it requires *one hundred and thirty-one votes* to elect a President. This Bobtail'd correspondent of Moore's, must be a *braver*, or a more *rash*, man than many of his party to offer bets even at that rate; for not many of them would dare bet that Adams can get *two thirds* the necessary number of votes to elect him.—[N. H. Spectator.]

"BRITISH GOLD."

In the times of high party excitement between the Democrats and Federalists, among their criminations and recriminations of each other, they used talk of French influence, and British influence, of British Gold, and French Gold; and many a good, honest man of each party, we have no doubt, did really believe that his opponents were under improper foreign influence. But when the war came, and Federalists and Democrats found themselves fighting side by side in defence of their common country; when they thrown together in the same camp, in the same mess and came to know one anothers private feelings, they no longer misinterpreted one anothers public principles, and they could not but smile at their own weakness. From that time until this, we have heard no more of the Federalists being under the influence of British Gold, or of the Democrats being under that of French Gold. But now, the idle cant, which was never used but by designing men to gull the ignorant, is revived! Revived—not to be applied to the *Democrats* or the *Federalists*, but to *the friends of* JACKSON! Yes, of ANDREW JACKSON—of the Hero of *N. Orleans*—of the conqueror of *Packenham!!* And by whom is this idle tale got up? By the HARTFORD CONVENTIONISTS!!! Yes, the New Hampshire Journal, the mouth-piece of the *Hartford Conventionists* in New Hampshire, says,

"If British Gold can elect General Jackson, the Agents of Great Britain declare openly, that it shall not be wanted."

Now, is n't this enough to disgust every man of sense in the country?—And the idea too, of the *British*, of all people in the world, being in favor of *Gen. Jackson!* Why, *they* had as lief see the D—l President. *Balt. Rep.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

Good Sheep.

Mr. Editor—I had the pleasure of witnessing slaughtered, a few days ago, at the house of my old friend Col. J. C. Wilson, one of the finest Wethers I ever saw—it was of Ward's breed, four years old, and weighed 208 lbs.—Also, a ram lamb, Bakewell breed, one year old, which weighed 204 lbs. Should you deem the above worthy a place in your paper it may incite others to emulation and gratify

A Subscriber.

May 19th, 1828.

Violent Hail Storm.—We are indebted to a friend for the following extract of a letter dated, Potters Landing, Caroline Co. E S. Md. May 8.

"We had one of the most destructive hail storms here, on the evening of the 6th inst. ever witnessed by our oldest people. Our crops of Rye and Wheat are much injured. Buildings, fences, orchards and timber, are prostrated. There are upwards of fifty houses blown down in this neighbourhood; the gardens are spoilt. The hail was so severe as to destroy many birds. Doves, partridges, robins, blackbirds, &c, have been found dead in great numbers. The Storm has broke for me upwards of one thousand panes of window glass. The whole neighbourhood has suffered in the same way. The loss in fact is immense. Whole orchards are swept. I hope it has not been general. In width here it was from four to six miles—its extent unknown."

Marvelous—most marvelous!—In the month of February last, a girl in Bainbridge, Alabama, was suspected of having given birth to and murdered an illegitimate child; nothing satisfactory, however, was proved against her and she left the place.—On 9th of April, some boys found the body of a child in a mill pond, with a part of the parietal and occipital bones of the head crushed, but the *os frontis*, (the bone of the forehead,) was perfect. These bones were entirely divested of flesh, and bleached perfectly white by the combined operation of water and air. The rest of the body was perfect. It was immediately conjectured that the body was that of the child above alluded to, and the female relative with whom the girl lived was suspected of being the murderer. She was accordingly brought to the place where the body lay. Now for the marvelous part of the story. We have said that the bones of the head were perfectly *white*, and that the *frontal bone* was both white and sound. As soon as the suspected murderer approached the body, this latter bone assumed a *blood red appearance!* "This blushing of the dry bone," says the account before us, "was as evident as if a milk-white handkerchief were stained with blood over one part while the other remained white." We should suspect this to be a plagiarism on the Canadian wonder-makers, were it not for the following certificate:

We do certify in the presence of Almighty God, that on the evening of the 9th of April this present month, we were assembled together at Nathaniel Futrell's shop in Bainbridge, to look at a child found by Wm. B. Rice and other boys on the same day, in Col. Willis' Mill pond. That the said child's head was all dissolved or in some way destroyed except the bones, which were of a perfectly white, bleached colour. That after the woman who was supposed to have had an agency in the death of the child came on the ground, a part of the front or forehead bone, say a place somewhat larger than a dollar, became red as blood, while the rest of the same bone, and all the other bones of the head, still continued of a dry bony whiteness.—Given under our hands this 11th day of April, 1828.

N. A. FUTRELL,
WM. CLAYTON,
L. BRYANT,
MARY ANN CLAYTON,
RACHEL FUTRELL,
SARAH WILLIAMS.

The United States and Turkey.—The N. Y. Courier states that the treaty between our Government and the Porte is fully confirmed; and letters at London state, that the terms are very favourable to America, as the Treaty was negociated during the angry excitement of the Porte against the European powers.

Annapolis, May 15.

Died on Sunday morning the 11th inst. the venerable *Jeremiah Townley Chase*, Esq:—Under the old Judiciary system, he presided as Chief Judge of the General Court of this State. On the re-organization of the Judiciary system, in 1806, he was selected as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, which office he held until a few years since, when he voluntarily retired from public life.

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court.

April 13th 1828.

§§§§§§§§§§ *ON application of Elizabeth S. J. Evans, Adm'x. of* §§SEAL.§§ *James Evans, late of Somerset county dec'd, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy, Test,

JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Evans late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 13st day of May, 1828.

E. S. J. EVANS, Adm'x. of J. Evans, dec'd.

May 20, 1828.

We are authorized to announce
William Done, Esq.
as a Candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland.
May 6, 1828.

We are authorized to announce
John C. Wilson, jr. Esq.
as a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.
May 13, 1828.

We are authorized to announce
Levin D. Jones, Esq.
as a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

We are authorized to announce
William H. Waters, Esq.
as a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

General Jackson, unmoved by appearances, anxiously desired it—he seldom slept—he was always at his post, that there might be no relaxation of vigilance on any side.

On *the memorable 8th January*, the signals intended to produce concert in the enemy's movements were descried at dawn. They were prepared to storm the line, and the charge was made with so much celerity that the American soldiers at the outposts had scarcely time to fly in. Showers of bombs and balls were poured from new batteries. The two British divisions, commanded by Sir Edward Packenham, in person, pressed forward. A thick fog enabled them to approach within a short distance of the intrenchments before they were discovered: but this circumstance insured them defeat and destruction.—The American artillery and small arms, discharged in a continued volley, mowed down their works and arrested their progress. The fatal aim of the western marksmen was never so terribly exemplified. Sir Edward Packenham, seeing that his troops wavered and receded, hastened to the front, but quickly fell, mortally wounded, in the arms of his aid-de-camp. General Gibbs and Keene were also dangerously hurt & borne from the field, which by this time was strewed with dead and dying. The British columns, often broke and driven back, were repeatedly formed and urged forward anew. Convinced at last that nothing could be accomplished, they abandoned the contest, and a general and disorderly retreat ensued. One American redoubt was carried by superior numbers; but quickly evacuated under the fire of the riflemen at the line. So great was the carnage of the British; so perilous the disorder into which they were thrown, that had arms been possessed by that large portion of the American militia who had remained inactive and useless for the want of them, *the whole British force must have surrendered.* But under the peculiar circumstances of the case, Jackson was unable to attempt, without extreme rashness, a persuit of the vanquished. He adopted the safe alternative of continuing in his position.

According to Gen. Lambert's official report of the affair of the 8th, the British loss, in the main attack on the left bank of the river, amounted to upwards of two thousand men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners. It may be estimated at nearly *three thousand*, while that of the Americans was but *thirteen*. The *effective* force of the latter at this line on the left bank, was three thousand seven hundred—that of the enemy at least nine thousand. The whole force landed from the British ships in Louisiana is believed to have been about fourteen thousand. The British Commander in Chief and Major General Gibbs died of their wounds, besides many of the most valued and distinguished British officers. On the ninth the enemy requested and obtained an armistice of some hours to bury their dead.

After the action of the 8th the American batteries were continually throwing balls and bombs into the British camp. Harassed, dismayed, and enfeebled, that once powerful army which was to arrive at New Orleans by a primrose path, and hold in subjection all the lower region of the Mississippi, took a final and furtive leave in the night of the 18th of January, and embarked in their shipping for the West Indies. Thus ended the mighty invasion, in twenty-six days after the foreign standard had been exultingly planted on the bank of the Mississippi. Thus triumphed General Jackson by a wonderful combination of boldness and prudence; energy and adroitness; desperate fortitude and anxious patriotism.

Though the enemy had withdrawn from New Orleans in the manner which has been stated, Jackson could not be sure that they would not return. Against this contingency, he prepared himself by cautious arrangements in the distribution of his force and the construction of new defences at assailable points, before he returned to New Orleans. In that city he was received as a deliverer—almost every mind was kindled to enthusiasm from the consideration of the evils which he had averted, as well as of the victories which he had gained. The most solemn and lively demonstrations of public respect and gratitude succeeded each other daily, until the period of his departure for Nashville soon after the annunciation of peace concluded at Ghent between Great Britain and the United States. Though honoured and cherished by the larger part of the citizens, he was not, however without occasion to display the energy and decision of his character in a way that favoured the ends of jealousy and detraction. Anonymous articles calculated to excite mutiny among the troops and afford the enemy dangerous intelligence, having appeared in one of the newspapers of New Orleans, he caused the author of it to be revealed to him by the editor of the paper. He found that the offender was a member of the Legislature, but this circumstance did not prevent him from ordering his arrest and detention for trial. Application was immediately made to one of the Judges for a writ of Habeas Corpus and it was immediately issued. Jackson arrested the Judge also and sent him from the city. The General had not yet raised the edict of martial law, there being no certain intelligence of peace or of the departure of the enemy from the coast. Within a few days the cessation of hostilities was officially announced. The Judge was restored to his post and the exercise of his functions. Without loss of time a rule of court was granted for General Jackson to appear and shew cause why an attachment for contempt should not issue, on the ground that he had refused to obey a writ and imprisoned the organ of the law. He did not hesitate to appear and submit a full and very able answer, justifying his proceedings. After argument before the Court, the rule was made absolute, an attachment sued out and Jackson brought up to answer interrogatories. He declined answering them; but asked for the sentence, which the Judge then proceeded to pass. It was *a fine of one thousand dollars.* The spectators who crowded the hall betrayed the strongest indignation. As soon as he entered his carriage, it was seized by the people and drawn by them to the coffee-house, amid the acclamations of a large concourse. When he arrived at his quarters, he put the amount of his fine into the hands of his aid-de-camp, and caused it to be discharged without delay. He was scarcely beforehand with the citizens, who in a short time raised the sum among themselves, by contribution, and were anxious to be permitted to testify at once their gratitude and shame. What was thus collected was appropriated at his request to a charitable institution. He enjoyed the consciousness that the powers which the exigency of the times forced him to assume, had been exercised exclusively for the public good and that they had saved the country. In 1821, the Corporation of New Orleans voted *fifty thousand dollars* for erecting a marble statue appropriate to his military services. The same body gave also one thousand dollars for a portrait of him painted by Earle of Nashville. Thus, the miserable fine may be said to have been obliterated.

On his return to Nashville—a journey of eight hundred miles—he saw on every side marks of exultation and delight. It must be within the memory of most of our readers, what was the sensation produced throughout the Union by the tidings from New Orleans, and what the popular enthusiasm concerning the merits of "Old Hickory."

Gen. Jackson retired again to his farm, and after spending his time in the pursuit of the arts of husbandry for about two years, still retaining his rank in the army, he was once more called into active service to defend our frontiers from the incursions of the Seminole Indians. This service was performed with the like promptitude that has uniformly distinguished his active life, and resulted in making our countrymen's arms again victorious over the efforts of their enemies. It would occupy more room than we can afford at this time to follow the General through all his numerous exploits in this war, they are well known to many of our readers, and we shall not repeat them here.

When the treaty with Spain ceding the Floridas was finally ratified, Congress passed a law empowering the President to vest in such person or persons as he might select, all the military, civil, and judicial authority exercised by the officers of the Spanish government. The President, under this law, appointed General Jackson, to act in the first place as commissioner for receiving the Provinces, and then to assume the government of them.

On the 4th of July, 1822, the Governor of Tennessee, by order of the Legislature, presented him with a sword as a testimonial "of the high respect" entertained by the state for his public services. And, on the 20th of August of the same year, the members of the General Assembly of Tennessee recommended him to the Union for the office of President—a recommendation which has been repeated by the Legislature of Alabama, and various assemblages of private citizens in other parts of the country. In the autumn of 1823, he was elected to the Senate of the United States. In the south-western, and some of the southern states, and in Pennsylvania, he is eminently popular. Before his election to the Senate, he was appointed by the President, with the concurrence of the Senate, Minister Plenipotentiary to the government of Mexico: but he declined the station from a repugnance to the monarchial system which then prevailed in Mexico, and to the means by which the supreme power had been usurped.

In person, General Jackson is tall, and remarkably erect and thin. His weight bears no proportion to his height, and his frame, in general, does not appear fitted for trials such as it has borne. His features are large; his eyes dark blue, with a keen and strong glance; his eyebrows arched and prominent—his complexion is that of the war-worn soldier. His demeanor is easy and gentle: in every station he has been found open and accessible to all. The irritability of his temper, which is not denied by his friends, produces contrasts in his manner and countenance, leading to very different conceptions and representations as to both: but that natural infirmity has decreased, and those who have lived and acted with him, bear unanimous testimony to the general mildness of his carriage and the kindness of his disposition. It is certain that he has inspired his soldiers, his military household, his domestic circle, and his neighbours, with the most affectionate sentiments. The impetuosity of his nature, his impatience of wrong and encroachment, his contempt for meanness, and his tenaciousness of just authority, have involved him in bitter altercations and sanguinary quarrels:—his resentments have been fiercely executed, and his censures harshly uttered; yet he cannot be accused of wanton or malicious violence—the sallies which may be deemed intemperate can be traced to strong provocation, operating in most instances, upon his patriotic zeal and the very generosity and loftiness of his spirit. He sacrificed the enemies of his country, where he deemed that signal examples of rigor were necessary for the public welfare, and the lasting suppression of murder and rapine—he was never found wanting in clemency and humanity towards those whom essential justice and paramount duty allowed him to spare and relieve. Thus, after the battle of the *Horse Shoe*, in the Creek war, every Indian warrior was spared who surrendered himself—several of his men lost their lives in endeavouring, by his orders, to save some obstinate individuals who refused to surrender, although his own troops were suffering with hunger, he forbade the corn of the Indians to be taken from them, and caused the wounded among the latter to be dressed and nursed as his own men. At the battle of Tohopeka, an infant was found alive on the breast of its lifeless Indian mother: Jackson directed it to be brought to him, and not being able to prevail upon any one of the Indian Women to undertake the care of it, adopted it into his family, and has ever since proved a kind protector to the orphan.

In the various critical situations in which he was placed by emergencies and the unlimited discretion cast upon him, he appears to have been governed by general and solid principles which he knew how to apply satisfactorily in explaining his measures. The very salutary energy and decision with which he pursued the course, that he had deliberately concluded to be right and necessary, subjected him to the belief or charge of having acted merely from a vehement, overbearing, or arbitrary disposition. If his feelings were strongly roused and displayed against the timid or the traitorous portion of the inhabitants of New Orleans who would have given the enemy an easy and fatal triumph—against the Spanish authorities in Florida who served the British and supplied the Seminoles—against Arbuthnot and Ambrister, the unwearied instigators and insiduous confederates of the Savages thirsting for American blood—against the imposter prophets, who had directed the butchery of white women and children, and whose occupation it was to incite depredation and murder—against a Spanish Governor who would have violated a treaty and despoiled orphan females of their inheritance—we may say that both the warmth of those feelings, and the rigour with which they were manifested, will be not only excused, but even admired by generous minds.

The copious despatches which Gen. Jackson had occasion to write to the government, detailing his campaigns and official proceedings; his numerous addresses to his troops, and the statements and arguments, which the charges preferred against his official conduct, compelled him to publish for his justification, would altogether, form a sizeable volume. They are marked by great fluency and energy of expression; cogent reasoning; apt reference to general principles, and the utmost earnestness and apparent rectitude of intention. He writes nervously and perspicuously; he speaks with facility and force. Grace and refinement, he has not studied either in composition or delivery. Those qualities are not to be expected in one whose life has been chiefly passed in such scenes as we have sketched. He is artificial in nothing. His reading cannot be supposed to be extensive nor his application to books very frequent. In regard to *business* he has been always found indefatigable and sagacious. He possesses a competent estate, and lives hospitably in the manner of a substantial farmer. He is without children.—His amusements have consisted in the management of his domestic concerns, the sports of the turf and social intercourse. He is temperate in his diet and in all respects enjoys a good private reputation. His public character is to be known from the history of his public career.

THE MORGAN AFFAIR.

[From the Geneva Paladium,]

Combination.—It is now three weeks since we brought forward certain serious charges against a COMBINATION of politicians—including the managers of the Rochester "Anti-Masonic Enquirer," and the "Buffalo Patriot"—formed for the purpose of USING the Morgan excitement for the benefit of Messrs Adams and Clay, and the administration party in the state of New York. These charges were of serious import, and not lightly made. For three weeks we have waited for answer. The papers accused have stopped their exchange, and remained silent. It is right the people should know the facts in relation to this case that they may avoid being made the tools of knaves and scoundrels. In a word, that they may not be duped by those *creatures*, who having sought all other avenues to honour and respectability in vain, now hope to find an unguarded entrance, in this moment of excitement. We assert then, as facts susceptible of proof—

1. That when Thurlow Weed left the editorship of the "Rochester Telegraph," in the course of the past fall, his pecuniary resources were exhausted, and that he has a family to support.

2. That after the close of the election, he went on an expensive journey to the city of Washington.

3. That while on his way to Washington, *he laid open all their plans*, to an anti-masonic friend. That the object of his visit was avowed to he, to solicit the aid of the general government in *using* the Morgan excitement for the benefit of the administration party in the state of New York.

4. That upon his return from Washington, he bought the "Rochester Balance," and reissued it in an enlarged form, under the name of the "Anti Masonic Enquirer."

5. That D. D. Stephenson, editor of the "Balance," thereupon removed to Palmyra, and established the "Freeman" upon the same principles with the "Enquirer."

6. That both the "Enquirer" and "Freeman," are papers that every *Printer* knows do not pay their annual expenses, by a considerable amount—having comparatively no jobs or advertising.

7. That the "Buffalo Patriot" received a large sum of money for coming out against the masons—not for the purpose, we believe, of advocating public justice; but to *use* the excitement for the objects before specified.

We lay the facts before the people and defy the accused to an investigation. In addition to these formal assertions, we have evidence that the intention was to bring up Albert H. Tracy—an old republican, but now an Adams man—as a candidate for governor, in order to distract the republican party of New York. Information from Washington states, that the object of Mr. Weed was perfectly understood there. And that it was believed that the administration had grasped at the Morgan question, as a drowning man would catch straws, to save itself from sinking.

The editor of the Geneva Palladium offers to "prove on oath," that *Thurlow Weed* DID DECLARE, that "the object of his journey to Washington was to procure the aid of the general government, in using the Morgan excitement, for the benefit of the Adams party—[*Palmyra Sentinel.*

Virginia.—The hon. John Randolph, in his celebrated speech on the retrenchment resolutions, stated that the freeholders of his district were *unanimous* for Jackson. At a recent election for two delegates to the assembly in the county of Charlotte, (the residence of Mr. Randolph,) at the close of the polls, the votes stood, Jackson, 333, Adams, 00. So also in Albemarle, the residence of the late Thomas Jefferson, Jackson 265, Adams 00.

The returns of the votes in Virginia, thus far received, shew about 15,000 in favour of Jackson, about 3000 in favour of Adams.

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 9.

THE PLEDGE.

The confessions of Mr. Walsh have thrown all the Administration prints into confusion. They seem utterly at a loss how "to speak to it." They know not whether to deny his facts, or to plead justification. After having so stoutly denied the whole story of the pledge, and having obtained the unqualified authority of the President himself for their assertion; after having ridiculed and abused the Opposition for their invention of the story, they are mortified to find one of their own Editors, the confidential friend of Mr. Webster, coming forward to admit the authenticity of the material facts. It is too bad. They are literally dumb-founded. Not a paper of the Administration party has even ventured to lisp a syllable upon the subject. The papers at Philadelphia or at Baltimore have blinked the disclosure—nor have the two Officials at Washington raised a whisper about it. "What, morality dumb too!"

But it cannot be denied. We knew the facts before Mr. Walsh unsealed his lips—and more than he has ventured to speak. We knew, that Mr. Adams had recognized a *written pledge, revised and modified* it too, which was calculated and *intended* (can any man doubt it, from the very circumstances of the case?) to tamper with the election of the H. of R. and to promote his own elevation. We knew that he had stooped to play in this busy scene of intrigue—and to give pledges of support to the Federal Party, whom he had once abandoned to their fallen fortunes. When he supposed that they had lost their power to assist him, he left them to their adversity—and when he found that some few men were able to help him up the ladder, then, he hesitated not to court their support of himself by promises of support to their party.—Give what version you may please to this story—this is the complexion to which it must come at last. Else, why did Mr. Webster go to him for pledges at that critical time? Why did Mr. Adams give them at that moment?—Why, let it appear in black and white? why draw the veil so seduously over the transaction—why give a *secret pledge?* Why, so anxiously try to keep it secret for so long a period? and why did Mr. Walsh speak only, when he found the "signs" gathering so thick from N. Jersey, that if he did not speak and plead justification, the whole story might burst forth upon them without their co-operation or consent?

The facts cannot be denied—An intelligent people will draw their own conclusions. Can they vote for a man, who is suspected of such an intrigue? who, to purchase office for himself, has given to voters pledges of office to their party, and of course to themselves?

A fine Resolution.—The Administration papers say Mr. Adams has come to the determination of paying off five millions of the public debt on the first of July next. The mischief he has! If it depends upon *his determination*, we should like him to extend his *determination*, and conclude to pay it all. What stupidity or knavery this declaration betrays. The matter is not left for the *determination* of Mr. Adams; but the funds are provided by Congress, and the President is compelled to apply them according to law, in the payment of the debt, as fast as the ability of the nation will admit. It would really seem that the Adams men take the American people to be children, who can be gulled with any measures they may choose to invent—*D. Gaz.*

JACKSON MEETING—*Tompkins County, New York.*

(From the Ithaca Journal.)

We have the gratification of presenting to our readers the proceedings of the republican general meeting, held in this village on the 15th of April. It was the most numerous and respectable meeting ever convened in the county of Tompkins. The court room was crowded, not with idle spectators, but with respectable farmers and citizens of the county, who participated deeply in what was going forward; there were, as near as could be estimated, there were about FIVE HUNDRED persons present. We have never seen a deeper and more attentive interest manifested in the proceeding of a meeting. We congratulate the republicans of the county, of the state, and of the union, upon this manifestation of the energy, firmness and unanimity, with which the republicans of the county of Tompkins have determined to rally around the ancient standard of their party, and support the cause of PRINCIPLE, against that of *Intrigue* and CORRUPTION.

[We have only room for the following from the proceedings.]

Whereas it is expressly provided by the third section of the second article of the constitution, that the President of the United States, "shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the Union; and recommend to their consideration, such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient;"

Therefore, *Resolved*, That inasmuch as the present incumbent has not in either of his messages to congress, recommended to their consideration the necessity or expediency of revising the tariff, or of any further legislative aid for the encouragement and protection of our domestic industry, but has maintained on that subject a studied silence, we are compelled to conclude, either that he is altogether opposed to any further protecting duties, or that he has avoided the responsibility of advancing an opinion, from the fear of opposition on that account, in those sections of the Union which are known to be opposed to it; and that we cannot consistently sustain the claims of any man for the office of President, who is opposed to what is emphatically denominated the "American System," or who has not sufficient firmness, honesty and independence, to risk his personal popularity in support of it.

From the Eastern (Maine) Argus.

"STRIKE—BUT HEAR ME."

The act which has been construed into John Q. Adams' conversion to republicanism, and which has been relied upon as proof of it, was his giving a vote in favor of the embargo law, in December, 1807—mark the date. But the awkward conduct of Mr. Adams upon this occasion, distinct from all other facts, save that of his having been always prior to that time a headstrong federalist, was of itself sufficient to betray, the *hypocricy* and *insincerity* of his vote, and at the same time shocked the understanding of every member present at the Senate Board, including both parties. It was an insult to them individually for him to suppose them to be so completely destitute of discernment and subject to his artifice, as to be duped by the shallow and barefaced pretension which he made of unbounded confidence in the recommendation of President Jefferson—a man whom he had been taught from his infancy to *despise*, and one whom he himself had ridiculed for years, and particularly within the early months of *the same year then current!* Yet when Mr. Jefferson's secret message was received by the Senate, recommending an embargo, Mr. Adams instantaneously rose from his seat, and advised the members at the Board, *not to discuss the subject at all!* adding, that *"the President had recommended the measure upon his high responsibility*, and *therefore, the Senate ought not to deliberate! !"* This was his own language, taken down at the moment in black and white by a venerable Senator present, whose *integrity* in the political world as far outshines that of John Quincy Adams, as the sun outshines the bug whose brilliancy can only be seen through the darkness of midnight. The sentiment itself, instead of evincing a caution and regard for the rights of the people, who had entrusted their destiny to his hands, and instead of being suited to the solemnity of the occasion—an occasion which proposed to shut up a whole nation from all intercourse with the rest of mankind and the world, *for an unlimited time;*—and instead of comporting with the doctrines of freedom of debate, and republicanism, it is a sentiment most clearly demonstrating his love of *arbitrary* principles, and his constant and long cherished hope of seeing our government resolve itself into something like a repository of *"the whole executive power in one man,"* agreeably to the theory prescribed by his father, as *"the true policy of the common people,"—"laborers, husbandmen, mechanics and merchants in general!"*

It is very true at the time this vote, and these ardent expressions of confidence in the recommendation of Mr. Jefferson, were made, they were received as evidence of Mr. Adams' conversion to republicanism and to the republican party, *then predominant*, let the reader recollect. But they were so viewed by only inference;—the conclusion, at best, was only *implied* by the friends of Mr. Jefferson, who ever greeted every expression of confidence in him with joy, from whatever source it might come, because they knew and felt it was due him, and that it confirmed the opinion they themselves honestly and justly entertained of him. In their readiness, however, to applaud the confidence which Mr. Adams *seemingly* reposed in Mr. Jefferson, they mistook and overrated the motives and feelings of the former, and gave, as many still continue to give him for it, both a *species* and a *degree* of credit that he never merited. Could he be brought to divulge the real and secret thoughts of his own soul in this particular—could Mr. Adams be brought to speak to this subject upon a bed of death, and under a right sense of his immediate departure to the judgment seat of Him who knoweth the secrets of the heart, I solemnly believe he would endorse and confirm this statement in its fullest extent.

When Mr. Jefferson recommended an embargo, his friends abroad among the people, having no opportunity or means of knowing the exact circumstances and grounds upon which he thought it advisable, ought and did at once, through confidence in his ability, integrity, and political foresight, submit and support it *"with the utmost energy."* But for a member of the Senate, whose duty it was to oversee and inquire into, and examine with vigilance the views of the President and their merits, to drive *headlong* into every or any measure, of particularly the greatest importance, merely upon the recommendation, or upon the "high responsibility" of the President alone, betrays either a blind subserviency, dangerous in the extreme, yes, *fatal* to our government and constitution, or a negligence in itself culpable even to corruption. Even though the Senator be the unbounded friend of the President, the case would still be the same, as it regards the interests of the people at large and his constituents. For he has the right and the power to make himself acquainted with the reasonableness and grounds of the President's views and recommendations, and *it is his imperious duty at all times to call for information of that character, before giving over to confiding in any such views or recommendations.* Say otherwise, and I would ask, of what use is a Senate at all, and why not *"place the whole executive power in one man,"* as the elder Adams wished the "common people" of this country to do? But Mr. Adams, upon the proposition for an embargo, said to the Senate, *"let us not discuss the subject!"*—*"The President has recommended it upon his high responsibility and let us not deliberate!"* I maintain, that we commit no wide mistake, when we attribute either *patriotism* or *republicanism* to J. Q. Adams for his vote in favor of the embargo, though I most heartily justify the measure in Mr. Jefferson; considering the circumstances which then existed. I maintain, that *Mr. Adams' vote upon the occasion, was aimed at nothing short of a revolution among the people, and the overthrow of the* REPUBLICAN PARTY *in this country, together with the destruction of the constitution of our free government.* LEONIDAS.

Mr. Burges of Rhode Island.—Mr. Burges, who is *now* the leader of the coalition forces, and thanked his God that he was *not* a democrat, in his speech against the tariff bill for which he voted, made a violent assault upon the friends of Gen. Jackson, and particularly upon Kentuck, attributing to their cowardice, and at the same time charging, that when the people meet for the purposes of divine worship, the ceremony ends with a 'knock down and drag out.' He even went so far as to say, that on such occasions, little boys had picked up a basket full of ears and noses. Mr. Daniel, of Ky, in his reply, handled the old gentleman with merited severity.—The Journal of yesterday complains, that Mr. Daniel refused to give Mr. Burges an opportunity to explain, to this an answer is easily given, Mr. Burges himself, had refused to yield the floor for explanation, and Mr Daniel's politeness on a former occasion was requitted by abuse instead of explanation. We do not believe that Mr. Clay's Kentucky friends will permit Mr. Burges to publish his speech as spoken. We pause to see. Mr. Daniel's reply was highly creditable to him and his state—[*U. S. Tel.*

From the Albany Argus.

GLARING HYPOCRICY.

One year ago, the Adams men in Massachusetts set themselves up as the sole friends of home industry. They claimed support for the administration as the exclusive friends of the American System; and now, when the time to test their sincerity arrives, the delegation from that state, with one exception, vote against the tariff, and against the protection of home industry! What barefaced hypocricy! It is now said that the administration has resolved to kill the tariff bill in the senate, through the agency of Mr. Webster, and the other Adams senators of the eastern states. This will cap the climax, and place these double dealers before the public in their true light. The silence of the president's message on this topic, it seems, was full of meaning. HOMESPUN.

Political Piety.—His honour, the Mayor of Washington, after stringing together some signs, favorable, as he thinks, to the "coalition," fetches a deep sigh, and says, "we confide in the *truth* and *justice* of the cause, and the continued favor of a benign Providence towards this blessed country." Well, we are glad to see this good change in his honour, the Mayor of Washington. Instead of praying for the re-election of John Quincy Adams, he takes an opposite course, and prays for the prosperity of our country.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM, situated at the mouth of Wicomico Creek, in Somerset county, Md. containing about 300 acres and known by the name of "Kibble's Destiny." The improvements are an excellent two story frame house, with necessary out buildings—A peach orchard containing nearly 1000 trees—Also a good apple orchard.

For further particulars and terms apply to JOSHUA MORRIS.

May 20, 1828.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For President.

ANDREW JACKSON.

For Vice President.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

For Elector of President and Vice President of the U. S. for the District composed of Worcester, Somerset, and part of Dorchester counties:

Thomas K. Carroll.

A Sign.—Agreeably to public notice the company commanded by Captain J. S. Evans met on Saturday the [illegible] inst. at Rewastico, Somerset c'y. Before they dismissed it was proposed to take a vote on the Presidential question, which resulted as follows:

For Andrew Jackson 48
J. Q. Adams 8

Cold Comfort.—A letter of the current month, written by a decided Adams man in Washington, to his friend in this county, is now in our possession. The writer, who appears to be an intelligent gentleman, says, *he believes John Q. Adams will not be re-elected.* He is not the only Administration man who *believes* this.

Consistency!—The Adams men say it has been usual for the President to serve eight years, (except the elder Adams, if you please,) and therefore they can see no reason why Adams should not be re-elected. But this reasoning, if reasoning it can be called, is designed to deceive the unwary—if it were true, it would also hold good with respect to the Vice-President. But they shrink from this test. John C. Calhoun came to the Vice-Presidency, not only free from corruption, but free from suspicion. He was decidedly elected by the people, while J. Q. Adams intrigued and wrested the sovereignty from the people. If John C. Calhoun is to be ousted at the end of *four* years—R. Rush put in his stead—and Adams continued eight years for usage sake! Admirable consistency! indeed!!

Effect of Steam News.—An old republican who resides a few miles below Princess-Anne, lately came to town to get his papers from the post-office—he being a subscriber to the National Intelligencer. A Jacksonian observed to him, it was rather strange, he took but one paper, that he preferred an Adams' print. Not strange at all, sir, (replied the old gentleman,) every number which I read rivets me more firmly in favour of *Old Hickory.* Will his honour the lord mayor of Washington take note of this?

We last week published from the N. York Enquirer an article under the head of "Economy." We have since received the Report of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of State, by which it appears the Enquirer, and consequently we, should not have said "$100 for a medal of J. Q. Adams"—but $10 for a medal and $18 for a print of the President of the U. S. This correction is deemed necessary, although we feel confident that no honest man could have thought it an intentional alteration from $10 to 100—because it was not stated, as we here repeat—'tis not the paltry sum of 10 or 100 dollars which we call the attention of the public, but to the dangerous and anti-republican "principle which it involves to as great an extent as would a larger amount." Besides, if we wish to talk about *large* sums of money expended by the present extravagant administration we need not stop to [illegible] one of so small amount as the [illegible] price of the medal—$100—we could find one ten times as large, yea one hundred times as large, taken from the contingent fund by J. Q. Adams without even naming an [illegible] at $10—but simply *secret service* expenditure under the denomination of President's certificate, without specification!!! (We have before us the report of the committee in Congress by which we can prove what is here asserted.) The fact is, the contingent fund is becoming, or has already become, the grand fount from which the power-loving gentry draw [illegible] for defraying the expense of [illegible] article their pride or profligacy demands and for securing to themselves the means whereby they may retain their ill-gotten power. It further appears from this report, that upon contrasting the expenditures of the Department of State for the last three years, with those years which immediately preceded them, that the latter average only about $17,000 a year, while the former (under Adams' *dynasty*) exceed more than $32,000 annually! showing an increase of upwards of $15,000 per annum!! This is "with an eye to the strictest economy" with a vengeance!!!

To be perfectly satisfied of the truth of any circumstance is to plain, judicious, open and decissive men the surest road to conviction. The effects of the license law may be fully gleaned from the following communications, which we recommend to the consideration of our readers. There is perhaps no modern act of the Legislature that has excited the passions of the people more than the license law, and we are of opinion that their complaints are justifiable. For what *reasonable* purpose soever it might have been intended, still it is of such a nature as does not by any means suit the feelings of our citizens. The question naturally arises, who were the first propagators of this measure? A reference to the records of the state will answer this interrogative. And altho' it has been endeavoured to be palmed upon the Jackson men, yet we are perfectly astonished at any attempt of that kind when it is so well known that it originated with the Adams men and passed by their support.

But here follow the communications:

COMMUNICATION.

14th May, 1828.

Mr. Zieber—I am pleased to find in the last Herald you have noticed the Licence Law—Public feeling is already on tip-toe regarding it—and so unpopular has it already become that the Ebony party with their *wonted consistency and regard for truth* have charged the Jackson party with the making of this law. But the public cannot be induced to believe this. It is well known that the House of Delegates, where all money bills must originate under the Constitution, had a very large majority of members who belong to the Adams party—The Adams party elected *their Governor and council*—They discarded one member of the *council* merely because he was a *Jackson man*, and regulated every matter to suit their party purposes. Finding however that this licence law, and many others almost as odious, have began to excite public scrutiny, and public indignation, the Adams party wish to screen themselves by charging the Jacksonians. But I am pleased to find this charge repelled with so much promptness, and inasmuch as they cast the first stone the Jacksonians are at full liberty to enter into the contest. I have understood that your notice of this law has given great offence—that it is a grievous offence to animadvert on the proceedings of members of the legislature, and an unpardonable sin to *print the names of members in large capitals.* Now, it appears to me, that if I should ever have the Honour of voting in the legislature on a bill it would give me pleasure to have my vote proclaimed on the house top—and I should neither be afraid nor ashamed of my vote, on any bill that might be proposed. I trust the time will not arrive when the proceedings of our public servants, and especially our Legislators, will be kept from public scrutiny and animadversion too when merited—a different course would amount to re-enacting John Adams' sedition law. That the licence law is frought with folly and injustice—that it is unfair and unequal in its operations, and that it is vague and uncertain in phraseology cannot be denied. It is indeed difficult to interpret it—and should it go fully into operation according to its broad and unlimited terms and expressions, scarcely any person in Maryland can act with safety without first taking out a licence *as the law directs.*

Yours respectfully.

Communication.

LICENSE LAW.—The examination of this Law is recommended to the serious consideration of a discerning public—it appears that scarcely an individual can be exempt from its provisions, whoever purchases, and sells, is subject to the Tax; a farmer who may lay out his money in the purchase of Corn, Wheat, Bacon or other articles, and sells it is liable to the Tax. Its operation in our city will be most distressing; numerous widows and children who reside in miserable tenements and selling small articles to aid in support of themselves and family, and who can scarcely support nature or pay rent, will by this oppressive law be compelled to go to the Poor House for support; by this means our taxes will be greatly augmented which already are most oppressive—no law which man could devise is more unjust—the man whose operations may be several hundred thousand dollars annually, pays no greater tax than the poorest individual in society—can there be justice, humanity or equality in such a law?

Baltimore Patriot.

The *Rome Republican*, a republican journal, published at Rome, Oneida county, N. Y. hitherto neutral in its presidential course has avowed its partiality for Gen. Jackson, in a pertinent address to the public.

MR. ADAMS' ECONOMY.

As the friends of Mr. Adams have boldly asserted, that his Administration has been the most economical that ever was in the country, we will institute a very brief comparison between the expenses of the three first years of this Administration and the three last years of Mr. Monroe's Administration.

MONROE.

Current expenditures, exclusive of military pensions and the payments of the Public Debt.

1822	$7,879,444 11
1823	8,003,566 07
1824	8,939,449 56
Total,	$24,822,459 74

ADAMS.

Current expenditures, exclusive of military pensions and the payments of the Public Debt.

1825	$10,249,529 18
1826	11,505,722 44
1827	11,752,515 61
Total,	$33,507,767 18
Deduct Monroe's from Adams'	24,822,459 74
☞	$8,685,307 44

Thus it appears, that Mr. Adams in the *first three years* of his administration has expended more than Mr. Monroe did, in the *three last years* of his administration, by more than EIGHT MILLIONS AND A HALF of dollars. ☞Those statements come from the books of the Departments at Washington—they come from the Records of the Government, and cannot be denied.☜

What has been the cause of this ENORMOUS INCREASE of expenditures? Both of the periods during which they occured, were in times of *peace*. In what way has Mr. Adams spent in *three years*, EIGHT MILLIONS SIX HUNDRED & EIGHTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS *more* than Mr. Monroe did, in the *same space of time?* The people of this country will be curious to hear this question answered. Will any friend of the present *"economical"* administration answer it? He *would* if he *could.*

Baltimore Republican.

From the Bangor, Maine, Republican.

WEST-INDIA TRADE.

The low prices, which our lumber brought in this market, and in Boston last year, were the natural consequence of a falling off of the prices of lumber in the West-India Islands, the greatest market of ultimate consumption for this article. It may be satisfactory for the *friends* of the *National Administration*—its opponents have long been apprized of the fact—to know why lumber is such a drug, that the lumbering business affords no profit; and cannot be carried on without great risk or loss. It may be a little humiliating, but not a little profitable to them, to be apprised, that their favourites Messrs. Adams and Clay—a greater trading firm (in the way of politics at least) than any in the eastern states, have been the sole cause of this decline in our trade.—And how?—By an order in Council of June 1825, the British government threw open certain ports in the West-Indies, to all nations, who would reciprocate in the liberal conditions of a proposed free intercourse. And six months were allowed for the acceptance of the proposed conditions; in default of which, total prohibition, or a heavy tariff on many important articles, among which was lumber, was to be levied. By proclamation, accepting the terms of the Order in Council, Mr. Adams might have rendered the benefits of this offer available to our citizens. Such, however, was the *multiplicity* of his *engagements* that he neglected to do it. And the consequence has been either entire exclusion of our lumber, or admission under such heavy duties as to render the trade of little value. The French government, too, in imitation of the English and on similar terms, threw open the ports of Martinique & Guadaloupe by an Ordinance of Feb. 1826. The President was informed of this by the French Consul, in June following. But the Ordinance was suffered to sleep in his Bureau, until a few weeks since, when General Smith of Baltimore dragged it out before the Senate, in consequence of the arrival at that port of two French vessels with cargoes, laded under the belief that our government could not have been so stupid as to neglect the offers of theirs. They were, however, obliged to turn back on account of the heavy duties exacted upon their cargoes in ports of the U. S. The trade in lumber lost to these islands has amounted to about $800,000 a year—equal to the whole lumber trade of Bangor.—The negligencies of this Administration and its mismanagement, have no where fallen more heavily than upon this part of the State of Maine. But the people—*administration-men*—bear it with all quietness and meekness of spirit—Their turbulence last year and that of their political friends, the manufacturers, urging a revised tariff—otherwise, an *"American System,"* has resulted, in the house of representatives, in a duty of *ten cents* to the gallon, on imported molasses, almost the only article received in exchange for lumber.—This duty was first proposed in 1824, by that great friend and favorite of New-England—*Henry Clay!*—and if it pass the Senate, farewell to the lumbering business!—

From the Albany Argus.

Consistency of the Honourable H. C. Martindale (an Adams man.)

In his speech on the tariff bill, Mr. Martindale holds the following language:—

"Had my colleague been employed as an advocate, and actually been fed by British gold, he could not have done more for their interests. I make no imputations. I only speak of the necessary and fatal operation of the bill. But I must be allowed to say, what I *conscientiously believe*, that had a million of British gold been expended in this house, it could not have produced a more powerful effort than has actually been made here to procure the adoption of a measure, the direct and obvious tendency of which is to promote their interests."

And yet, after this sweeping denunciation, the consistent Mr. Martindale *voted for the bill!* This case is without a parallel, save the one furnished by the same gentleman, a year or two since, when he moved to strike out the first section of a bill, and then made a speech of two days *against his own motion!* OLD RIFLE.

Albany in N. York for Adams.

What are the evidences that the city of Albany will give an Adams majority in the fall? Why, truly, because, of the *five* supervisors, it has elected *four* friendly to Jackson, and the fifth, if he *is* for the coalition, was elected without opposition in a ward in which the Jackson alderman on a contest succeeded over the Adams candidate by more than two votes to one: and because also of the 21 town officers elected at this time, not more than 5 are in favour of the administration, and of these, 4 were nominated by the friends of Jackson & returned without opposition in Jackson wards. The only candidate of the coalition in the entire city, which has succeeded upon an opposition, is the collector in the fourth ward, which was owing to a division on that ticket among the republicans! If the republican friends of Andrew Jackson are united, and we have no reason to doubt it, there is not a ward in the city in which they will not succeed, and the majority in the city will not be less than five hundred. *Ib.*

We have received the first number of the *"Republican Register,"* published by G. Williams & Co. at Hamilton, Madison county. The introductory editorial address abounds in sound political views, and exposes the anti-republican course pursued by Mr. Adams. It advocates, in a decided manner, and upon strong republican grounds, the election of Andrew Jackson. It will prove also a valuable local vehicle of information. *Ib.*

The Cloud thickening!—The Frankfort (Ky.) Argus publishes a certificate of six respectable citizens who state, that some time after the last Presidential Election, they heard Mr. Francis Johnson "give as a reason for his vote for Mr. Adams, that if Mr. Adams was elected President, Mr. Clay would be elected Secretary of State, but if Gen. Jackson was elected President, Mr. Clay would not be Secretary"—a Confession tantamount to Mr. Trimble's.

The "Frederick Citizen" (of Md.) charges Mr. Warfield (member of the H. of R. in the session of 1824–5) with having stated, soon after the Presidential Election, that he had had a conversation with Mr. Adams, at Mr. A's own request, at which Mr. A. *satisfied* his doubts about voting for him, and that he gave the casting vote of Maryland, by which Mr. A. was elected. The Editor of the Citizen dares Mr. Warfield to deny the charge—and in that case, pledges himself that "the testimony is at hand, fully & satisfactorily to establish the charges." This indeed a serious charge

Richmond Enq.

MR. ADAMS' BARGAINING—MORE PROOF.

☞ The vote of the free state of Maryland bartered away, through the arts and political cupidity of J. Q. Adams.

We stated in our last, and often intimated before, that we had in our possession, certain facts, which would fully establish the unwarrantable means resorted to by John Q. Adams, to obtain the exalted station which he now holds contrary to the wishes of a vast Majority of the people of the U. States, as we believe the ballot boxes ere long will prove. We comply with a request made, to submit them first in the form of queries, though they are to be regarded as direct and unequivocal allegations; and we are authorized to say, that if Mr. Warfield will dare to deny them, testimony is at hand, fully and satisfactorily to establish the charges therein involved. Without designing to indulge in comment at present, we will merely remark, that the people cannot and will not rest satisfied with silence on the part of Mr. Warfield—he must reply either negatively or affirmatively. A respect for our institutions and our rights, demands that this affair should undergo a close investigation. Private sympathy must be sacrificed on the holy altar of Patriotism. Mr. Adams is charged with tampering with an independent representative of the people—he is charged with laying a plan to seduce, that representative from the path of independence, and with carrying that plan into effect. If Mr. Warfield's conduct in yielding to the seductive arts of Mr. A. is censurable, the conduct of the seducer is *a thousand fold more so.* When the charge shall be proved by the testimony which is at hand, the measures of Mr. Adams punishment ought to be equal to the heinousness of his offence.

"Did not the Hon. Henry R. Warfield, state, after he came from the city of Washington, that shortly before the presidential election, he received a letter from Mr. Adams, requesting him to call and see him?

"Did he not say that after receiving a second letter, he called upon Mr. Adams?

Did he not say, that on his arrival into the presence of Mr. Adams, there were several members of Congress with other gentlemen present? Did he not say, that Mr. Adams told him he wished to have some private conversation with him?

Did he not say, that after he and Mr. Adams had retired, that Mr. Adams asked him whether he could not give him his vote?

Did he not say, that he replied, If you satisfy me upon some points, I will have no objections to give you my vote?

Did he not say, that after having had a good deal of conversation, upon leaving the room, Mr. Adams observed, *that he hoped he had satisfied him?*

Did he not say, that he gave him to believe he was perfectly satisfied?

Did he not say, that he gave the casting vote of the Stat of Maryland, by which Mr. Adams was elected?

And did he not say, that he could get any foreign appointment, but that it would not do for some time, inasmuch as it might lead to a suspicion of the manner in which things were conducted?

"All hail, New-Hampshire."—The Walpole Farmer's Museum of the 27th ult. has "hoisted the colors of Andrew Jackson and the Republican party." It had previously been a zealous Administration paper. In giving the motives of this change, the Editor says:—

"We conceive that the Administration party, notwithstanding the unwarrantable means they have used, have utterly failed to establish by testimony in any shape, the numerous charges they have preferred against General Jackson. For three years past, he has been the object of the vilest abuse, and we are free to acknowledge that we have contributed our share to the inglorious work, which we have done with false impressions and erroneous views."

☞ A writer in Moore's Journal, (a Mr. *"Bob Tail,"*) challenges us to a bet, and offers to deposite one hundred or five hundred dollars in the banks at Keene or Charlestown, that Adams will get NINETY VOTES for President, at the next election. Verily, the Adams men are lowering their tone fast, to offer bets that Adams will get *ninety* when it requires *one hundred and thirty-one votes* to elect a President. This Bobtail'd correspondent of Moore's, must be a *braver*, or a more *rash*, man than many of his party to offer bets even at that rate; for not many of them would dare bet that Adams can get *two thirds* the necessary number of votes to elect him.—[N. H. Spectator.]

"BRITISH GOLD."

In the times of high party excitement between the Democrats and Federalists, among their criminations and recriminations of each other, they used talk of French influence, and British influence, of British Gold, and French Gold; and many a good, honest man of each party, we have no doubt, did really believe that his opponents were under improper foreign influence. But when the war came, and Federalists and Democrats found themselves fighting side by side in defence of their common country; when they thrown together in the same camp; in the same mess and came to know one anothers private feelings, they no longer misinterpreted one anothers public principles, and they could not but smile at their own weakness. From that time until this, we have heard no more of the Federalists being under the influence of British Gold, or of the Democrats being under that of French Gold. But now, the idle cant, which was never used but by designing men to gull the ignorant, is revided! Revided—not to be applied to the *Democrats* or the *Federalists*, but to *the friends of* JACKSON! Yes, of ANDREW JACKSON—of the Hero of *N. Orleans*—of the conqueror of *Packenham!!* And by whom is this idle tale got up? By the HARTFORD CONVENTIONISTS!!! Yes, the New Hampshire Journal, the mouth-piece of the *Hartford Conventionists* in New Hampshire, says,

"If British Gold can elect General Jackson, the Agents of Great Britain declare openly, that it shall not be wanted."

Now, is n't this enough to disgust every man of sense in the country?—And the idea too, of the *British*, of all people in the world, being in favor of *Gen. Jackson!* Why, *they* had as lief see the D—l President. *Balt. Rep.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

Good Sheep.

Mr. Editor—I had the pleasure of witnessing slaughtered, a few days ago, at the house of my old friend Col. J. C. Wilson, one of the finest Wethers I ever saw—it was of Ward's breed, four years old, and weighed 208 lbs.—Also, a ram lamb, Bakewell breed, one year old, which weighed 204 lbs. Should you deem the above worthy a place in your paper it may incite others to emulation and gratify

A Subscriber.

May 19th, 1828.

Violent Hail Storm.—We are indebted to a friend for the following extract of a letter dated, Potters Landing, Caroline Co. E. S. Md. May 8.

"We had one of the most destructive hail storms here, on the evening of the 6th inst. ever witnessed by our oldest people. Our crops of Rye and Wheat are much injured. Buildings, fences, orchards and timber, are prostrated. There are upwards of fifty houses blown down in this neighbourhood; the gardens are spoilt. The hail was so severe as to destroy many birds. Doves, partridges, robins, blackbirds, &c. have been found dead in great numbers. The Storm has broke for me upwards of one thousand panes of window glass. The whole neighbourhood has suffered in the same way. The loss in fact is immense. Whole orchards are swept. I hope it has not been general. In width here it was from four to six miles—its extent unknown."

Marvelous—most marvelous!—In the month of February last, a girl in Bainbridge, Alabama, was suspected of having given birth to and murdered an illegitimate child; nothing satisfactory, however, was proved against her and she left the place.—On 9th of April, some boys found the body of a child in a mill pond, with a part of the parietal and occipital bones of the head crushed, but the *os frontis*, (the bone of the forehead,) was perfect. These bones were entirely divested of flesh, and bleached perfectly white by the combined operation of water and air. The rest of the body was perfect. It was immediately conjectured that the body was that of the child above alluded to, and the female relative with whom the girl lived was suspected of being the murderer. She was accordingly brought to the place where the body lay. Now for the marvelous part of the story. We have said that the bones of the head were perfectly *white*, and that the *frontal bone* was both white and sound. As soon as the suspected murderer approached the body, this latter bone assumed a *blood red appearance!* "This blushing of the dry bone," says the account before us, "was as evident as if a milk-white handkerchief were stained with blood over one part while the other remained white." We should suspect this to be a plagiarism on the Canadian wonder-makers, were it not for the following certificate:

We do certify in the presence of Almighty God, that on the evening of the 9th of April this present month, we were assembled together at Nathaniel Futrell's shop in Bainbridge, to look at a child found by Wm. B. Rice and other boys on the same day, in Col. Willis' Mill pond. That the said child's head was all dissolved or in some way destroyed except the bones, which were of a perfectly white, bleached colour. That after the woman who was supposed to have had an agency in the death of the child came on the ground, a part of the front or forehead bone, say a place somewhat larger than a dollar, became red as blood, while the rest of the same bone, and all the other bones of the head, still continued of a dry bony whiteness.—Given under our hands this 11th day of April, 1828.

N. A. FUTRELL,
WM. CLAYTON,
L. BRYANT,
MARY ANN CLAYTON,
RACHEL FUTRELL,
SARAH WILLIAMS.

The United States and Turkey.—The N. Y. Courier states that the treaty between our Government and the Porte is fully confirmed; and letters at London state, that the terms are very favourable to America, as the Treaty was negociated during the angry excitement of the Porte against the European powers.

Annapolis, May 15.

Died on Sunday morning the 11th inst. the venerable *Jeremiah Townley Chase*, Esq.—Under the old Judiciary system, he presided as Chief Judge of the General Court of this State. On the re-organization of the Judiciary system, in 1806, he was selected as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, which office he held until a few years since, when he voluntarily retired from public life.

State of Maryland, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court.
April 13th 1828.

§§§§§§§§§§ *ON application of Eliza-*
§§SEAL.§§ *beth S. J. Evans, Adm'x. of*
§§§§§§§§§§ *James Evans, late of Somerset county dec'd, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy, *Test,*
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Evans late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 13st day of May, 1828.

E. S. J. EVANS, Adm'x. of J. Evans, dec'd.

May 20, 1828. k

We are authorized to announce
William Done, Esq.
as a Candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland.
May 6, 1828. jw

We are authorized to announce
John C. Wilson, jr. Esq.
as a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.
May 13, 1828. mu

We are authorized to announce
Levin D. Jones, Esq.
as a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

We are authorized to announce
William H. Waters, Esq.
as a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

Village Herald.

"FEARLESS, FREE AND HONEST!"

PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., JULY 8, 1898. NO. 15.

PUBLISHED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. 1.

THE CORNCOPIA.

Blending the useful with the moral.

(From the Episcopal Watchman.)

THE BLESSED LAND.

"The inhabitants shall not say, I am sick."

Not sick—Shall throbbing brows no more
With nameless anguish sway?
No, more the ebbing life-blood pour
Cold currents through the heart?
Fortured nerve with racking pain
Up sudden madness thrill?
Nor strive the powerless limbs in vain
Their office to fulfil?
Is there no weak, nor palsied hand,
Nor agonizing breast—
Where Book of Mercy! is that land
Which thus the page has blest?

Dwells there no *sickness of the heart*
Within that favoured bound?
No pleasures with its pinioned dart
The unwary youth to wound?
No hope deferred, the soul to harm?
No joy on parting wing?
No love with fickle smile to charm,
With false embrace to sting?
Oh glorious world!—from life of time,
From fears and changes free,
Why should we shrink to seek that clime,
Though Death our passport be?

I WATCH FOR THEE.

By Mrs. C. B. Wilson.

I watch for Thee—when, parting day
Sinks on the earth a long-ray'd ray;
When his last blushes, o'er the rose
A richer tint of *crimson* throws;
And every flower's leaves are curled
Like Beauty shrinking from the world;
When silence reigns, o'er lawn and lea
Then, dearest Love! I watch for thee!

I watch for thee—when eve's first star
Shines dimly in the heavens afar,
And twilight's mute and shadowy gray,
Upon the lake's broad waters play!
When not a breeze, or sound is heard,
To startle evening's lonely bird,
Hushed! as eve the humming bee—
Then dearest Love! I watch for thee!

I watch for thee—when, on the wings
Of childhood, slumber gently lies;
When sleep has stilled the noisy mirth
Of playful voices, round our hearth,
And each young cherub's fancy glows
With dreams that only childhood knows,
Of pleasures past—or yet to be—
Then dearest Love! I watch for thee!

I watch for thee! Hope of my heart!
Returning from the crowded mart,
Of wearily toil, and wordly strife
And all the busy scene of life;
Then, Mirth, brow of brightness wear,
A moment's voice, the shade of care,
My smile, amid that gloom, shall be
The rainbow of the storm to Thee!

Copartnership.—Mr. John Lenard, of Oakham, thereby gives notice to his numerous friends, that, on Wednesday of last week, he entered into copartnership, "for better for worse," for life, with Miss Mary Burr, of Xes R——s. Printers in this state, and throughout the Union, will confer a favour upon me and my friends, by publishing the above in their respective papers."

Alas! I think it would have been hard
If he'd not taken her then,
For if she is disposed to Lean-hard
Why he must bear the Bur-then.

FROM ZION'S HERALD.

LOVE OF ADMIRATION.

This principle of applause is an inherent principle in the human breast, deep, powerful and always active.—It moves when every other motive fails, and has perhaps produced more great men, more useful men, and more "heels of noble daring," than all other causes united. Its power is absolute, and its empire universal. It was this which built "that great city, Babylon"—reared the pyramids—traced the vast labyrinth, and in the days of Alexander, conquered the world.

Like many other bad causes, it often produces good effects. It is one of the strong cords which binds society together—and will not be broken till the millennium. Look at any community remarkable for virtue! New-England for instance—here is a great deal of honesty, industry, learning and enterprise—but take away the love of applause, and how much of these good things would remain? It would strike a death blow at the virtues of all but the feeble few who act upon principle—and a small number it is to be feared they would be.

Look into the family circle; here its effects are so pleasing, that its real nature is forgotten, and it is accounted a virtue. The wife with untiring zeal plies the needle, or moves the spindle, the husband, and feels amply rewarded by the approving smile of her husband;—and he, for the same reward bears patiently the trials of business, while the children, animated by the desire of parental favor, press through the difficulties which meet them at school. It would be a pity to take away this principle, except a better were to be substituted; for it would cut the sinews of industry. Who would toil for riches, if no *credit* came with them? Who would climb the hill of science, if the temple of *fame* was not on the sum-mit?

When we see so many excellent results flowing from this principle, and consider how much it does, and always has done for the good of mankind, if we had no guide but reason, we should hardly be willing to call it an evil passion. But the scriptures throw a flood of light on this subject. Here a nobler standard is presented, and we are taught that his religion is vain, who "loves the praise of man more that the praise of God." Here we learn, that this desire of pleasing which operates so happily in the family and in society at large, is sinful, unless it springs from a supreme desire to please God. This may seem to many "a hard saying," and they may be ready to exclaim "who can hear it?" Let such remember the words of our Saviour, "Blessed is he whosoever shall not be offended in me."

But if the desire of applause does some good in the world, it does far more injury. It makes men voluntary and perpetual slaves to one another,—and a more grievous servitude it often proves, than any which ever

[illegible]

THE DOG.

Leonard Zollkoffer, a Swiss Nobleman, who went to Paris on the conclusion of the Swiss Union, as Ambassador, had a large dog, which on his departure he had ordered to be shut up for eight days; the dog was so fond of his master, that he followed him all the way to Paris, (400 miles) and on the day of audience made his way, all covered with dust and heaped up, near the feet upon his master. In the family castle, at Thuvings, there is a painting of the story.—The dog is the only animal that dreams; he and the elephant the only animals that understand books; the dog is the only animal that has been brought to speak. Leibnitz bears witness in his History of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, to a shepherd in Saxony, that he could speak distinctly thirty words. A friend came to Morsat, the famous French philosopher, and entreated him as a mark of friendship, to attend his hound who had broken his leg. Morsat cured him, and in about ten days after, as he was at breakfast, heard a whining and scratching at his door, and on opening it, behold his old patient, with another dog that had broken his leg! making signs to be healed. Dogs are put to an amazing variety of uses. In Otaheite, they are fattened on bread and fruit for eating; in Kamschatka they are used for drawing sledges; in Upper India for beasts of burden; in Guinea as mules & pack-horses; by the Jesse Islanders for fishing. Blumenbach rather thinks that all the varieties of dogs do not come from one original sort. *[London paper.*

Singular effect of Lightning.—The ship New York on a late voyage from New York to London, encountered a severe storm of thunder and lightning. There was a passenger on board, very old and corpulent, whose legs were so paralyzed, that for three years he had not walked half a mile, and when since his embarkation has not been able to stand. After the discharge of the lightning, which passed close to the place where the aged cripple was lying, every body was astonished to see him rise, pace up and down the deck, and walk about for a long time, as if nothing had ever ailed him. At first his head was a little affected; but that soon went off; while the benefit which he had experienced in his limbs remained. He continued to use them freely during the passage, and on the arrival of the ship in port, he walked with ease to the place of his residence.

[London Mech. Mag.

[illegible]

RAIN IN A CLEAR SKY.

In a work of De Veza, Hinbonh, [illegible] after the manner of the ancient philosophers, [illegible] they, we meet the following pretty story: "When Pindarus, the lyric poet, was at Sparta into the south of Italy, he consulted the oracle of Apollo, and was informed he should leave the region he was in to inhabit, by the fall of a plentiful shower out of a clear sky. Full of doubt and anxiety at this answer and unable to meet any one who could interpret it to him, he took his departure, grieved in his mind, and ascended a mountain in the region, to contemplate his city. This made him fall to considering the oracle more narrowly, when, which he came to the conclusion that she had undertaken a foolish project and that the gods meant to tell him, not that it was impossible to be done, but that it is a thing which is clear, and yet the main out of a plentiful now seemed to him a matter impossibility. Tired out with the anxiety his thoughts arising from this conclusion, he had laid his head in the lap of his wife who had come with him, and soon fell asleep. Upon waking, he lay for a long time silently in her lap, she kept looking upon his face, till thinking of the disappointment he had met with, and perils he had yet to undergo, she began to weep bitterly, for that the tears fell plentifully upon him, and awoke him. Astonished at the unexpected shower of his wife, he related his dream to her, and she, in joy, for his wife's name was Nephe, signifies cloud, and thus he had arrived at the region where he was, to settle. The next night he dreamed that a Nymph came to him and said, "Pindarus, go to the Pythian games, and the victory of those games, and he and his posterity reigned in that quarter of Italy, as you may see in Virgil."

(From the London Mechanic's Magazine.)

SHEEP.

It is the common practice to place the hives, where the sun has the greatest influence, upon a southern or eastern wall, and let them remain in the same situation during the winter. For the summer this is all right, but for the winter, it would be better, they should be placed where the sun never appears. It is not so much the degree of cold as the sudden change in the elevations, that does the mischief. The sun is sometimes powerful, even in the depth of winter; thus the bees are exposed, in the morning, to a temperature of the extreme cold of the night. Besides, when lying in a torpid state, which they do during the cold weather, they do not rouse so much food, and I am led to believe that the cold is not so excessive during the day, if the hives are placed in shade during the day, but even allowing the reverse, still I think as the degrees of cold are less variable, the north side of the house or wall is the preferable situation during the winter. Nor should the bees be removed to a warmer place, as trees have so far shot forth their buds that they may find a sufficient repast.

I think those hints may be useful to those who would wish to become practical apiarists. My knowledge of the matter is theoretical, but I have friends who follow the practice.

R. H.

A NEW AND CHEAP PAINT.

More impervious to the weather than common paint.

Take of unslacked lime a quantity sufficient to make two gallons of white wash when slacked—mix it with a due quantity of water—add to it 24 lbs. of coarse sugar, 2 lbs. of rice, 2 lbs. of salt—The exact proportion of each will be best ascertained by experiment. This when applied as a paint, appears perfectly hard and glossy—by mixing either ivory black or lamp black with it, the appearance of stone may be imitated as well as white, and it will bear to be washed with water. This wash is now almost altogether used at the south for houses, fences, &c. *[N. Y.-Com. Adv.*

Another Revolutionary Hero departed.

The time now rapidly approaches, when an individual whose fortune it was to have been engaged in the memorable struggle for independence, will be regarded, from his rarity, as the object of much curiosity and veneration. He will be revered not so the subject of much veneration. The youngest of them have now reached the autumn of life, and they are falling around and like leaves from the fading forest. Among others, we are compelled to record the death of Isaac Van Wert, who died at the residence of his father, and far from being the least meritorious of the most deserving class of revolutionary heroes, he was distinguished in the youthful trio evinced in detecting the artifices of their prisoner, and their noble resistance to his tempting offers of rewards, and inducements, if they would but be willing to men in their condition, entitle their memories to the everlasting gratitude of their countrymen. It is on account of their fidelity, the whole war had greater influence upon its termination, and one can scarcely look back without shuddering at the reflection how near we were to the brink of ruin, and how near we were to the enjoyment of all by the patriotism and firmness of these yeomen Mr. Van Wert died in Greensburgh, near Tarrytown, where he resided for some time and been occupied in the employment of husbandry. He maintained a modest and unpretending character, and he leaves upon his death-bed the Paulding monument was mentioned to him, he requested that no such memorial might be placed over his remains.—*Troy Register.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Joshua Hitch against Thomas Robertson I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit Part of a tract of land called Nelsey, containing 15 acres, more or less, lying and being in Somerset county, "and on the county road which leads from Salisbury to Quantico Mills, and now occupied by Abigail V. Cox, which I shall proceed to sell on Saturday the 14th July next, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises, for cash, to satisfy the aforementioned writ and costs.

JOSHUA BRITTAIN, Shff.

June 24. ts

Notice to Bill Posters.

[illegible]

Baltimore, 6th mo. 24.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers at sale the FARM, situated at the mouth of Wicomico Creek in Somerset county, Md. containing about 300 acres and known by the name of "Ripple's Destiny." The improvements are an excellent two-story frame house, necessary out-buildings—with a orchard containing nearly 1000 trees—Also, a good apple orchard. Vessels of a large burden can come within 50 yards of the house.

☞ The crops of corn and wheat on the farm will be sold with the land.—There are about 170 acres of the former and of the latter about forty bushels were sown.

For further particulars and terms apply to

JOSHUA MORRIS.

May 20, 1898.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of disposing of his real estate, being and lying in Worcester county, Md. and situated on Divider Creek. The landed estate consists of 200½ or more acres. The improvements are a large TENEMENT, with a good SAW and GRIST MILL, both in excellent order. A so, a young orchard of choice fruit. The land is in a good state of cultivation.

There is, on one part of the above property, an abundance of *Iron Ore*, which would warrant the erection of a Forge, and prove an object of value to a purchaser acquainted with, and calculated for, carrying on the business.

The terms of sale will be—one third down; and 2 years for the payment of the balance. For further particulars apply to

JOHN MORRIS.

April 22 tf

E. T. J. WOODWARD,

Corner of Dugan's Wharf & Pratt Street,

BALTIMORE,

Informs his friends and customers that he will sell on COMMISSION, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and Oats, Tobacco, and all other articles of Country Produce, and will make liberal advances on the same.

He has on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

CONSISTING OF

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Family Flour, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Spirits, Whiskey and Cordials, Spices, Soap & Candles, Shad, Mackerel, Herrings, Old and Salt, together with every other article in his line.

ALSO,

Glass Ware, Queen's Ware,

Stone and Earthen Ware, &c.

And a general assortment

Of Garden Seeds of approved kinds, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

DRY PINE OR OAK WOOD.

Will be taken in exchange for Goods, on fair terms.

May 13, 1898. mw

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Philadelphia, Pa.

THE PRACTICAL

FARMER'S MAGAZINE,

OR A

Agricultural and Literary Gazette.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE is designed to contain instructive and entertaining theoretic Sources relative to the management and management of remarkable Farms, sources of culture, manures, the Breed of Stock, farming utensils, labourers, dairies, &c.; Agricultural Improvements; drawings and descriptions of useful Implements; Illustrations and reviews of such publications as may tend to the interests of the Husbandman; improvements in the breed of Domestic Animals; accounts of rural Sports and Domestic trees, shrubs, vines, plants, seeds and grains, as are considered necessary or useful for subsistence, comfort or ornament, with the mode of culture, and treatment, growth, requisite kinds of soil, &c.; and in short, whatever may tend to increase the profit and add to the pleasure and advance the Rural Economy of the country.

Insertion will always be given to such Rural Communications as may be sent to be communicated for publication, by the several Agricultural Societies of this and other states.

A Land Register will contain as far as practicable, a list of farms, which are now, or may be, on the market, with a description of their size, situation, quality and such other particulars as may be deemed Useful.

Space will be afforded the Solid and Sterling Beauties of Literature; the useful arts and sciences, Chemistry, Natural History and Philosophy; Reports of the Markets in the principal Seat Ports, &c. &c.

TERMS.

The Farmer's Magazine will be published semi-monthly, the price is Three dollars, payable on the receipt of the first number. That form and size has been adopted, which is deemed most convenient for binding, and preserving of the paper, the *handy* double type, (*entirely new*,) and the general execution of the work will be achieved at the time of publishing the first of the Publisher, will gratefully its patrons.

☞ Address (post paid) Thomas C. Clarke, Publisher, the Proprietors, No. 48, Market St. Philda.

May 17

Village Herald.

"FEARLESS, FREE AND HONEST!"

PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., JULY 8, 1898. NO. 15.

PUBLISHED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. 1.

[illegible]

the service of the United States, for the term of Six months. They were placed under the immediate command of Colonel Pigeon, and distributed in the posts in the Creek nation—Outlaw troops, the six who were afterwards tried and executed at Mobile, for mutiny and desertion, were a part. It was notorious to the troops themselves, and to the whole country, at the time they were mustered into service, that it was for the term of six months. The fact had been announced to the troops in the general order calling them into service. The government of the United States, at the time they entered the service, and long subsequent to it, so understood it; for they have regularly paid for SIX months in advance, and there is no official evidence that it is not even now so understood. The master rolls were required by the Department of War at the time, and show on their face that they were mustered into service for SIX months. The pay rolls show that they were paid for SIX months. In a letter from Mr. Eaton, the Secretary of War, dated Oct. 19th, 1814, and among the documents laid before the Senate, he says, "In reference to this very detachment, there is in service from the State 1000 men at the posts in the Creek country. They were organized for SIX months, and have been three months yet to serve. Here the Department of War were distinctly informed that the SIX months, mentioned in the Pay rolls, meant "six months," and that they had nearly three months to serve. Take it for granted, with the Secretary of War, that the Pay rolls, on the face, the most violent partisan will no longer contend, that the "six months" mentioned in the contract of Capt. Pipkin's Company, were bound to serve only three instead of six months, as he has been unjustly assailed; I hereby comply with your request, in giving information of the exact time, which I have served in the service of the United States, with the service and execution of these unfortunate men, so far as I have been enabled to gather it from the Pay rolls.

On the 11th of January, 1814, the Secretary of War, wrote to the Governor of Tennessee, "Authorize him to supply Militia drafts, or by volunteers, any deficiency which may arise in the Militia division under the command of Major General Jackson, and *without referring on this head to the Department.* It may be well that your Excellency should consult Gen. Pinckney on such occasions as he can best judge of the whole number necessary to the attainment of the object." Here was a discretionary power given to the Governor of Tennessee, to call out such a portion of the Tennessee militia, without waiting for further specific orders from the Department of War, if he might consider such an emergency, or deficiency of troops under Gen. Jackson's command. This discretion vested in the Governor was exercised, with the exception of the regiment, that it might be well for him to call out, "Authorize him to supply any deficiency of troops under Gen. Jackson's command." This discretion vested in the Government was unlimited

that a copy of said order was by him transmitted, shortly after its date, by mail, to the War Department: that he has reason to believe, that the detachment required by said order to be called out was regularly mustered, agreeably to order, into service, in the month of June, 1814, and that said detachment, to his knowledge, was put under the command of Col. Pipkin, of the Tennessee Militia. And further he saith not.

WILLIE BLOUNT,
Late Governor of Tennessee.

I, Hiram Bobo, Justice of the Peace in the County of Montgomery, State of Tennessee, hereby certify that the foregoing deposition was made and subscribed before me this 1st day of March, 1828.

HIRAM BOBO, J. P.

House of Representatives, *April 11th*, 1828.

Dear Sir—I desire to be informed at what precise period, the rumour of peace first reached General Jackson at New Orleans in 1815. I have understood that you, on your return from the British fleet to which you had gone to effect an exchange of prisoners, brought the first intelligence which the General received on that subject. If from recollection or any memoranda in your possession you can give me the information, it will be esteemed a favor.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES K. POLK.

Hon. Edward Livingston.

Mr. Livingston's Answer.

April 11th 1828.

Dear Sir—My recollection of the date at which the English account of the signature of the treaty of Ghent, was brought to New Orleans, carries it to the eighteenth or nineteenth of February, 1815.

I was sent to the British fleet to treat for the exchange of prisoners, about the first of February, and was detained there until the fall of Fort Boyer; just as I was leaving the Admiral's ship the Brazen, sloop of war, came in sight, and I remained until she came up. She brought the first news of the treaty, and I arrived with it at N. Orleans on the 18th or 19th.

My recollection of these dates is strengthened by that of a gentleman, now a visiter at this place, who accompanied me on the mission. The account brought by the Brazen was a Gazette, not an official account of the treaty, and I ought perhaps to add, that very soon after receiving this account General Jackson wrote either to General Lambert or to Admiral Cochrane (I think the former) requesting to know whether he considered the account sufficiently authentic to justify a cessation of hostilities, to which I think no answer was received until after the eighth of March, when advices were received to induce the General to believe, that the treaty had been ratified at Washington, altho' even then, he had received no despatches from the Government announcing that event.

I hope this may be a satisfactory answer to your note of this date,

And am with great respect, your most obedient servant, EDW. LIVINGSTON.

The Hon. Mr. Polk.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Plain matters of facts—*undenied and undeniable.*—No. II.

ONE AT A TIME.

"CONSTRUCTIVE JOURNIES."

Mr. John H. Pleasants, senior Editor of the Whig, has promptly followed up the President's example. He presented his accounts for doing nothing, containing the following item:

"*Department of State,*

To John H. Pleasants, Dr.

To this sum for voyages out and home,	$900
To actual expenditures, in travelling expenses and board from the time of leaving Richmond on the 19th of April, 1825, to the 28th May, of the same year, in which interval I was seeking, from Baltimore to Boston, the means of getting to Buenos Ayres,	$247
To expenses on my return from New York to Richmond,	$37
To per diem allowance, at $6, from the 16th April to the 23d August, is 126 days inclusive,	$756
	$1,940

Approved: H. Clay—*7th December*, 1826.

This account was approved by the Secretary without vouchers."

Mr. Pleasants never was in South America—He went to Liverpool for his own gratification. The governor had nothing for him to do there. Mr. Clay allowed this item, with a full knowledge of its falsehood. Here then, Mr. Clay knowingly lent his aid to vitiate the public records by the admission of another falsehood—another "Constructive Journey"—Can such vitiated records possess the properties of evidence? As it regards J. H. Pleasants himself, this fact would not be worth notice—He is too insignificant for notice. But it is extremely important, when sanctioned by Mr. Clay, and the treasury officers. It goes still farther to destroy the sanctity and credibility of the treasury records, and shows the dangerous tendency of a precedent, set by the President, especially when plundering the public treasury, by a fiction, is the object. It shows the ready reception, and extension of this nefarious precedent throughout all the branches of the treasury Department—all this may be in strict harmony with J. H. Pleasants' notions of morals. But can the American patriot, who loves his country, and its cruelly abused institutions, tolerate such examples, tho' sanctioned by a corrupt Administration? To whom should the people of the U. S. look for purity of morals, for a scrupulous adherence to truth—for disinterested patriotism? For the safe keeping of the public money? Surely, first to their President, and then to the next highest officers. When all these are found wanting, and the people continue to honour them with their confidence, what becomes of the Republic? Is it not lost in the corruption of public and private morals? In confounding all distinctions between virtue and vice? How much worse then is the conduct of J. Q. A.—in vitiating your treasury records, than J. H. P. for an attempt to obtain money, from the treasury, and by a "safe precedent?" a suggestio falsi, in this *adult* stage of life too, he sets himself up, as the almost rigid censor of public and private morals.

Here then, is one brief sketch of the public morals, of the professed administration moralists, the honored secretary of the most moral Anti-Jackson-conventionists!!! The lauded supporter of the morals of the most corrupt administration!—Could a better selection be made for such a purpose? Could $1940 be better disposed of, than in a gratuity to the trusty labourer in the vineyard—Given for doing nothing, under the false pretension of having done something *for the public*? Now, who makes the best figure in this "plain matter of fact" portrait? J. Q. A. or J. H. P.?—Is not J. Q. A. the more to blame of the two? Ought not more to have been expected from him? For the present, here let the comparison rest between them.

QUÆRIST.

From the Boston Statesman.

The Contrast.—On the 17th of November, 1814, Mr. John Q. Adams, then our minister at Ghent, wrote to Mr. Leavitt Harris in Russia, a letter from which the following are extracts: "The defence of Baltimore has "given us little more to be proud of than "the demonstration against it has afforded "to our enemy. Prevost's retreat from Platts"burg has been more disgraceful to them "than honourable to us, and Wellington's "veterans, the fire eater Brisbane and the "fire brand Cockburn, have kept the rawest "of our militia in countenance, by their ex"pertness in the art of running away. The "general issue of the campaign is yet to "come, and there is too much reason to ap"prehend that it will be unfavourable to our "side." "Divided among ourselves, more in "passions than interests, with half the nation "sold by their prejudices and their igno"rance to our enemy, with a feeble and pe"nurious government, with five frigates for "a navy, and scarcely five efficient regiments "for an army, how can it be expected that "we should resist the mass of force which "that gigantic power has collected to crush "us at a blow." It was in such discouraging language, and such flings against our "feeble and penurious government," that Mr. Adams indulged, in a day when every true patriot would have nerved himself the firmer in the service and defence of his country—and it was in that day, when disaster, according to this terroist, was so impending over our homes, that he charged our "feeble and penurious government" with sixty-two thousand six hundred and forty four dollars for two years service!

Mark the contrast! Andrew Jackson, in that day of peril, instead of grasping every possible cent, and more than every legal cent, from the reduced coffers of the country, expended all his personal funds, and pledged his private fortune towards raising the means of defending his country. Instead of accusing his government of feebleness and penurity, and holding out the desponding and disgraceful language of fear and submission, he raised the banner of his country, and invited to its defence, by the most elevated examples of constancy, devotion and courage, the brave volunteers of the west; showing himself at every point of danger, exciting all to the noble discharge of their duty; passing days of fatigue and exertion and sleepless nights, in preparing for the gallant resistance which the invader afterwards met with at his hands and the hands of his undaunted compatriots; and appearing, in the midst of the conflict, in that eventful and trying hour, at the head of his troops, holding to all this encouraging and animating language, "Remember that our watchword is victory or death; our country must and shall be defended: we will enjoy our liberty or perish in the last ditch."

Such is the language, and such the deeds, of the man, who is now haunted down by the friends of the diplomatic candidate with every epithet, and charged with every crime, that scurrility or malignity can invent. Let the country choose between them.

From the Frederick (Md.) Citizen, of June 27.

The Franking Privilege—Much has been said lately on both sides about the abuse of the franking privilege, by those entitled to its exercise. An instance has come under our knowledge, which we notice on account of the circumstances attending it. An enormous package *bearing the frank of Mr. Henry Clay*, was sent to a clergyman, an eminent professor of one of the Catholic Semminaries in this county, accompanied by a letter, as we are informed, from Mr. Clay, requesting the professor to circulate the contents of the package freely among the people. It proved to be a bundle of the North Carolina address in favour of the administration, the authorship of which is ascribed to Mr. Gaston of that state. Prefixed to the address is an artfully written preface, setting forth that the author, "Mr. Gaston, was educated at the Georgetown College, in the District of Columbia, by the Rev. Mr. Plunkett of the Catholic church, of which Mr. Gaston is a pious and zealous member." The preface continues to remark that Mr. Adams' imputed hostility to the Catholics is a perversion of his real sentiments, or Mr. Gaston would not be found among his supporters, &c., all very ingeniously and artfully devised to excite the credulity and vanity of the Catholic reader. This brief notice of the preface will impart an idea of its designed object to the discerning reader.—But it appears, that ingeniously as it was devised, direct and *frank* as was Mr. Clay's request, the reverend gentleman was far from receiving this mark of Mr. Clay's favour as a compliment or honor. On the contrary, we understand that the professor wrote Mr. Clay a letter couched in genteel but pointed rebuke. Mr. Clay must be a man of the most unblushing assurance, to attempt to enter the secluded haunts of literature and piety, and entice their peaceful devotees to leave the altar and the desk and become his political horn-blowers. He would make the classic shade of our seminaries political bear gardens, and convert every son of science and religion into a runner to-and-fro, nay he would, as old John Adams said of families high in power, "annihilate heaven and earth rather than be thwarted in his designs." Oh, temporal Oh mores!

N. B.—Mr. Clay being in the habit of throwing his correspondence before the public, would perhaps have no objection to the publication of the Professor's letter. Hope I don't intrude!

Massachusetts in a bad way.—By a statement of the State Treasurer of Massachusetts, it appears that the Commonwealth owed the sum of 76,237 dollars, and that the cash in the Treasury was only 4,564 dollars. The Treasurer states, "that without an immediate supply, he must in a very few days be under the necessity of *stopping payment*." Why don't they go to a public dinner, and apply the profits to [illegible] the State? When Daniel was to be dined there was no want of supplies. *N. Y. Inq.*

The Last Legislature of Maryland.

Shameful Extravagance!

LET THE PEOPLE LOOK TO IT!!

The extravagance of our state government, is a subject which claims the attention, and interests the people of the state immediately. We ask an attentive perusal of the following of every reader, and also a further examination of the subject matters by our correspondents.

"On referring to the votes and proceedings of the last house of delegates, I find the following at page 437.

Mr. Thomas of Cecil, offered the following preamble and order for consideration:

Whereas by a resolution of the legislature at its present session, the governor and council were directed to furnish the general assembly with a statement of the money paid to each of the several persons employed to record the chancery papers: And whereas a report has been made, showing that the following sums were paid, (to wit:)

To William D. Beal for recording since 1826,	$3,891 38
George Brown for do. do.	3,863 48
Isaac Hines, for do. do.	3,889 26
Henry Hobbs, for do. do.	3,558 54
Joseph Mayo, for do. do.	3,890 40
Thomas Culbreth, for superintending the work,	5,117 26
Henry Hobbs for recording platts,	976
Joseph Mayo for indexing,	100
	$25,586 26

After reading this item of public expenditure, let no man wonder how it happens the public treasury is exhausted. Twenty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars and twenty-six cents, taken from the State treasury and given away by the Executive to a few political friends. We say *given away*, for how could those men fairly earn this enormous sum of money in the short space of about eighteen months, the time for which we learn they were engaged in this work. The most outrageous item of all is the five thousand one hundred and seventeen dollars and twenty-six cents, given to Thomas Culbreth as superintendent. Mr. Culbreth receives as Clerk of the Council, $1500 per year—and yet we find the Executive giving him this enormous sum in addition. Can it be possible he could have had leisure to earn this money, and still perform his duties as Clerk? Such extravagant expenditures are really provoking. The farmers of this county labour hard the whole year round, and are glad to find both ends meet at the close of the year. The best "superintendents" or overseers can be had at $200 or $300 a year, and they are satisfied if able to clothe and feed themselves and family. The mechanic labours diligently and he too is cheerful and contented when able to keep out of the Sheriff's and Constable's hands. And yet these classes of society are to be taxed to enable the Executive to gratify the insatiable appetites of a few favorites. The Adams party in the State seem disposed to copy closely after the Administration of the General Government. It appears by public documents that in three years Mr. Adams' Administration has expended *six millions of dollars* more than were expended in a similar length of time by Mr. Monroe. When the Adams Governor and Council of this State were elected, the public treasury was full to overflowing, and yet in the short space of three years it has become totally bankrupt. No wonder the Adams party in our late Legislature were so anxious to pass the licence law or some other odious tax bill. They thought, perhaps if the public treasury could be sirly filled, no question would be asked, and the people none the wiser about the manner in which their money was expended. If the people tamely submit to those outrageous pilferings and oppressions, they are unworthy of the right of self-government. What sirs, a freeman work and worry, toil and sweat to enable himself and family to *live*; and yet submit to the government of a party who are impudently dividing the public money among themselves. We ask our fellow citizens to look to those things before it is too late. No man dare deny our statements, the record stares him in the face.

Citizen.

MR. ICHABOD BARTLETT.

The N. Hampshire Patriot reminds Mr. Bartlett of some of the unsavory sentiments, which he (even Mr. I. B.) himself formerly expressed about the "strictest economy" of the present Administration. Now, his cry is that "the system of economy and accountability was never more perfect from the origin of our government, than at the present period;" that all which the *maligants* say to the contrary is nothing but "causeless excitements," "false alarms" & "imaginary evils." Very differently indeed did the aforesaid I. B. express himself on the floor of the H. of R. on Dec. 28, 1826, when he exclaimed:

"I believe that with all our *professions of economy*, it will be found, upon examination, that there is not *a government on earth*, where the public money is distributed with a *more loose and lavish hand*, than it is among us."

At the same time he declared, he had a resolution on the subject prepared, which he had "hitherto been restrained from offering to the House"—But since, his "resolution" has failed him, and he is a stickler for the other side of the House.

Why it is that Mr. B. is now touched with a very different conviction, remains to be proved.—But his mind seems to be of so singular a construction that the more the proofs accumulate upon it, the weaker is their effect. Since Dec. 1826, we have seen the Panama Ministers return from an unsuccessful pursuit of the Congress of Tacubaya—more constructive Journies, paid for than were ever performed—one of the voters of Mr. Adams (viz. Mr. Cook) rewarded by a *secret mission*, to be kept carefully out of the view of the people, when such a mission had been substantially put to sleep for a twelvemonth, and when every alleged necessity for it was removed by the crippled situation of the Mexican fleet—These and a variety of other abuses had been developed—proofs had been accumulated of the *loose and lavish* manner in which the public money had been squandered away—and yet this said I. B. can now have the intrepidity to cant about the perfect economy of the present administration.

Take one solitary case—Mr. Rochester of the state of N. York—He was appointed Secretary of the Panama Mission—He [illegible] received pay [illegible] before he was called to the public service—He went then in search of the Congress—he could not find it—and for that unavailing [illegible] paid—next [illegible] appointed [illegible] Charge d'affaires to Guatimala [illegible] N. York [illegible] Savannah [illegible] probably more than [illegible] of the public money—He arrives just in time to aid his friends of the Coalition in their demonstration upon N. York—Call you this case an evidence of the perfect economy of the administration?—*Never in this country* has the public money been distributed, with a more loose and lavish hand!

But we have another diplomatic case on a rather larger scale—the Mission to London—In little more than three years, Mr. A. has had three ministers and two Charge d' Affaires—Messrs. King, Gallatin and Barbour, an outfit to each of $9,000—home-fit to Mr. King's son for about 8 weeks administration [illegible] $4,500—to young Mr. Lawrence, present Charge, say $4,500 more—Outfits and Charge-fits say $30,000—to which add their Salaries, Secretaries, clerks, &c.—and we shall have probably a sum of considerably more than $75,000, during Mr. Adams' term—Credit it by the loss of the W. India trade—and is this the "strictest economy?"—or "the loose and lavish hand" with which the Public money is squandered?

R. Enquirer.

GENERAL JACKSON.

Much has been said of General Jackson's disposition to disregard the laws of his country, when they thwart his purpose. There is one scene of his life which his enemies studiously conceal. It is the court scene in New Orleans, where Judge Hall imposed upon him a fine of one thousand dollars for contempt.

To save the city, he had found it necessary to resort to martial law. Although rumors of peace had reached him, he knew not but they were put forth by the enemy for the purpose of lulling him to security, for, though dreadfully defeated, they were still hovering on the coast, with a force much stronger than his. He deemed it necessary, to maintain all his precautions until those rumours were confirmed by the most authentic intelligence.—He had arrested a Frenchman for a violation of martial law, and Judge Hall, of the United States Court, issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, and attempted to rescue him from custody. The General had the Judge himself arrested, and sent beyond his lines.

But authentic news of peace was received two days after, and martial law abolished.—The Judge returned and resumed his functions. He immediately summoned Jackson to appear before him, to answer for contempt in not obeying the writ and imprisoning the Judge. The General prepared a statement of facts in vindication, which the Judge refused to hear, but made the rule absolute.—It was returnable on the thirty-first of January. The people were much excited in favor of their heroic leader, and crowded the hall of Justice. How did General Jackson behave? Did he go to the court at the head of his officers, in the pride and pomp of war? Did he go with his sword and epaulets, in the proud gait of an exulting conqueror?—No: every thing military is lain aside; he comes unattended, in the garb of a plain citizen and has almost penetrated the crowd and reached the bar of the court before he is discovered. At once, the hall rings with the acclamation of a thousand voices. Does the General avail himself of this enthusiasm, to drag the Judge from his bench and trample on the ermine of Justice? Does he even smile on the assembled multitude, or give them the least encouragement to insult the Judge or arrest him in the discharge of his functions? Far from it. He mounts a bench, and with earnest entreaty begs them to desist, and for his sake, for their own and their country's sake, not to interrupt the administration and execution of those laws, and that constitution, for which they had toiled and bled. The Judge, alarmed at the popular fervor, tells the marshal it is not safe to proceed, and directs him to adjourn the court. Jackson turns to him and bids him to proceed. "*There is no danger here,*" says he, "*there shall be none—the same arm which protected this city against the invaders of our country, will shield and protect this court, or perish in the attempt!*"

Is there any thing more sublime in history? See a military chieftain, at the head of a victorious army, surrounded by a devoted people, shielding from insult and outrage, the very Judge who is passing sentence of condemnation on his acts, and punishing him for saving his country! Was this man regardless of the constitution and laws, when, after having freed his country from a ruthless invasion, he offered *himself* as the voluntary victim of their violated majesty?

The Judge being thus enabled to proceed under the protection of Jackson's arm, imposed on him by whose sufferance alone he could act, a fine of one thousand dollars, for contempt of his authority!

A burst of popular enthusiasm again rings through the hall of justice. Jackson is seized by the people, hurried out of the hall, placed in a carriage and drawn to the coffee house. Does he direct the fury of the assembled multitude against the Judge, for a sentence so extraordinary, and under circumstances so peculiar? No: he again addressed them; again begs them to repress their enthusiasm; to submit to the laws; to respect the person of the Judge; to show by their conduct, that they are worthy of the free institutions for which they have fought. He tells them, he suspended the laws only to save them and the country; that he glories in seeing their supremacy restored through his instrumentality, although he is made the first victim. Thus, by his entreaties and his submission to the blow which was aimed at him by the judicial arm, which he could have arrested in a moment, the people are induced to return peaceably to their homes, and the reign of the law is again restored. Yet we are told this man acts in utter disregard of the laws of his country!

Jackson paid the fine. But the citizens of New Orleans immediately subscribed the sum, placed it to his credit in one of the banks and gave him notice that it was at his disposal. Did he accept it, and then turn and taunt the Judicial power of his country with its impotency? No: he refused to accept the proffered bounty, but at his suggestion, it is given to *those whose relatives had fallen in defence of the city.*

When, in the progress of ages has there been a more glorious example of submission to the laws, in one who was their master? Is there any thing to equal it in Greek or Roman history? Is there any thing to equal it in modern free governments? When has a citizen General, at the head of a victorious army, and surrounded by a devoted people, been summoned to the bar of justice to an- [illegible] the constitution and laws [illegible]

From the Buffalo Republican.

War, Pestilence and Famine.—This expression of Mr. Clay, betrays more than is at first view apparent. It is a deliberate assertion, that the people are not capable of self government. He ascribes their choice of Andrew Jackson to a blind and heedless enthusiasm for mere military renown, and prefers "*war, pestilence, and famine, or any other scourge,*" rather than the gratification of that preference. Mr. Clay should have borne it in mind, that there were thousands of his fellow citizens as capable of judging correctly, and as patriotic as himself, who deem Andrew Jackson eminently qualified for the civil station to which the voice of his country would call him. Should he forget the unprecedented unanimity with which most of the state legislatures have proclaimed a similar inclination? And should he forget that at the most solemn conventions of popular representation the same preference has been calmly and temperately avowed? But all this, to the jaundiced vision of Mr. Clay, is nothing—our Jeffersons, our Carrolls, our Crawfords, our Livingstons, our Macons, our congresses, our assemblies, our conventions, yea the whole people are actuated by "*a blind and heedless enthusiasm for mere military renown,*" while he, kind soul alone stands "*firm and erect, amidst all the bellowings of the political storm, prepared to sacrifice himself for the good of his country!*" Time was when Mr. Clay would exclaim, "*vox populi, vox Dei,*" but now he would implore the Deity to visit the country with "*war, pestilence or famine,*" rather than to give the people the man whom they delight to honor for their ruler.

A glorious Sign.—On Saturday last an overwhelming meeting was held in the city of Rochester, Monroe county, by the republican friends of Andrew Jackson, which has struck terror into the minds of the whole Adams gentry throughout the western counties. It is well known, that Monroe county has been considered the strong hold of the coalition. Here Clay and his party established that infamous paper called the *Anti-Masonic Enquirer*, for the purpose of abusing the honest feelings of the people in relation to the unfortunate case of Morgan. The Albany managers have always looked upon that spot as the very hot-bed of Adamsism. It is with no ordinary emotion that we find the friends of Andrew Jackson beginning to stir. The Long Room of the Mansion House, says the Rochester Advertiser, was crowded to a degree unsurpassed by any meeting ever held in that village. James Seymour, Sheriff of the county, was called to the chair, and Addison Gardener, was appointed Secretary. It was particularly attended by the mechanics, the artisans, and the real democracy of the county. Many eloquent speeches were made, and a series of resolutions adopted of the most patriotic and invigorating character.

Such are the first effects of the *war—pestilence—and famine* speech upon the free citizens of N. York. It will be followed by numerous meetings in every part of the state. The agents of the coalition reckon without their host, when they talk of New-York being for Adams. Such was the cry they raised previous to the last fall elections in this city. They were then met at the polls and overwhelmed by the votes of the people. The next election throughout this great state will be the same as the election last fall, but on an enlarged scale. They will be routed—overwhelmed—defeated by the votes of an indignant and patriotic people.

[*N. Y. Enquirer, of June 25.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the highest respectability, residing in the vicinity of Dover, N. H.

"New Hampshire is doing well. Indeed, since the election in March last, the changes have been much more rapid than they were before the election. I should think that the counties of Strafford and Rockingham would *now* give a nett gain of *one thousand* votes from the March election." The cause of Republicanism and old Hickory, is steadily gaining ground throughout the State."

[From the Lockport Journal.]

Our limits will not permit the publication of the proceedings of the numerous public meetings which have recently been held in various parts of the state. They breathe a spirit and evince an energy on the part of the friends of Gen. Jackson, which promises much. No one can road the recent manifestations of public sentiment in this state, and continue to believe the oft repeated declarations of the Adams men, that a re-action is progressing, favourable to their candidate. The truth is, the cause of Gen. Jackson in New-York, has never assumed a more encouraging appearance than at present. The assertion that his vote in this state will fully equal the highest estimate which his friends have made, is fully warranted by existing facts.

From an Ohio Paper.

Anecdote.—An up-to-the-hub Adams man in Cincinnati, being recently selected as a grand juror, vain of the "brief authority" vested in him, and rather overstepping the strict line of his duty, walked into a store, and very pompously inquired of the proprietor, if he knew of any gambling establishment—"Why, yes, I believe I do know of one," replied the person inquired of—at which the juror pricked up his ears, and was very anxious to know where it was, that he might make a grab. "Where is it, and who keeps it?" he demanded. "The gambling establishment I allude to," said the storekeeper, "is in Washington City, and kept by Adams and Clay." Old *Ebony* was quite chap-fallen, and asked no further questions at that place.

"Sanctification of the Sabbath."—The name of Col. Archibald M'Intyre, of this town, has appeared in two of the newspapers of this county for the last four or five weeks as chairman of a meeting held to promote the *sanctification of the Sabbath*. On the last *Sabbath* save one, Col. M'Intyre started from home to attend the administration convention at Albany, which was held last Tuesday!!—Distance from the Colonel's residence to Albany about 40 miles. Comment is unnecessary.—*Johnstown Herald.*

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1828.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For President

ANDREW JACKSON.

For Vice President

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Elector of President and Vice President of the U. S. for the District composed of Worcester, Somerset, and part of Dorchester counties.

Thomas K. Carroll.

We are authorized to announce Thomas Bayly, Anthony B. Bennett, John C. Wilson, jr., and John J. Davis, Esqrs. Candidates to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

A notice of the celebration of the 4th of July at B. C. Springs, is unavoidably deferred for our next No.

COMMUNICATED.

EXPOSURE.

The Iris of the 4th instant contains a statement of appropriations for furniture for the President's House, during the administrations of the following Presidents, viz:

Mr. Jefferson's	$29,000
Mr. Madison's	25,000
Mr. Monroe's	30,000
Mr. Adams' only	6,000

All this is not true; add to Mr. Adams' [illegible]000 and then there will be a nearer approach to truth. It is a well known fact, and we have the documents to prove it, that $14,000 were appropriated to Mr. Adams the first year of his term, and $6,000 the second year, making the sum of *twenty thousand dollars for two years*. The billiard table, chess men and other gambling furniture, were purchased with a part of the $14,000, although a small sum was expressly appropriated for furnishing "*the west room.*"

It is admitted that no appropriation was made at the last session of Congress, and probably none was asked for, because so much had been said by Mr. Adams and his officers about economy that none could be demanded. But expending $20,000 in 2 years—which is at that rate $80,000 in 8 years, the period in which Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe filled the Executive chair. [This is something like outstripping Herod.

Truth in Evidence.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

I shall not take the trouble to follow "Observer" through all the windings of his communication in last Friday's Iris, as I have but little time to devote to this purpose, and besides, the production is unworthy such attention. Its abounding with scurrilous epithets and low ribaldry is "confirmation strong" of the author's inefficiency to establish what he alleged in his first essay, and inability to confute the suggestions which that piece elicited. Foiled in his sorry attempt to gull the Methodists he winces most [illegible]ously, and insidiously institutes the enquiry—"what connexion is there between political opinions and doctrines of religion?" as if I had shown a disposition to educe such a connexion. The direct contrary is the fact. But why did Observer tell us that a certain class of people formed correct opinions which "should be solely regarded?" Is this an attempt to wrest from us the inestimable privilege of judging for ourselves? Does he not here express a wish to have us form our political opinions by the notions of a set of men whose vocation debars them from the opportunities necessary to acquire political knowledge? Is this Republicanism, or is it *Egotism*? He also labours manfully to extricate himself from the predicament in which his "affinity" sentence involved him. [illegible] fellow! an "affinity among the Methodists in favour of John Q. Adams"!! An involuntary smile steals on my face, as this reminds me of Milton's Satan boasting his supremacy in heaven! But behold he gives a [illegible] version, so that "If he did not mean" [illegible] struck me on first examining his gull[illegible] he has at least given us something so narrow-minded, so uncharitable, nay so illiberal, [illegible] I should think an honorable man would have been ashamed of it, and never suffered it to appear, even in the Iris. 'Tis this: he [illegible] the subject of his "affinity" sentence is [illegible] "sentiments of the ministers," and hence [illegible] old adage of "like priest like people."—[illegible] he reiterates John Binns' statement that [illegible] Methodist ministers are almost unanimously favourable to John Q. Adams, which, [illegible] same him, I shall for a moment admit, [illegible] universally known that the people of [Ten]nessee are nearly unanimous in favor of [Jack]son, and I believe that state contains a large body of Methodists. Here then the members of the church differ from the ministers. This would upon examination prove to be the case in many other places. But where [is the] "affinity"—"like priest like people?" [Does] it exist in those places? No. Then the [memb]ers are not like the ministers. Their [senti]ments are at variance—they bear no re[semblance] to each other—the preachers are not [illegible] by their flocks—The latter, therefore, cannot even have religion, because they [are n]ot "like priest," there is no "affinity a[mong] them"—agreeably to John Binns and [Obse]rver.

The next thing which I shall notice is, [Obse]rver's unenviable faculty or creative [illegible], which is quite peculiar to a number of [illegible] whom I could point out. He says I [am n]ot a Methodist, but that I have falsely [assu]med this name to give effect, &c. I can [only] regret that he is guilty of saying so—[I] thank my God, the charge is false! [not b]ecause my name is enrolled on a class [book]—nor from my using the means of grace publickly and privately—but because, [throu]gh Divine Mercy, I stand properly pre-[illegible] ask him [illegible] hope [illegible]

Again, he says, I am an individual who scarcely enters the church door once a year. Whence did you, Mr. Observer, derive your information? Is not this something which you never heard—and is it not too a malicious untruth, such as Wesley says is condemned by all parties. (He said this before Observer made his appearance.)

Again, you say, whoever reads the articles of the Herald (in reply to you) must see they are the result of consultation. Were you led to judge so from frequent certain management practised in the Adams camp? Had you any ground other than your judgment (prejudice or something worse would probably be more appropriate) for making this assertion? You must know it is utterly unfounded and untrue.

And again, you say, we boast of the opinions of the preachers of the West as being favourable to Gen. Jackson. I never saw any thing in a Jackson paper concerning the political opinions of our preachers except in pieces written to confute the statements made by the Adams party on this subject. I believe the Jacksonists are not so unreasonable as to call upon religious sects to aid them. I hope no one among them will ever act so absurdly. But, let me ask, what induces you to tell such falsehoods? Are these the only stanchions remaining in your wigwam to support your desperate cause? Falsehoods known to be such by the speaker, and uttered with the intention to deceive, are properly termed *lies*. Were you not guilty of telling or circulating untruths, which you yourself believed not, before you wrote the piece in last Friday's Iris, which contains so many? Are these evidences of your magnanimity? You must think we Methodists are a stupid, ignorant race who have not sufficient discretion to make choice of a man for President. I know not what else could have induced you to publish your 'affinity' communication in favour of a Unitarian.

Some time since D. S. Carr, Esq. of Baltimore, whose character for veracity has never been questioned by any authority entitled to credit, published the fact that "the subject of the presidential question was not (as every body ought to know) agitated by the General Conference—that a gentleman of Baltimore of the highest respectability, an Adams man, and a member of the conference, said, from what he could learn from *private* expression of opinion by the members composing that body there was a majority in favour of Jackson." For publishing this, Observer endeavours to ridicule the editor of the Baltimore Republican and, it appears, would fain bring him to a level with John Binns and himself. Now look at the remarks of the Christian Advocate & Journal, of the 20th June. That paper says, "no means were used at the conference to test the political sentiments of any member, nor do we believe that it was made an enquiry at all, unless, perhaps in a desultory or *private* way." The Advocate is also at a loss to know how the Adams prints got their information. Can Observer tell? or will he now vent his spleen to degrade that paper and its editor? The Advocate says something more with which Observer's statements harmonize most discordantly. Observer said the conference consisted of 197 members including 6 bishops—The Advocate says there were only 169 members including 5 bishops. This needs no comment.

I said in my last piece, that preachers "are not called to study politics—not to lounge about grog shops, &c." How came you, Mr. Observer, to take notice of the latter part of this quotation. The former part deserves just as much notice as the latter, but it seems the latter alone engaged your attention. Now, I incline to think that your taking notice of what you "deemed unworthy of notice" tells something which you wished to conceal.——

"O shame where is thy blush!!"

Permit me now to give you a little advice, and then I shall have done: When you reply to this piece endeavour to bear in mind what the Apostle saith, Eph. iv. 25 & 29.

A METHODIST.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Plain Matters of Facts—undenied and undeniable.—No. III.

ONE AT A TIME.

"CONSTRUCTIVE JOURNIES."

"Constructive Journies" are becoming quite fashionable and quite profitable; whilst agriculture is going out of fashion, and has become, utterly unprofitable. In the Report of the Committee of Retrenchment, is the following passage:

"Mr. McKenney's salary as clerk is fixed by law at $1,600. In May 1827; it appears that, for some purpose, he was sent by the Secretary of War upon a mission to several Indian tribes, and the sum of $1,750 advanced to him. Mr. McKenney was also associated with Governor Cass, to hold a treaty with the Indians at Green Bay, for which he charged, as compensation, the sum of EIGHT DOLLARS *for every 28 miles travelled*, and EIGHT *dollars per day* while engaged in making the treaty at Green Bay. Mr. McKenney settled his accounts with Governor Cass, or Mr. Forsyth, his Secretary, and charged not only his mileage for *going*, but also $600 for *returning* from Green Bay to Washington, ☞*and which journey* HE DID NOT MAKE.☜ From this point, in pursuance of the instructions from the War Department, he visited, by way of St. Louis, the Indians in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia; thence to Washington. For the latter service, upon his return, he presented his accounts to the Department for settlement, *amounting to four thousand five hundred and thirty-two dollars.*"

Mr. McKenney then, performed no such journey. He proceeded from Green Bay to the South, without previously returning to Washington as he charged. Ought not the people to check the progress of this facile fashionable mode of putting their money in the pockets of the parasites of government? They find their public officers will not do it for them; and they must, therefore, do it for themselves. Mr. Barbour, Secretary at War, sanctioned this entry, and has thus contributed his mite to vitiate the Treasury records. Notwithstanding this most mischievous offence, and other miserable condescensions, the President and Senate have honored him with the office of minister to London—Can the American patriot, whatever be his personal prejudices, look upon this transaction without astonishment? What reliance can he have upon the public agents who have approved and sanctioned such an offence against the sanctity of their Treasury records? Can he fail to see, that rewarding such acts, by public honors and emoluments, will extend the corruption to all public officers, and particularly to the Treasury officers? Under such circumstances, what becomes the first duty of the people?—the constitutional censors of the public agents? Surely to apply the rod of elections to all defaulters of every description, and to all who countenance them. Elections are the only means in their hands, for the correction of such abominable abuses, and they are abundantly sufficient if properly applied. Let then the people in their elections, regardless of person, party or possession, reject every public agent who has ever given any countenance, in the remotest degree, to vitiate the Treasury records. If this be done, the Republic may be saved and the People's money be preserved for public uses; if not, the fate of the Republic is sealed, and the oppression of the people inevitable and without end. Let then the people at the approaching election, reject their plundering public agents and do themselves justice—Which the same public agents have not done, and never will do, under the present examples.

QUÆRIST.

ANDREW JACKSON.

"Gen. Jackson justly enjoys in an eminent degree the public favour; and of his worth, talents and services, no one entertains a higher, or more respectful opinion than myself."—*John Q. Adams.*

"Whose (Jackson's) whole career has been signalized by the purest intentions and the most elevated purposes, and whose services to this nation entitle him to its highest rewards."—*John Quincy Adams.*

"My friendship for Gen. Jackson, and the strong proofs of confidence and regard I have given him, while President, forbids my taking any part against him in the ensuing Presidential election."—*James Monroe.*

"The recollection of the public relation in which I stood to Gen. Jackson, while President, and the proofs given to him, of the high estimation in which he was held by me." &c.—*James Madison.*

"Gen. Jackson is a clear headed, strong minded man, and has more of the Roman in him than any man now living."—*Thomas Jefferson.*

"Towards that distinguished captain [Andrew Jackson] who has shed so much glory on our country, whose renown constitutes so great a portion of its moral property, I never have had, *I never can have*, any other feelings than those of the most profound respect, and the utmost kindness."—HENRY CLAY'S Speech on the Seminole War.]

From the Albany (N. Y.) Argus, of June 21.

Every day serves to confirm the conviction, that the vote in this state for Gen. Jackson, will be at least two to one, if not three to one. The general character of the present administration—its cabinet electioneering—the means it has resorted to—its intrigues in our own state, and its attempt to manufacture a government for us—its premature convention, and particularly the political complexion of that convention—its uneasy efforts—its multiplied convocations for effect—its attempt to pervert and increase a local excitement for electioneering purposes—its awkward attempts to win favour in this state by the recent selection of individual citizens, and especially the appointment to the head of a department of one whose talents nor whose estimation with the people presented very strong claims to a preference of this sort—all these things are *re-acting* with much force and to a wide extent, and will add to the already greatly preponderating strength of Gen. Jackson, the votes of thousands who are leaving the administration in disgust. *The friends of Andrew Jackson throughout the Union may count, with entire confidence, upon at least two electoral votes to one in the state of New York.*

From the Baltimore Republican.

KENTUCKY.

The Adams party are constantly endeavouring to impress the People with the belief, that if the Administration candidate for the office of Governor in Kentucky, is elected in August, it will be an unequivocal evidence of the subsequent success of the Administration in the *Presidential* election, not only in *Kentucky*, but throughout the Union. This is all nonsense, and they know better; but they wish to keep up a show to the last—they wish to put off, as long as possible, the day when they must admit they are beaten. If they gain the Governor's election in Kentucky, they may create the belief with their ignorant partisans at a distance, that it has given them a chance of success. It is all folly however. They'll be beaten in the Governor's election in Kentucky—they'll be beaten in the Presidential election in Kentucky, and they'll be "routed, beaten, and overwhelmed" throughout the Union. New York 24, Maryland 6, Virginia 24, N. Carolina 15, S. Carolina 11, Georgia 9, Tennessee 11, Pennsylvania 28, Alabama 5, Mississippi 3, Missouri 3, Illinois 3, and Jackson has 11 more than enough to elect him, without N. Jersey, Delaware, KENTUCKY, Ohio, Indiana, or Louisiana.

If *Barry*, the Jackson candidate for Governor in Kentucky, is elected, will the Administration party give up and *admit* they are beaten? The only difference which the Governor's election in Kentucky can make on the subject of the *Presidential* election is this—If the *Jackson* candidate is elected we shall be relieved from the heat of the election in all other parts of the country, for the *Adams* men can't then any longer impose on one another—every man of them, no matter how ignorant, will know that further struggle on their part, is useless—If the *Adams* candidate is elected, the Adams party will keep up the fight till *November*, when they'll be beaten all hollow.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The Adams party, hereabouts, have been crowing of late, about great changes, which they said have taken place in *Washington* county, in favour of the administration. We presume they have been deceived by their friends, the Adams managers in Washington county. One of the tricks resorted to by these worthy gentry, has been the publication of long lists of names, as being those of gentlemen who belong to the Adams party and were members of their Committee of Vigilance. This trick has been exposed by the Jackson men, whose names were placed on them without authority, publicly ordering their names to be stricken off. We published a short time ago, a letter from 10 of these *Jackson* men, desiring their names to be stricken off of the *Adams* Committee of Vigilance in Washington county—a short time after, we published a letter from 32 more of them, desiring the same thing; and to-day, we publish a letter from 21 more, desiring their names to be stricken off of the aforesaid *Adams* Committee. This makes SIXTY THREE, whose names we have seen ordered to be stricken off, already. We doubt not more *have* done it, and more *will* do it. But take 63 from *Adams* in one district in Washington county, and add them to the *Jackson* vote, and it makes a difference of 126 votes.

Baltimore Republican.

To the Citizens of Washington County:

Believing as we do, from what has lately transpired in our county, that the Adams party would stop at nothing short of bargain and management to enlist the friends of Gen. Jackson into their ranks, to make proselytes to their sinking causes, we have seen with no astonishment our names published to the world in such a manner so as to induce you to believe that we have turned over from General Jackson to Mr. Adams. We do not know what could have put it into the heads of a few busy bodies who appear so meddlesome about the votes of other men, to place our names among the friends of Mr. Adams. We are very sure, we never authorized any person so to do, something so contrary to our opinion. They need not think to bribe us by seeing our names published in the public papers. They need not expect to influence our votes by management, flattery, corruption, or intrigue; we have heard too much of that kind practised about our Capital. We were for Jackson at the last election, we have seen nor heard nothing which has come to light, to change our minds, but much which goes to confirm us in our opinion. Nor do we know of any change having taken place in our neighbourhood; those who were for Jackson are still firm and unshaken for old Hickory.

Yours, respectfully,

Joseph Funk,	John Putman,
William Jones,	Jacob Funk,
Michael Grosh,	Matthias Sayler,
David Funk,	Daniel Gierhart,
George Hamilton,	John Miller,
Samuel Doup,	Daniel Moats
Jacob Moats,	John Warner jr.
Henry Funk,	Henry Rice,
Daniel Rice,	John Doup,
Michael Ozier.	

FRANKING.

A gentleman told us that he counted *eighty-one packages* of Chapman Johnston's address franked by R. P. Letcher to one Post Office in his district, and understood there were similar packages almost innumerable to other offices. In some districts at the East, ward-represented by Adams men, there are heavy complaints among the people that they get nothing else by the mails but useless pamphlets franked by their Congressmen.—A vile imposition got up at Washington, containing misrepresentations and forgeries under the title of official documents ordered to be printed by Congress, is extensively franked by the Adams men with unblushing impudence. Several of those *gentlemen* have been severely reproved by persons receiving their *favours*, for these dishonorable attempts to mislead them.

Yet the Ebony editors have the assurance to assail Major Moore because he exercises his privilege of franking for the purpose of throwing light where these men would scatter darkness! What a noble fellow he would be, if he had only franked 100,000 copies of Clay's address, spurious militia documents, Wright's speeches, Chapman Johnsons's address, Binns' coffins or Hammond's slanders on Mrs. Jackson! But it is his activity in defeating their impositions & lies which makes them hate and abuse him, for it is not pretended that he has used his franking privilege illegally or otherwise than they have.

A story is going the rounds of the Ebony papers that Col. Johnsen has franked some article of dress, and the matter is set off with all the ebony hues which John Q. Adams gave to Thomas Jefferson and "dusky Sally." It is said the thing was seen by many gentlemen in Georgetown.

Now, Georgetown is not the Post Office to which Col. Johnson's letters to his family are directed; but they necessarily pass thro' the Georgetown office. It is not to be supposed that the Postmaster at Georgetown has not only taken the covers off of letters, directed to a neighbouring office, read their direction, peeped into them, and ascertained whom their contents were for, but has called in his fellow citizens as witnesses, not so much of the abuse of the franking privilege, as of his own most outrageous violation of duty! It might well be suspected that a Postmaster who would thus open the mails of other offices and peep into letters to ascertain their contents, would do the same thing for money, and he ought instantly to be removed from office. If, therefore, this tale be true, Mr. Finnell has committed a gross outrage for which he deserves to be removed. We do not believe him capable of so gross and palpable a violation of duty, and therefore the story must be false.

Frankfort Argus.

From the Ohio Peoples Press.

CHARLES HAMMOND'S OPINION OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.

A great many of the Administration gentlemen, in this quarter of the country profess to be DEMOCRATS, of the true Jeffersonian school; and would be highly affronted to be branded with the name of *Federalist*. Some of these same gentlemen are subscribers to that monthly budget of travelling calumny, called Truth's Advocate, which is edited by Charles Hammond, Esq. This Mr. Hammond has boldly told the public a short time ago, that his *federal* principles have never changed. It will be seen, by the following article, with his sentiments in 1815, and according to his own declaration, they *still remain his sentiments*. I offer it to these Administration Democrats, as an emetic or cathartic, just as they please to take it:

From the Ohio Federalist, April 20, 1815.

(Published and written by C. Hammond, author of Truth's Advocate.)

"I do not believe that there can be found, in the universe, a herd of such docile and tractable animals as our AMERICAN DEMOCRATS. They are lead by much less difficulty than A FLOCK OF SHEEP; for these refuse to follow their shepherd through mire and water, whereas our Democrats *stop at nothing*, but believe, and say, and DO AS THEY ARE BID. They are the only living ANIMALS I have ever seen, which seem to have neither MIND nor WILL of their own, and which follow their leaders with the same kind of BLIND INSTINCT, with which the YOUNG QUADRUPED follows its dam."

The [illegible] Military Chieftains.—Who are the Military Chieftains in this age of peace and harmony, when the olive buds and blows from the Black sea to the sources of the Missouri? The Adams and Clay men are the only chieftains of the day. They have been brandishing their steel weapons ever since Congress rose. They are flashing the carving-knife over half the union, and putting it into the jugular of every silly sheep that is fat enough for the sacrifice.—[*Noah.*

☞The Albany Daily says, that Smith Thompson, one of the United States' Judges of the Supreme Court, is to be the Adams candidate for Governor. They said the same of Chief Justice Savage. The fact is, the only men who will serve them for that station, are Solomon Southwick and Francis Granger, Esqs. Who of any standing would desire to be beaten by 25,000 majority? [*Noah.*

A Jackson paper, evincing much talent and sound political views, made its appearance on the 11th ultimo at Norridgewock, Maine.

Baltimore Prices Current.

July 4, 1828.

FLOUR—white wheat family, $6 *a* 6.50; superfine Howard-st. 4.75 *a* 4.87½; city mills 4.50; Susquehanna, 4.37½ *a* 4.50; WHEAT, best red .85 *a* .90; best white .95 *a* 1.00—CORN, .32 *a* .34; OATS .20 *a* .22

☞A Camp Meeting for Annamessex Circuit will be held on Deal's Island, JULY 17th.

☞A Camp Meeting will commence at Nanticoke Point on the 14th of next August.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court, at the suit of Henry Lankford, administrator of Pierce Riggin against Henry J. Riggin; by virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, one at the suit of Elizabeth J. C. Stewart, by William Miles her guardian, one do. at the suit of Mary A. Stewart by William Miles her guardian; by virtue of six writs of Fieri Facias issued by Burton Cannon, a justice of the peace for Somerset county, to wit:—one at the suit of Levin Tiler, executor of Samuel Milborn, 1 do. at the suit of Isaac Riggin, administrator of Noah Riggin, 2 at the suits of [illegible] 1 do. at the suit of James Stewart; 1 do. at the suit of Robert Lankford; by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by William Oosten, a justice of the peace for Somerset county, at the suit of Richard H. Samson, at the use of James Samson, at the use of Burton Cannon, all the above writs against Henry J. Riggin, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—One negro man Jim, 1 do. woman Ann, 1 do. Nelly, 1 do. Esther, 1 do. boy Dave, 1 do. girl Margaret, 1 do. Case, 1 do. Jane, 1 do. Eliza, 3 head of horses, 3 yokes of oxen, 4 head of cattle, 20 head of sheep, 6 feather beds and furniture, 1 corner cupboard, 1 clock, 1 sideboard, 1 desk, 1 walnut table, 3 pine do. 1 stand, 1 lot of earthen ware, 1 dozen chairs, 1 safe, 2 trunks, 1 lot of knives and forks, 1 grind stone, 1 hand mill, 1 wain cart, 1 carriage, 1 wheat fan, 1 lot of casks, 1 cider mill, 1 cross-cut saw, 1 hand do. 3 ploughs, 3 harrows, 3 axes, 1 lot of iron, 150 bushels of corn, more or less, 14 stacks of fodder, more or less, 1 lot of flax in the straw, 2 pair of and-irons, 3 ox yokes, 3 ox chains, 6 hives with bees, 1 lot of tin ware, 1 lot of cooper's ware, 1 looking glass, 2 guns, 1 tract of land called Gray's Purchase, containing 100 acres, 1 do. Dudly, 50 acres, 1 do. Rawley Hill, 50 acres, 1 do. part of Unity Enlarge, 43 acres, 1 do. Privilege 30 acres, 1 do. part of Privilege; 20 acres, 1 do. part of Phillips' Conclusion, 200 acres, 1 do. part of Friend's Assistance, 90 acres, 1 do. part of Pasturage, 20 acres, part of a tract of land called Panther's Den, 1 do. part of Allen's Vale, 1 do. Lonely Glade—the three last named tracts containing 914 acres of land; all the above tracts containing more or less acres—which I shall proceed to sell at the court-house door on TUESDAY the 29th of JULY (inst.,) between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

July 8, 1828. wp

Notice to Creditors.

The creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified to appear in Somerset county court, in Princess-Anne, on the 1st Saturday after the third Monday in November next, to shew cause if any they have why he should not be entitled to the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland.

LEVIN H. POWELL.

July 8 ww

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Princess-Anne, Md., on July 1, 1828.

B—William Bennett, Isaiah Bayley, Jane Benson

C—Joseph S. Colgan

D—Elizabeth Dory, George Davy, jun. William Dix, Elizabeth Durby, Isaac Denson, William F. Dashiell, Littleton U. Dennis

F—Josiah Furness, Whitty Fountain

G—Henry I S Gibbons

H—William Hunt, Mrs Sarah Hayward, Isaiah Hayman

I—Isaiah & Susan (care of Lambert Hyland)

J—John Jones 2, Levin D Jones, Alexander Jones, Doct Matthias Jones

K—Robert I H King

L—Henry Lankford

M—William Miles, Daniel Miles, John McDaniel, William M'Daniel 2, Miss Ann Martin, Miss Sarah R Maddux, Master Somerset Lodge

P—William Purnell, William Parkes 2, Stephen Parkes

R—Noah Riley, Robert Rich, Miss Mary Ann Riggin

S—John B. Stevenson, Rev. William M. Stone

T—Gilbert Townsend, Rinaldo Turner

W—William Williams, Miss Mary G. Wilson

SAML. BROWN, P. M.

July 8, 1828. ww

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

Messrs. Editors—In imitation of the curses of Cormac O'Kelly upon Donneraile, I send you the versification of Mr. Clay's curses at Baltimore:—

H. Clay's Curses at Baltimore.

Alas! I'm sick and wo begone,
My towering hopes are overthrown,
My labour has been vainly spent,
I never can be President!———
So mad am I, it makes me roar,
Then hear me, Men of Baltimore,
Sooner be *Plague* upon us sent
Than Jackson be the President,
May *War* on us its horrors vent
Ere *Warrior* be the President.
This Country waste with *Famine* gaunt
Ere Chieftain be made President.
Here, *Pestilence*, make thy descent
If he's to be the President.
The Union be't asunder rent
So Jackson's not our President.
Let *Bargain* all things circumvent
'Tis better than such President.
Corruption! come—I am content
It once kept off this President.
Establish e'en *"safe precedent"*
But choose not Andrew President.
Alas! I'm sick and woe begone,
Let Physic to the dogs be thrown.
If he to me had vigor lent
This man should not be President.
My steps should be untiring bent
Throughout my country's vast extent—
I'd take the Hermit Peter's trade
And boldly preach a new crusade—
To every city—hamlet—town
In pilgrim weeds I'd get me down—
To every woman, man and child,
I'd beat my breast in frenzy wild—
And argue till my breath was spent
'Gainst making Jackson President.
Avert, oh Heaven! this dire event
Let not this Chief be President.
The only prayer I ever sent
Is—make not Jackson President.
'Twould ruin me to all intent
To have old Hick'ry President.
He cannot from his path be bent
He'll never do for President.
His hair wont know his head's intent
If Jackson be the President.
No Presses can be brib'd to "*print*"
If this man be the President.
No men on useless Missions sent,
The Devil take such President.
What will become of John of Ghent
If Hick'ry be the President?
What will become of Princely Hal?
Like Lucifer you'll see him fall.
And never rise from that descent
If once this fellow's President.
To flinders then the world be rent
So Jackson's not the President.

From the American Farmer.

CHEAP SPINNER.

Virginia, 28th, May, 1828.

Sir: I notice in your Amercian Farmer, No. 7, vol. 10, a communication from a gentleman in Milledgeville, Geo. signed Fanch Carter, expressing a wish to know, if a spinning machine could be procured such as would answer family use. I also noticed in three or four previous numbers, a similar and anonymous communication, dated Harrisville, Kentucky. I now inform those gentlemen, and *southern planters* generally, thro' the medium of your widely circulated paper, I am in possession of a *family spinner and cotton carder*, designed solely for *family use*, being the fruits of two years labour to bring it to its present perfection. I cannot here with any propriety, use panegyric on the perfections of these machines but their merits must force their way and become in general use. The spinner is now patented, and is thought to be as durable, cheap and simple, (if not more so,) than any machine now in use.—Its probable cost will be something like the following:

A workman 3 days, at $1.33; from 6 to 12 steel spindles may be used, at 25 cents each; an iron crank 50 cents, being the only iron about it; wire and tacks 12½. The right of using it will bear a proportion to the cost of making, which is intended to bring it within the reach of every poor family.

From six to eight cuts of cotton or woollen yarn, can be spun in a day, on each spindle; six have been done; a child of ten years old, black or white, is sufficient to work it, being done by the foot sitting on a chair.—To adjust the quality of thread, is done by moving two pegs, spinning it from twine to any degree of fineness wanting.

The probable cost of the cotton carding machine, will range from $20 to $30, and is equally durable and simple, moved by the foot also, with ease. The speed is about equal in discharging rolls in a given time or number, to the common woollen carding machine. A model is now in progress for the patent office for this machine. Agents will be made in different states, and I shall visit the southern states myself, as soon as practicable.

Gentlemen at a distance, desirous of having the use of either, or both these machines, will inform me of it. A complete drawing, with corresponding references, so as to render the whole perfectly understood, will be sent them, on condition of their enclosing $10 for both.

I am yours, &c.

WM. R. McCALL.

A Christian church among the Arabs, Turks and Persians.—The Lutheran Intelligencer has the following paragraph from the Monthly Magazine published at Sleswig:—

On the shores of the river Tigris there exists a Christian church; the members of which call themselves Chaldeans, and trace their origin to the time of the apostles. It is supposed that they number 500,000 souls, all of whom are trained to arms, and whether at home or abroad, engaged in temporal matters, or worshiping in church, they are never without arms, being constantly exposed to attacks from the Turks. Their patriarch is the first civil officer of the republic. The metropolis is called Iolemark, and is situated in the mountains, bounded by the river Zabal, which empties into the Tigris. During the winter season about 12,000 persons reside in the city; but in the spring the number is much diminished by the removal of many to the adjacent villages, for the purpose of cultivating their fields. The city is enclosed by a strong rampart well mounted with cannon. But little is known of these peopole. The papists attempted to make an impression upon them some years ago, but failed, and that because of the Bible, of which they had many manuscript copies. Since it has been discovered that these Bible Christians have no printing establishments among them, and no books, the British and Foreign Bible Society is making arrangements to provide them with printed copies of the Bible.

A Procession of Drunkards.

Suppose a hospital—and all the inebriates of our country composing a procession to it, exhibiting all the varied forms and different stages of intemperance—the trembling limbs—the squalid aspects—the bloated features—the diseases, phrensies, which this single voice has produced. What should we think of a spectacle of *three hundred thousand* distempered by this single cause—stretching in single rank more then 100 miles—and among them hoary heads, venerated magistrates, the blushing sex, tender years, commingled with every frantic, brutal, and loathsome creature that society can exhibit.—What a scene to be imagined! Suppose it a hospital they were approaching—it must possess a greater elevation than the highest mountain in our country, for the most distant to behold it, while the foremost were stepping upon its threshold. Suppose them carried forth to be deposited in one continued and extended line—the whole breadth of our state would not be conpetent to bury them. The case is none the less real, because it requires the assistance of the imagination to comprehend it. There is such a company, actually on the march, of whom it is calculated that ten thousand annually reach the grave of the inebriate, through the different sections of our country.—*Dr. Nichol's Address*

CONVEYANCE OF SOUND.

The wide spread sail of a ship, rendered concave by a gentle breeze, is a singular collector of sound. It happened once on board a ship sailing along the coast of Brazil, 100 miles from land that the persons walked on deck, when passing a particular spot heard most distinctly the sound of bells varying as in human rejoicing. All on board listened and were convinced—but the phenomenon was mysterious and inexplicable. Months afterwards, by comparing notes, it was ascertained, that at the time of observation the bells of the city of St. Salvadore, on the Brazillian coast, had been ringing on the occasion of a festival; the sound, therefore favoured by a gentle wind, had travelled over one hundred miles of smooth water, and had been brought to a focus by the sail in the particular situation on the deck where it was listened to. It appears from this, that a machine may be constructed having the same relation to sound that a telescope has to sight.

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Joshua Hitch against Thomas Roberts I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: Part of a tract of land called Nelzy, containing 15 acres, more or less, lying and being in Somerset county, and on the county road which leads from Salisbury to Quantico Mills, and now occupied by Abigail V. Cox, which I shall proceed to sell on Monday the 14th July next, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

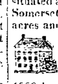
JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

June 24. 3tc

VALUABLE PROPERTY

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM, situated at the mouth of Wicomico Creek, in Somerset county, Md. containing about 300 acres and known by the name of "Kibble's Destiny." The improvements are an



excellent two story frame house, necessary out-buildings—with A peach orchard containing nearly 1000 trees—Also, a good apple orchard.

Vessels of a large burden can come within 20 yards of the house.

☞The crops of corn and wheat on the farm will be sold with the land—There are about 175,000 of the former and of the latter about forty bushels were sown.

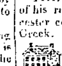
For further particulars and terms apply to

JOSHUA MORRIS.

May 20. 1828.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of disposing of his real estate, being and lying in Worcester county, Md. and situated on Dividing Creek. The landed estate consists of 2000,



or more acres. The improvements are a dwelling house and out buildings with a good SAW and GRIST MILL, both in excellent order; also a young orchard. About 100 acres of the land is in a good state of cultivation.

There is, on one part of the above property, an abundance of *Iron Ore*, which would warrant the erection of a Forge, and prove an object of value to a purchaser acquainted with, and calculated for, such an undertaking.

The terms of sale will be—one third down, and 3 years for the payment of the balance. For further particulars apply to

JOHN MORRIS.

April 22 3d

E. T. J. WOODWARD,

Corner of Dugan's Wharf & Pratt Street, BALTIMORE,

Informs his friends and customers that he will sell on COMMISSION, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and Oats, Tobacco, and all other articles of Country Produce, and will make liberal advances on the same.

He has on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

CONSISTING OF

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Family Flour, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Spirits, Whiskey and Cordials, Spices, Soap & Candles, Shad, Mackerel, Herrings, Oil and Salt, together with every other article in his line.

ALSO,

Glass Ware, Queen's Ware,

Stone and Earthen Ware, &c.

And a general assortment

Of Garden Seeds of approved kinds, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

DRY PINE OR OAK WOOD

Will be taken in exchange for Goods, on fair terms.

May 13, 1828. mw

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Two Dollars a year, *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months; or $3 if not paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞All communications addressd to the editor must come POST PAID.

CAMBRIDGE HOTEL,

Sign of the Steam-Boat & Stages.

THE Subscriber continues to keep this handsome establishment, a few doors above his old stand, in a very central part of the town, where he is prepared at all times for the reception of travellers, and others, who may please give him a call. His house is well furnished; the rooms private and comfortable; his bar supplied with a choice selection of the best Liquors; his stable stored with good provender, and his prices regulated by the times. By strict attention to his business, he flatters himself with a continuation of those customers who have been so liberal heretofore, to whom he gratefully acknowledges himself indebted.

The public's obt. servant.

WM. C. RIDGAWAY.

N.B. His Hack runs to the Cambridge wharf to meet the Steam-Boat *Maryland*, on her arrival from Baltimore every Tuesday & Friday evening. Also for the conveyance of passengers from his house to the boat on her departure every Wednesday and Saturday morning, *free of charge.* He has, for the accommodation of persons who are going on to Baltimore, rented a private stable with a fine grazing lot, well enclosed, for the purpose of taking at livery horses at a low price, which shall be regulated by the price of grain, hay, &c. he is prepared at all times with fine horses and carriages, for the conveyance of Travellers to any part of the Peninsula.

W. C. R.

Cambridge, June 3, 1828.

Notice to Creditors.

The creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified to appear in Somerset county court, in Princess-Anne, on the 1st Saturday after the third Monday in November next, to shew cause if any they have why he should not be entitled to the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland. LEVIN ABBOTT.

June 9th—24th 1828.

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC.

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

CERTIFICATE.

10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an annodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER,

Nov. 20, 1827. Princess-Anne, Md.

Nest Boxes and Barrel Covers.

30,000 *Cane, suitable for Reed makers,*
300 *Nests Sugar Boxes*
200 *Barrel Covers*
100 *Butter Prints*

100 groce of Lamp Wick, assorted sizes, Spiggots and fossets, suitable for hogsheads, barrels, kegs, and hydrants, shoe, sweeping, dusting and other brushes, sifters, muddlers, and lime squeezers, fancy and common bellows, pound, half pound and and quarter pound Butter Prints, of various patterns, fishing lines and rods, butter bowls and trays, baskets, wash and cake boards twine, and cord, patent taps, humming and common tops, nests of sugar boxes and tubs, boot & shoe blacking, towel rollers, potato and turnip mashers, rolling pins, carpenters' or joiners' chalk lines, spoons and paddles, trenchers, crabbing and cabbage nets.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms, by

VALERIUS DUKEHART,

No. 101½ Baltimore, between South and Calvert Streets.

Baltimore, 6th mo. 24. *tow*

SINCLAIR & MOORE,

Pratt-St. Wharf, Baltimore,

HAVE in store—Millet, Lucerne, early Corn, bunch, pole & soup Beans, a large assortment for planting, and garden seeds generally.

PLOUGHS,

Amongst which are the much approved self-sharpening point Plough—By turning and reversing said point, the share lasts much longer than the cast share of any other plough, in as much as the point is of steel, and when worn bevelling it is sharpened, if turned over. The CULTIVATORS made by Sinclair & Moore, pulverize the ground more effectually, and much deeper than the old fashioned there hoed kind—and by the use of these in the culture of corn, it will save nearly two-thirds of the ploughing.

ALSO, Socket Shovels, Scythes, Mattocks and Picks, with handles;—spring steel Hay and Manure Forks, WHEAT FANS, & GRAIN CRADLES, with best Waldron Scythes; Garden Tools generally; Wove Wire for Seives, and Mill Screens.

☞They have received from on board the brig Hyperion, capt. Forbes, just from Liverpool, a quantity of grain and grass Scythes, (Waldron's prime) Sickles, Malleable trace Chains; Straw and Hay Knives; Grass Hooks, and Garden Tools, amongst which are turnip and other Hoes; Edging Tools, budding and pruning Knives, &c. &c.

☞For the greater convenience of those who use our PLOUGHS in Somerset, we have appointed JOHNSTON & SUDLER, of Princess-Anne, our agents for the sale of them, who will constantly keep a supply of the different kinds at our prices.

June, 1828. S. & M.

EASTMAN'S MANUFACTORY

OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

At No. 36 Pratt street, opposite the United Hotel, Baltimore.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has on hand a large assortment of Gideon Davis' Improved Patent PLOUGHS of cast and wrought Shares, with and without Coulters; Hill-side, Substratum and Shovel Ploughs; a large stock of Cultivators of superior quality; Harrows; Swingletrees, double and single: Cornshellers and Washing Machines. Also on hand as usual; his Patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters, which have given universal satisfaction, and Brown's Vertical Wool Spinners; Cast-steel Axes; Grubbing Hoes, Picks and Mattocks, which he warrants of superior quality; very superior Oil Stones, saturated with oil—all of which will be sold at reasonable prices for cash or acceptances in this city.

His very extensive sales of the above articles for the last 3 years is an evidence of the general satisfaction he has given to his numerous customers, and he flatters himself that with the increased pains he has taken in selecting his timber and other materials this season, and also to improve as much as possible on the workmanship of his implements, that he will continue to merit the public patronage which has been so liberally bestowed and for which he takes this opportunity to express his grateful thanks.

Orders by mail (post paid) will receive prompt attention.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

N.B. On hand, 9 bushels good MILLET SEED, which will be sold low. Implements ordered by any customers which I do not keep on hand will be carefully selected and furnished to the orders.

March 11. tx

FOR RENT,

FOR the ensuing year or for a term of years, the FARM on Little-Monie, now occupied by Mitchell Phoebus.

For terms apply to

JAMES POLK.

June 3, 1828. kw

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court.

June 10th, 1828.

§§§§§§§§§§ *ON application of Isaac T. Mar-* §§SEAL.§§ *shall, Administrator of Jacob Mar-* §§§§§§§§§§ *shall, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the paper printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy, *Test,*

JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JACOB MARSHALL, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 29th of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th of June, 1828.

ISAAC T. MARSHALL,

Adm'tor of Jacob Marshall, dec'd.

June 17, 1828. k

CONSTABLE's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by George M. Willing, a justice of the peace, and to me directed, one, James Dorman use of Jery. Mezzick use of Hooper & Jenkins against Louda Riggin and James Powell, and one George Wright against Louda Riggin, I have seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Louda, one negro Girl named Sarah, which said negro girl I shall sell on the 22nd of July next, to the highest bidder for ready cash, at the Court-House door, in Princess-Anne, between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above claims.

SAMUEL McBRYDE,

June 24—j1 Constable.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

NOTICE.

THE Managers of the *American Colonization Society* give notice, that they are ready to receive applications for the conveyance of free people of color to the colony of Liberia.

In all cases, the age, sex, and professions of the applicants must be mentioned.

Applicants from the State of Maryland must be prepared to offer the affidavit of some free white person, to their having actually resided within the State of Maryland for "twelve months" previous to the period of emigration.

Applications may be made in Baltimore to Hon. Judge Brice, Charles Howard Esq. of John E., John H. B. Latrobe Esq., or Charles C. Harper Esq., Agents of the Society.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in Hagerstown, Md. a Weekly Newspaper, under the title of

The Hagerstown Mail.

The Mail will convey "news from all nations"—particularly those most interesting to our own country, and will be conducted so as to give early and correct information of public affairs generally; of political occurrences in the different states; of the rise and fall of American produce in our principal cities, and the prices in foreign markets.

The political principles of this paper will be as purely Republican as those contained in the Declaration of Independence, and the Rights of the People shall be at all times zealously, firmly and fearlessly supported, whoever may be in power. The Establishment is intended to be a permanent one, and as such every endeavor will be used to render it a first rate country paper deserving public patronage.

With regard to the Presidential question which now agitates the whole Union, the *Mail* will decidedly and openly advocate the election of ANDREW JACKSON. And when it is considered that there is only one press in Baltimore, and only one between Baltimore and Cumberland that espouses his cause, it will readily be allowed that in so large an extent of country there is room for at least another—more particularly as all the other presses in this rich, and populous country, where he has so many disinterested friends, are against him; the times emphatically demand the establishment of such a press, for at no period of our political history have such *unfair* and *unjustifiable* means been resorted to, in order to destroy the character of a public man, as have been within the last year to injure the well-earned fame of the Hero of New Orleans, and merely because he is a candidate before the people for a high and important office—although he was brought out by the people themselves; but the *Mail* will never leave him until he arrives at Washington, and receives from the hands of the people, the honors justly due to one whose whole life in peace and in war has been devoted to his Country's Liberty, Welfare and Happiness.

Terms of Subscription.

For a single paper Three Dollars a year. But this may be discharged by Two Dollars paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty cents in Six Months.—Any person obtaining Ten subscribers and becoming responsible for the money shall have a paper *gratis.*

Hagers-town, May 13—July 1

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Philadelphia.

THE PRACTICAL

FARMER'S MAGAZINE.

OR

Agricultural and Literary Gazette.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE is designed to contain information drawn from authentic Sources relative to the improvement and management of remarkable Farms, sources of manure, number and kind of Stock, farming utensils, labourers, dairies, &c. Agricultural Improvements; drawings and descriptions of Useful Inventions; critical notices and reviews of such publications as may tend to the interests of the Husbandman; improvements in the breed of Domestic Animals; accounts of such Foreign and Domestic trees, shrubs, vines, plants, seeds and grains, as are considered necessary or useful for subsistence, comfort or ornament, with Information relative to their treatment, growth, requisite kinds of soil, &c.; and in short, whatever may tend to increase the product of the soil, and advance the Rural Economy of the country.

Insertion will always be given to such Reports, Addresses and Papers, as may be communicated for publication, by the several Agricultural Societies of this and other states.

A Land Register will contain as far as practicable, a list of farms, which are now or may hereafter be, For Sale, according to their size, situation, quality and such other particulars as may be deemed Useful.

Space will be afforded the Solid and Sparkling Beauties of Literature, the useful arts and science, Chemistry, Natural History, Philosophy, Biography and Travels, state of the Markets in the principal Sea Ports, &c. &c.

TERMS.

The Farmer's Magazine will be published semi-monthly, the price is three dollars, payable either at the time of subscribing or on receipt of the first number. That form and size has been adopted, which is deemed most convenient for *binding*, while the quality of the paper, the *beauty* of the type, (*all new*,) and the general execution of the work will be such, as it is hoped will reflect credit on the Publishers, and gratify its patrons.

☞Address (post paid) Thomas C. Clarke, agent for the Proprietors, No. 48, ... St. Phil'a. *May 17*

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

VOL. II. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., JULY 22, 1828. NO. 17.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Plain Matters of Fact—undenied and undeniable.—No. IV.

ONE AT A TIME.

"CONSTRUCTIVE JOURNIES."

"MURDER WILL OUT."

The patience of the reader is earnestly solicited, and his best attention solemnly invoked, during the following developement of one plain matter-of-fact, demonstrated by others, undenied and undeniable. The whole, it is thought, will exhibit one of the most corrupt scenes of profligacy and depravity in the use of Executive patronage, that ever disgraced any government in any age, or in any nation. Its execution too, is attended with every mark of intentional treachery, perfidy, falsehood and concealment. It occurred in the case of Daniel P. Cook, formerly a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, from Illinois. It is stated that Mr. Cook settled his account for his travelling expenses by land to his residence in Illinois in the usual way, and actually received $8 for every 20 miles of that long journey, which he did not then perform. This case, then, affords another fruitful effect of a precedent of receiving a compensation for "constructive journies," according to the bright example set him by the President. In this novel and peculiar case, however, the most extraordinary circumstances, attend the compensation for the journey to his residence, which was then actually performed, and which rendered the performance of the other by land unnecessary.

The fact in relation to the journey actually performed, is, that a secret mission was given to Mr. Cook, real or pretended, to call at the island of Cuba on his route home, for a stipulated compensation of $2000, in consideration of his services in giving the vote of Illinois to Mr. Adams at the last Presidential Election, against the known sense of his constituents, as will hereafter most clearly appear; and for which act of treachery and cupidity, his constituents rejected him at the next election. Every circumstance attending this most singular transaction, from its origin and concealment to the time of its unexpected explosion, tends to aggravate its depravity and profligacy, [illegible] requires nothing but patience to read and attention to investigate the circumstances of the origin, design, concealment, and final disclosure to render these convictions conclusive in the mind of every lover of truth, whatever may be the previous [illegible] feelings or prejudices; and why should not every American citizen be one of the lovers of truth, and wish its developement, even if it should conflict with the most [illegible] of his heart? Is it not [illegible] to know the truth, especially [illegible]? Is it not particularly so when [illegible] is daily enveloped with political falsehoods? but alas! when the human heart once becomes enamoured with an object however unworthy of its affection, it requires almost more than human efforts to yield to the [illegible] which dissipates and dispels the [illegible] of falsehoods. Those very falsehoods which are the true causes of its own [illegible] and unfortunate impressions. How much better would it be for us all then, [illegible] we would [illegible] of falsehood [illegible] arms of truth [illegible] former impressions, [illegible] and delusive fears, [illegible] selves up to the [illegible] of truth and love of country [illegible] prejudices, in the spirit of truth and love of country, hear this [illegible] table tale from the [illegible] committee in its official reports:—

"This subject was announced by Mr. Hamilton on the 27th April, in the following manner.

"The chairman stated to the committee, that he felt it his duty to mention, that a citizen, now [illegible] of this District, had inquired of him whether, in any of the accounts of the contingent expenses of the Government, the United States were charged with the sum of $2000 paid to the late Daniel P. Cook, late representative in Congress from the State of Illinois, for certain [illegible] services, upon which Mr. Cook was supposed to have been [illegible] during the last summer?

"The individual making the communication also stated that he had [illegible] believe, that the Hon. Mr. Benton of the Senate, and the Hon. Mr. Letcher of the House of Representatives, were acquainted with this fact, and that he had good reason to believe that John McLean, Esq. Postmaster General, was also cognizant of the circumstances connected with this transaction.

"The Chairman stated that he did not feel at liberty to communicate the name of his informant, but in regard to the purport of the communication he felt no such reserve; and it was for the committee to make such order on the statement as they might deem proper.

It was, on motion of Mr. [illegible]

"*Resolved*, That the committee [illegible] the communication when Mr. Wickliffe moved, that the committee proceed to the examination of the fact stated, that the chairman request the attendance of Messrs. Letcher and Benton, and issue a summons for the Postmaster General.

"Mr. Everett [illegible] desiring to confer with Mr. Sergeant, who was absent [illegible] indisposition, on the very important subject involved in the communication, he would move that its consideration be postponed until to-morrow, Saturday, the 26th, at 12 o'clock; (the motion) which was carried nem. con."

Fellow Citizens, pause! Give ear! [illegible] to look, and look well, and think well upon this disclosure. It is followed by a tale of a novel and most [illegible] character—yielding to none ever told in the depth of human depravity! This unfortunate man, Daniel P. Cook, having the entire vote of Illinois in his own hands, gave the vote by ballot to Mr. Adams, at the last Presidential Election; and through its false, corrupt influence, Mr. Adams was made President of the United States. This vote was given against the sense of its constituents, as has since been sufficiently proved by dismissing him from their confidence. Under these circumstances, who is the last man in the United States Mr. Adams ought to have chosen for a *secret mission*, to be *kept secret*, and to be paid for out of the *secret service fund*? Surely every man of honorable feeling would answer in a moment, Daniel P. Cook—unless, indeed, there should be some other one in the United States, under similar circumstances. Unfortunately, one other was to be found—Mr. Scott, representative of Missouri. These unfortunate men stood upon equal grounds in their corrupt services for Mr. Adams, and were, of course, the last to have been preferred for such a mission. All other things, then, being equal, upon the presumption that Mr. Adams was exclusively influenced by his duties to his country, Cook is the last man in the United States except Scott, that Mr. Adams ought secretly to have chosen for a secret mission, and paid out of the secret fund. There may, indeed, be one, it is not possible there might be more than one consideration, which, on the occasion had been real, would have justified the choice—that Mr. Cook was the only man in the United States who was qualified for this secret service. Was such the fact? So far from it, that Mr. Cook was not qualified with a knowledge of the Spanish language, which was [illegible] requisite to the proper performance of the duties contained in his instructions. [illegible] other indispensable pre-requisites were, sound health, physical strength, muscular power and [illegible] intelligence. So far from Mr. Cook's possessing either, that he is proved by his own friends to the most [illegible] devotees of the administration, to have been lingering in the last stage of pulmonary consumption. Who then could have been less qualified to discharge the active rugged duties of the mission, than Mr. Cook? No human being. To what conclusion, then, must we come in [illegible] Mr. Adams' real motives for his conduct? Could they possibly have been patriotic? Do not those facts preclude the possibility of a belief, that Mr. Adams chose Mr. Cook exclusively from [illegible] for the [illegible] of the public good? It is not possible to [illegible] that he acted under any such patriotic [illegible]. The means were utterly incompatible with the end. Yet Mr. Adams must have acted under some very strong influence [illegible]. He must, then, have acted under the [illegible] some [illegible] obligation [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the corruption and perfidy of that party [illegible] tending [illegible] to their Allegiance [illegible] once to have abandoned them [illegible] posed them to their most [illegible] gations would such conduct have [illegible] themselves, and their present and future [illegible]? How useful its example and [illegible] corrupt rulers! But lamentably to be told, the [illegible] opportunity was lost, and perhaps will never again return to the [illegible] devoted adherents voluntarily [illegible] participators in the crimes of their leaders, and [illegible] their commission, and strange infatuation, this participation [illegible] the discovery had gone too far, even by possibility to escape detection. Something might have been expected from Mr. Everett's clerical professions and habits; but so far from these blessings producing the effect of making him steadfast in the faith, despising all-worldly things, and lifting himself up amongst the Ethereals, he seems to have claimed political licenses far out-stripping the claims of the poets themselves, in the license universally accorded them, afford pleasure to the mind, by clothing it with agreeable fictions. However still [illegible] his faith, his politics constitute the essence of libertinism. Witness his early, [illegible] declaration in favour of State Rights, calling for an extension, rather than a contraction of them—whilst in his actual policy [illegible] strenuously advocated [illegible] the most preposterous means for [illegible] the most frightful and consolidat[illegible]. Witness his life, most unhappy [illegible] belong to [illegible] a corrupt party, to the [illegible] tive of the whole people [illegible]. Indeed, [illegible] Mr. Everett [illegible] the political Zodiac, from the tropic [illegible] to Capricorn, and [illegible] Mr. Sergeant, [illegible] been expected [illegible] human being. [illegible] his liberal patrons [illegible] with more in prospect [illegible] attempting an unworthy [illegible] the imagination [illegible] more corrupting [illegible] donatives for doing nothing [illegible] tempting unworthily abortive objects. [illegible] could Mr. Sergeant [illegible] cord, that bound him to them, and cast away his liberal and corrupt benefactors? [illegible] at least, in Mr. Sergeant [illegible] to be apprehended [illegible] Mr. Clay is the [illegible] the age, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] be doubly endeared from the consideration that we have among us many of those who were your compatriots in arms in the war of the revolution, many who with you in youth braved the hardships of settling a wilderness, [illegible] to see that wilderness crowned with a flourishing country in a high state of improvement; many who rallied around the standard you raised at the instant [illegible] of savage massacre, at the commencement of the late war, and who saw you, [illegible] through peril and danger, [illegible] a succession of unparalleled victories secured peace and tranquility to our country. These have had an opportunity of witnessing all the acts of your eventful life, as well in the [illegible] as in the discharge of [illegible] civil and varied trusts conferred upon you by your [illegible] all of whom are anxious to testify by this small token of respect, the estimation in which they hold your private virtues, your [illegible] noble integrity, and your [illegible] we wish also to testify [illegible] at home and abroad, that although there are some who can bow to the propagation of calumny for the purpose of tarnishing your fame, yet, we [illegible] our friend, our neighbour, [illegible] patriotic deliverer. [illegible] individually beg leave to tender to you [illegible] our best wishes, for your present and future happiness.

ROBERT ALLEN,
A. W. OVERTON,
D. BURFORD,
ALLEN ALLISON,
AB. CARUTHERS,
Gen. Andrew Jackson. *Committee.*

Hermitage, May 20th, 1828.

Gentlemen—Your [illegible] note of the 14th [illegible]

[illegible]

ANDREW JACKSON.

[illegible] HENRY CLAY [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] pel the punishment so justly merited. The family of this same Charles King has received from our present excellent administration [illegible] for unfounded services [illegible] *thirty-one thousand five* [illegible] *ninety cents* [illegible] the Dartmouth [illegible] administration [illegible] New York [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR RENT.

FOR the ensuing year, the House now occupied [illegible] by Mrs. Mary [illegible] by Joseph S. [illegible] in the town of Princess Anne. For terms apply to
JAMES POLK.
July [illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of [illegible]

[illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of [illegible]

[illegible]

JOSHUA CRAIT[illegible]
July 15th, 1828.

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1828.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For President.

ANDREW JACKSON.

"Honor and gratitude to the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory." *Jefferson.*

"Whose services to this nation, entitle him to its HIGHEST REWARDS."—*J. Q. Adams.*

For Vice President.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

For Elector of President and Vice President of the U. S. for the District composed of Worcester, Somerset, and part of Dorchester counties:

Thomas K. Carroll.

We are authorized to announce
Thomas Bayly,
John C. Wilson, jr.,
Anthony B. Bennett, and
John J. Davis, Esq'rs.
as Candidates to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

BLOOD AND CARNAGE!

We choose these words for the heading of our remarks because we believe the Ebony men delight far more in contemplating any thing of this kind than the subject to which we would call their attention. Several weeks since there appeared an article in the Messenger of Discord—of Lies: i. e. the Iris or Teackle's sewer, concerning a sum of $8000 received by Gen. Jackson, agreeably to law, for one year, for "pay as Major General, subsistence, rations, pay, subsistence and clothing for servants, rent, fuel, holding treaties with Choctaw Indians," &c. &c. This, to the Anti-Jacksonians, precious morceau, was selected by the "Superintendent," with exquisite care from some misnomer, into which it was transferred from the editorial department of a coalitionist who stumbled on it in the like department of another of John the 2nd's subjects, who had picked it up, the Lord knows where,—and which in its descent to the Iris or Teackle's sewer had gathered, as it went, additions and amendments, so that, by the time it was handed to the friends of Johnny Q. in Somerset, it resembled truth about as much as two hogsheads of *whisky* betoken "*moral power.*" But, although the General rendered hazardous and important services in the mean time, and had several fellow labourers to divide the sum with, it is considered a most prodigiously horrid compensation. Yet, if $8000 for one year's services and expenditures, is an *extravagant* sum, what shall we think of the following? Ay,

☞LOOK AT THIS TOO!☜

Statement of moneys received by Mr. Adams, during the two years ending 29th April 1815, as any one may see for himself by referring to the public documents for 1821, 22, No. 120, vol. 7.

Outfit on the Ghent Mission	$9,000 00
Salary on do.	20,299 30
Contingencies do.	6,345 60
Outfit on Mission to Great Britain	9,000 00
Salary on Russian and British Missions	18,000 00
	$62,644 90

Sixty-two thousand six hundred and forty-four dollars and ninety cents, for TWO YEARS' services, or upwards of thirty-one thousand PER YEAR!! And this sum paid to the man who, at the same time, denounced the government of his country as "FEEBLE and PENURIOUS!!" But these enormous wages were charged and received by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the "practised statesman," who has a *hereditary right* to pocket the people's money, having been educated at the public expense, and received from the national treasury, first and last, about FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!

Mr. Clay, in his book, says that as early as October, 1824, he had fully made up his mind to vote for Mr. Adams. Mr. Floyd, of Virginia, says that about the first of January, 1825, the Secretary held the following language to him:

"When I take up the pretensions of Mr. Adams, and weigh them, and lay them down—then take up the pretensions of Gen. Jackson, weigh them, and lay them down by the side of those of Mr. Adams—I never was as much puzzled in all my life, as I am to decide between them."

Qualities intrinsically estimable, will, in spite of management, falsehood and *forgery*, command attention, love, esteem, respect.—Hence the natural consequence that the People, in time, from true and ungarbled statements of matters of fact, become the true friends of correct principles and the warm supporters of Andrew Jackson, the terror of tories. And hence the alarm of "And co." or Teackle as exhibited in the Iris of last Tuesday. Methinks, the "community might have anticipated a discontinuance of the vile" exposures of "*Constructive Journies—Waste of Public money—Uncle Sam's Extravagance—&c. &c. &c. &c.*" after he came to oppose the "force of those obvious facts" with "an inordinate" flood of "sinuosities—impositions—calumnies—scandalous and malicious libels—without measure and without bounds." But, sirs, (to borrow a phrase from one of your fellow labourers in corruption's cause) "the thumb nails of fate are fixed upon ye"—A proper exposition of the high-handed measures of the present debased administration, will not—"cannot fail in the estimation of every rational mind," to show in bold relief, the great necessity of elevating to the Presidential chair the man "who has filled the measure of his country's glory"—maugre all the invitations of the Ebony Superintendent of the Iris to the "examination" of "impresented proofs."

☞To the important matter presented on the subsequent page, we invite the attention of the Public in general and the POOR MAN in particular. They will there find, not only a confutation of a malicious charge brought against Gen. Jackson, but an extract from the journal of the U. S. Senate, showing that John Q. Adams voted for property qualification in voters, in opposition to the right of suffrage—that no man should be eligible as a representative, unless he held, in his own right, in *fee simple*, ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, and that no person should be qualified to VOTE unless he held, in like manner, FIFTY ACRES OF LAND!!! Can any genuine republican desire that such a man should continue President of the United States?

It has cost Messrs. Adams and Clay *Six Hundred and Seventy Three Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Four Dollars MORE* to manage the government during the first three years they have had it in charge, than it cost Mr. Monroe during the three years *immediately preceding!!*—a sum of money thus absolutely wasted by this administration, how, nobody knows but themselves; though a glance at their array of hired editors, their host of retainers, and pensioned writers, and the floods of printed libels against Jackson sent abroad in the country, will go far to explain it. A sum of money, we say, that would have schooled half a million of poor children—made half a dozen such canals as that proposed between the Raritan and Delaware, or reduced the public debt more than six millions of dollars! And yet we are asked what fault lies at the door of the administration!—and by the men too, who have been sharing this splendid plunder!"

"And Co." or Teackle quotes the misnomers "*We the People*" and "*The Marylander*" as Gospel authority! Thus we learn from whom he gets his information. Ha! ha! No wonder he says—"Birds of a feather flock together." Who colleagues with him? Does the rule hold good here? Alas! alas! how are the mighty fallen!!

Some of the filthy tory prints of the Coalition are struck with alarm at beholding the effects produced by the report of the retrenchment committee in Congress. They think it is most *prodigiously* severe that the secrets of the prison house in Washington—Expenditures—Waste of Public Money—should be laid before the People in spite of all the ingenuity they evinced at management, bribery, shuffling, bargaining, "&c. &c. &c. &c. &c." as Teackle's *sewer* has it. They say that the ferreting and hunting out of the shameful waste of Public Money by the present corrupt administration, increased the expenses of a single session of Congress to more than *Half a Million of Dollars!!!* And yet they want Mr. Adams re-elected that he may bestow or waste more by bribery, &c.

DELAWARE.—It is heart-cheering to observe the zeal, activity, and enthusiasm of the *people* of this small but patriotic state, in the cause of the *second saviour of his country*. All that was wanting in that quarter, to put down the cause of corruption, was light to the understandings of the people. Once acquainted with the nature of the wrongs inflicted on them by Mr. Adams and his war, pestilence, and famine Secretary—their determination to oppose and put out the usurping incumbent, was instantaneous and resolute. They now perceive in what respect the *voice of the majority* has been disregarded; and how the *bargain of a cabal*, has annihilated the constitution and the liberties of the country. Delaware has heard the trump of patriotism, and she has shaken off her slumber, in order to put to rout and confusion, the *venal band* of conspirators, who would manacle the people, and plunder them of their substance, their rights, and their liberties. The light of knowledge is fast diffusing itself over the minds of the people of that state. *The bargain*—the *pledge*—the corruption, and the weakness of Mr. Adams, are well known to their citizens *Action* is now the *word* and the *deed*. Every man is at his post—to defend his *birth-right*, and vindicate the sovereignty of the people from the grasp of the usurper. Delaware, like New Jersey, is with us. New York follows with 29 *certain votes;* and a brilliant victory awaits the cause of Jackson and the people. The banner that waved triumphant at Orleans over 14,000 British warriors, now leads us to achieve for the Hero a civil victory of 160 electoral votes.

"And Co." or Teackle calls the People "an inordinate combination." Were the people ever so called in this republic before J. Q. Adams was made President, contrary to their wishes? No, never! The epithet did not originate in the land of freedom. The unholy Coalition imported it from the usurped soil of Kings, Queens Garters, and Ribands.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Mr. Editor,

You have, perhaps, seen in the paper edited at this place a literary effusion highly complimentary, containing an exposition of the name Iris. Without dwelling on the infinite obligation existing from the literary world to this author, for his labour in letters, this scrap is intended as a passing review of the same subject. The pittance of ancient lore which has fallen to my lot has taught me that Iris was the Messenger of Juno. She acted in this capacity in the fifth book of Virgil's Eneid, where she is sent by that Goddess to burn the Trojan ships. While she was engaged in this nefarious undertaking, she did not appear in her real character, but assumed the imposing form of a certain noble matron, perfectly assured that, while remaining in her true standing, she could not effect her clandestine purposes. Again, in the ninth book of the same poem, she becomes the tool of Jupiter. The prince of Latin poets asserts her to be "Haud ignara nocendi." This is enough to show the fickleness, management and intrigue of Iris: it shows that *she always received her authority from some source unknown to mankind and intentionally concealed:* that she was at the nod of any one of the superiour gods who might choose to employ her.

When we look at the name Iris, the glaring inconsistency of this ebullition of mind is still more irresistibly evinced. She was sent by higher authority on errands of mischief, injury, discord and contention, and hence, the word Iris signifies nothing more nor less than *strife*. But the author just alluded to, has surpassed other literati, having announced a wonderful discovery, that Iris "is the emblem of the universal empire of Truth."—Now, Mr. Editor, is it sound morality to say that discord and contention go hand in hand with Truth? Will not the one or the other have the predominance? If you are unwilling to answer, let common facts and daily experience be the oracle.—Notwithstanding these palpable inconsistencies, the author says "the Somerset Iris and Messenger of Truth sounds well." He is mistaken—it sounds badly to say that Iris, the messenger of discord is in intimate union and even the same with Truth. Discord generally deteriorates the cause of truth, and stalks abroad trampling the sacred pearl under her feet. This the author must have known, or we must allow him a scanty acquaintance either with morals or ancient literature. If we say that he is acquainted with the truth on this subject we at the same time say, that he has made a wilful misrepresentation. But, indeed, there is very little to prefer between one who undertakes to turn author at the expense of his own ability and an intentional deceiver; the former is devoid of sense, the latter of principle.

Iris, the instrument of deception, artifice and calumny, with an adventitious and fictitious character, enlisted in an unjust cause and deputed from the courts of the very princess of artifice, to be selected for the title of a newspaper which wishes to be esteemed respectable! And yet our author gives the editor glowing praise for the selection of *so appropriate a title for his paper!* Did the editor and his parasite wish to tell the world the real character of his periodical? Did he mean that his paper would actually be what its title announces it to be? Eh! bien, Monsieur—But he should not have subjoined "the Messenger of Truth." H.

July 11th, 1828.

FALSEHOOD REFUTED.

We lately gave our readers some account of the attempts which have been made by the administration papers, to subsidise the talents and influence of the Methodist Clergy, in aid of the re-election of John Q. Adams, and thereby unite CHURCH AND STATE, after the manner of the English Monarchy. From our acquaintance with many of the ministers of that church, and their acknowledged predilection for a republican government, we did not believe they could be induced to identify their religion with the destiny of a man, equally notorious as an ARISTOCRAT and a UNITARIAN. The proud demeanor and haughty bearing of John Q. Adams, has no connexion with the piety and meekness of Christianity, and is illy suited to an association with its ministers. The following letter from the venerable Mr. *Crume*, formerly the Presiding Elder of this Circuit, will show the *falsehood* of John Binns and others of the Adams clan, in claiming the Bishops and Clergy of the Methodist church, who lately met in General Conference at Pittsburg, as partisans of the House of Braintree. But it is all in character. Wicked and corrupt rulers are compelled to resort to wicked and corrupt means to sustain themselves in power.—*Nat. Repub.*

To the Editors of the National Republican.

Gentlemen—In your paper of the 13th June I perceived an article signed "An Enemy to Aristocracy," and I must confess that I was somewhat surprised from his communication to find that there was any one base enough to maliciously misrepresent the Convention of the Methodist Episcopal church held at Pittsburg, and I now feel myself under the necessity to inform "an Enemy to Aristocracy," that he was correct in his position, that *the administration presses* have SLANDERED a large and respectable body of Clergymen. For to my knowledge, we neither had a secret or public conlave assembled for the purpose of testing our strength upon the Presidential question; and as for our making any attempts to become the National Church, it would have been spurned as soon by the members of the Convention generally as it would be by the community at large.

I also observed a quotation in the Ohio State Journal, from the Crawford Messenger, stating that "at the General Convention of the Methodist Episcopal church, now in session at Pittsburgh, there are 197 members including six Bishops, in that highly respectable body of men, and but *Seven* were in favour of Gen. Jackson, and the remaining 190 in favour of Adams," "this, as the Messenger remarks, is no ordinary Sign of the Times." I think so myself—when parties will stoop so low, and resort to such pitiful falsehoods, to prop the cause of any man. There does not appear to be any ingenuity in this tale, or the authors appear to be extremely ignorant relative to the existing facts of the Convention. In the first instance, they state that there were 197 men, including six Bishops. Now the fact is, that there were only 177 delegates altogether—consequently their number could not consist of more, provided they all attended, which was not the case, for to my knowledge there were about *twenty* absent; and secondly, they state "including *six Bishops,*" when it is a notorious fact that there are but five in the United States, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

To conclude, I pledge myself that National politics, in no shape whatever, were introduced in our deliberations, either as a body of Christian Ministers or private citizens. We understood better what we had to represent than that; besides, had we been inclined so to do, we would have been well aware that instead of representing the Church we should have misrepresented it, and consequently held ourselves out for a target to be shot at by both Christians and Politicians. I will venture to assert that no man, however prying he might have been, was able to gather the general or particular sentiments of all the members of that body; but should he have been able to accomplish his purpose, I presume he would have found us, like all other members of the community, divided in our views on the Presidential question.

MOSES CRUME.

From the National Republican.

THE METHODIST CONVENTION.

I was gratified to observe in the last Republican, a letter from the Revd. Moses Crume, of Oxford, Butler county, relative to the base attempt of the entire corps of the administration editors, to blast the reputation of a christian church, and brand its representatives with entering into an *ecclesiastical* combination to promote the election of John Quincy Adams; similar to the *political* one, secretly managed by the *Hon.* John C. Wright, in March, 1827.—Those acquainted with the venerable minister, whose names affixed to the communication, know him to be a man of piety and exemplary conduct, and to enjoy the confidence of the christian body to which he belongs, as well as that of his neighbors and acquaintances generally. The members of the Methodist Church are earnestly requested to examine impartially into the subject, and decide whether they can lend their support to, and become the advocates of, men who connive at such infamous conduct as that which charges the heralds of salvation with descending from their holy and consecrated offices, to enter into the political disquietudes which distract the nation. A majority of the Methodists are the advocates of Gen. Jackson, and I cannot doubt, that those who reflect on the late attacks on their ministers, will open their eyes to the light, and see the precipice on which they stand. It was but a short time previous to this manœuvre, that a prominent member of the same church, was accused before the public, with dishonesty in the discharge of his official duties: I refer to the Postmaster General. The personal friends of Mr. McLean, without regard to party, have ever admired the traits of his private character; and admired his devotion to the various moral and religious duties imposed on him, as an official member of a christian church. To those persons, it is a source of regret, that editors could be found so destitute of moral principles, as to attempt to darken the reputation of a man whose whole conduct through life, both private and public, had been one of an unusually exemplary nature. These slanders recoil on the heads of their authors, and will serve to convince many who were regardless of the consequences of voting for Mr. Adams, that by advocating a man who denies the divinity of Christ, they are preparing the way for his partisans to power, who will traduce, vilify, and misrepresent any facts, to ensure office. *An Enemy to Aristocracy.*

ELECTORAL VOTE OF NEW YORK.

From the Ithica, (N. Y.) Journal.

We have noticed several estimates made by the friends of Mr. Adams, in anticipation of the electoral votes of this state. In one of these estimates they have the *modesty* to claim *thirty one* votes for *Mr. Adams!* These calculators, one and all, either deceive themselves, or intend to deceive others. The more knowing ones, perhaps, determined to lose nothing for want of assurance, hope by making *great claims*, to secure a *little*: And a little, from the sum total of electoral votes, is all they can obtain in this state. To show the fallacy of the calculations referred to, we state, that the districts composed of the city of New York, the counties of Orange, Ulster and Sullivan, Greene and Delaware, Albany, Rensselaer, Onondaga, Cayuga and Tompkins, &c. &c. are *all* claimed for Mr. Adams, whereas there is not a *possibility* of his obtaining any *one* of them. Now, as to the aggregate. No rational, intelligent supporter of Mr. Adams, will seriously pretend, that he can obtain a *majority* of the electors chosen in districts. There are, chosen by the people, 34 electors, of which, to have a majority, Gen. Jackson must have eighteen. This *majority* choose the other *two* electors, making twenty: and these TWENTY votes are as *certain* for General Jackson, as any thing can be which is not *positively* determined. But, from *six* to *nine* MORE votes, General Jackson will *in all probability* obtain. We have, for two years past, closely observed the indications of publick opinion in this State; and from these, and the best information we can obtain, the following estimate is formed. We feel confident, it will vary little from the actual result. We shall be obliged to our friends in the several districts for the correction of any probable error, be it either *for* or *against* our favorite conclusion. And we invite the rational supporters of Mr. Adams, who do not desire to spend their breath in *uselessly* reviling the hero, patriot, and favorite of the people, seriously to contemplate this *map of public sentiment*, and draw from it what consolation or encouragement they can.

Districts.	Counties.	Jackson.	Adams.
1st,	Suffolk and Queens	1	
2d,	Kings, Richmond, and Rockland	1	
3d,	New York	3	
4th,	Westchester and Putnam	1	
5th,	Dutchess	1	
6th,	Orange	1	
7th,	Ulster and Sullivan	1	
8th,	Columbia		1
9th,	Rensselaer	1	
10th,	Albany	1	
11th,	Greene and Delaware	1	
12th,	Schoharie & Schenectady	1	
13th,	Otsego	1	
14th,	Oneida		1
15th,	Herkimer	1	
16th,	Montgomery	1	
17th,	Saratoga	1	
18th,	Washington		1
19th,	Franklin, Clinton, Essex and Warren,	1	
20th,	Oswego, Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence	2	
21st,	Chenango and Broome	1	
22d,	Madison and Cortland	1	
23d,	Onondaga	1	
24th,	Cayuga	1	
25th,	Tompkins and Tioga	1	
26th,	Ontario, Seneca, Wayne, and Yates		2
27th,	Monroe and Livingston		1
28th,	Cattaraugus, Allegany, and Steuben,	1	
29th,	Genesee and Orleans	1	
30th,	Chatauque, Erie, & Niagara		1
		27	7
	Chosen by maj'ty of the electors	2	
		29	

A BET.—As we know that the Adams men are a betting as well as a boasting tribe, and that they make assertions in regard to the result of the election in this state, and in the United States, in which they do not believe—we are authorized, in order to test their confidence in their predictions, to offer the following bets:—$1,500, that Jackson will get a majority of the electoral votes of this state—$2,000, that he will be elected President of the United States, and $100 that he will have one—the like sum, that he will have two—the like sum that he will have three majority, and so on up to fifteen majority over Mr. Adams, at the next election, both candidates being alive when the votes are counted. If the Adams men have confidence in their declarations, let them close with this proposition, which they have received with the most [illegible] sible [illegible] Adams prospects. We will repeat this offer from time to time, in reply to any assertions they may make. *Noah.*

SECRETARY SOUTHARD.

This sapient Secretary of our Navy, seems to have imbibed (we suppose from association with John Q.) the hatred of the Adams family towards *foreigners*. In his Report to the Senate of the United States, at their late session, he says—

☞"*It would be fortunate, in every respect, if not one man floated upon an American bottom, either MERCANTILE or MILITARY, who did not claim AMERICAN soil as his BIRTH PLACE.*"☜

Again—☞"That *FOREIGN seamen, although NATURALIZED, be as rapidly excluded from our navy as possible.*" ☞"*In conformity with this suggestion, an ORDER has been issued to the officers engaged in recruiting, directing them to seek, first, NATIVE AMERICANS, and to enlist NONE OTHER except as matter of necessity.*"☜

Again Secretary Southard suggests to the Senate ☞That *LANDSMEN be enlisted in the INTERIOR. Such (says he) as are picked up in the CITIES, are generally dissipated men, advanced in years, with bad habits and enfeebled constitutions; who never can become useful in any capacity.*"

Now the greatest part of the foregoing, although it comes from Mr. ADAMS' Secretary of the Navy, does appear to be the sheerest nonsense we have ever seen.

"*Foreign* seamen, although *naturalized*, are to be "as rapidly excluded as possible, from our navy." Why? What disadvantage found to result, during the last war, from the employment of naturalized foreigners? Why should they be excluded? Are they not *citizens*? Have they not *proved* their attachment to *our* country, by leaving *their own*, to fix their homes here? Didn't they fight gallantly for the "star-spangled banner" during the last war? Why admit foreigners to become *citizens*, if they are always to be treated as *aliens*?"

But the truly ridiculous part of the Secretary's Report is, his recommendation, "that men be enlisted in the *interior*." Go to *Harrisburg, Fredericktown, Pittsburg, &c.* &c. to get *seamen!* This must make the old Sea Captains of Baltimore laugh. Does the Secretary suppose, that the hardy robust "*landsmen*" of *Frederick* county, or of *Lancaster* county, are going to quit their ploughs and their pleasant *fields to go to sea?* The idea is ridiculous! Nor if men are enlisted in the interior for *sea service*, they will only be those who hang about the little villages drinking and idling, and who are as worthless as those, who are described by the Secretary, as belonging to the "*cities.*" But suppose a recruiting officer were to bring down a crew of stout, hardy German farmers from Pennsylvania—we should like to know what Captain, whether "*mercantile or military,*" would like to trust himself *at sea* with them?

It is but too evident, that this recommendation of Mr. *Adams'* Secretary of the Navy, to exclude *all foreigners* from the service, has its origin in the deep hatred and dislike, which Mr. ADAMS has always evinced towards *foreigners*. The inhabitants of the "*cities,*" the *Adams* men say, are generally against ADAMS, and it seems from the Secretary's ordering his recruiting officers not to enlist in the *cities*, that *Adams* is also against *them*.

We should like to see ADAMS and *Southard*, with a crew of "landsmen," at sea, with the management of a Baltimore clipper, or a man of war. We fancy they would not look less awkward than a *sailor on horseback*.

We would suggest to the Secretary of the Navy, the propriety of establishing a naval *Arsenal* at *Fredericktown*. The "interior" would be a fine place to build vessels. We don't pretend to be much of judges of these matters, but it seems to us, that one of the great faults of our former system has been not having *cavalry* aboard all our men of war! If, instead of *Marines*, each vessel of war were to have *a troop of Cavalry* aboard, we think she would be much more formidable. Independent of the advantages of this sort of force in *a sea* fight, it would offer a great inducement to the "*landsmen*" to go without their *horses*. We barely throw out the suggestion with all deference to the *Secretary's better judgement*.

Baltimore Republican.

WRECK.—A New Orleans paper of the 20th ultimo, states that on the 20th May, Captain Hatch, of the brig Horace from Havre, off the west end of St. Domingo fell in with the wreck of the English brig Robert, Captain Robinson, lying on her beam ends, and nearly under water. Captain H. took from the wreck the only living person on board, a young man named Alexander Jones, aged 17 years, of the town of Princess-Anne, in Maryland. All the crew and passengers, with the exception of this young man, perished. He was in the cabin at the time the vessel capsized, in company with three other passengers, and heard the captain give some orders in a hurried manner to the crew, who were all on deck; immediately after which the brig capsized. She was from St. Thomas, bound to Montego Bay, with a cargo of produce and lumber. Captain Hatch cut a whole through her quarter with the hope of extricating the other three passengers who were in the cabin; the body of only one of them was found. It was supposed that the others were buried in the cargo. The sea broke over the wreck with such violence, that it was found impossible to effect any thing forward. A bundle of letters was seen floating out of the skylight, about ten feet under water, which the mate of the Horace, Mr. Foss, dived after and brought up; they were dried and will be carefully forwarded to the persons to whom they are addressed. *American.*

IN CHANCERY.

12TH JULY, 1828.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of William Waters, made and reported by the Trustee, Marcellus Jones, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 12th day of September next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in Somerset county, before the 12th day of August next. The report states the amount of sales to be $601 25.

True copy. TEST, RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. in Chan.

July 22, 1828.

[illegible] FALSEHOOD.

[illegible] Gen. Jackson, as a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the State of Tennessee, voted for a property qualification, the coalition prints have copied an extract from the constitution of that State in the following words: "[illegible] freemen of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, possessing a freehold in the county wherein they may offer to vote, and being inhabitants of any one county within the State six months immediately preceding the day of election shall be entitled to a vote for members of the General Assembly, for the county in which they shall respectively reside."

From the fact that these words are to be found in the constitution of Tennessee, an argument is made that General Jackson is in favor of a property qualification for a voter. To sustain this charge it must first appear that the section has been fairly and correctly quoted, and secondly that Gen. Jackson voted for it.

By a reference to the constitution it appears that, as usual, the Adams and Clay men have altered the record. The section reads thus:

"Section 1st. All freemen of the age of twenty one years and upwards, possessing a freehold in the county where they may offer to vote, and being inhabitants *of the State, and all freemen who have been inhabitants* of any one county within the State, six months immediately preceding the day of the election, shall be entitled to a vote for members of the General Assembly, *for the county in which they shall respectively reside.*"

Here it will be seen that the comma, after the words [illegible] has been converted into a semicolon, and the words *"of the State; and all freemen who have been inhabitants,"* printed in italics, have been omitted. Why was this *forgery* published? As printed by the Adams prints, the clause would give color to the charge, if they could prove that General Jackson voted for the section; whereas the practice under the constitution, has been to allow all persons to vote, who possess a free hold in the county, *and are inhabitants* of the State, who have *not* been six months resident in the State, under the first member of the section, and under the [second] all freemen, who have been inhabitants of any county within the State, six months immediately preceding the election, are also permitted to vote. It will be seen that the section, as it is in the constitution, recognizes two classes of voters. One who own a free hold in the county, and are inhabitants of the State, at the time of the election, but whose residence is less than six months; and others who own no free hold, but have been inhabitants six months, preceding the election.

This was a regulation in favor of the citizen, who had removed to the State, and had given an evidence of his determination to become a bona fide citizen, to be found in the constitution of no other State. Instead of restricting the right of suffrage, it enlarges it. The argument against a property qualification, is, that the vote is given to property, not to the man. Here the possession of property is received as an evidence that the inhabitant has resolved to become a bona fide citizen, and it is his intention to become a permanent inhabitant, to possess a community of interests with the great body of the voters, that operates to place him on a footing with those, who having no free hold, have manifested the same intention by a residence of six months.

That each community, ought to preserve the control of its own internal concerns, from the official intermedling of strangers, who are in one place to-day, and in another to-morrow, cannot be denied. If every man, the moment he sat his feet on the soil of a State, was entitled to vote, Mr. Adams would send an army of travelling clerks, and hundreds of office holders and office seekers, to decide the next election, by running from State to State, and county to county.

Why has this *fraud*, this *forgery* been practised? If truth would have answered the purpose, it is fair to presume, that falsehood would not have been resorted to. The publication of such forgeries, can have no other object, than to destroy the character of the [illegible], and injure the party which is under the necessity of using them. Had a Jackson man been guilty of such a gross violation of truth and fairness, we should have heard it echoed from Maine to Florida—and it is no bad "Sign" in our favor, that all the [illegible] of this class, are on the part of our [illegible].

But what shows this matter in an equally [illegible] point of view, is, that it does not appear from any record whatever, that General Jackson voted for or against this proposition.

[U. S. Telegraph.

[From the Delaware Gazette.]

ANOTHER FABRICATION.

The Adams men have now got up a story that Gen. Jackson, in a Convention to form a constitution for the State of Tennessee, [voted] for a property qualification in the voter. The following article stamps that story with falsehood.—What shall we have [next?]

GENERAL JACKSON AND THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

General Jackson having been represented by his enemies as inimical to universal suffrage, the Nashville committee (appointed at a public meeting for the purpose of detecting and exposing the numerous falsehoods circulated against him,) published an address, which contained the subjoined paragraph, noticing this charge. The gentlemen who signed the address, and whose names are attached to the extract, stand among the most respectable citizens of this country. One of them is [illegible] to our *present minister to France;* another, Mr. Campbell, *was late minister to* [illegible].

"It is alleged that General Jackson, when a member of the Tennessee Convenion, voted for a property qualification in a voter.—*This the committee positively assert is untrue. It is notorious that he advocated the Constitution of the State, which secures the right of suffrage to every freeman.*"

[John] Overton, Chair'n,	Robert Foster
[illegible] Champbell,	Wm. L. Crown,
[illegible] Watson,	Robert White,
[illegible] Claiborne,	Joseph Philips,
[illegible] Graham,	Wm. B. Lewis,
[illegible] Wharton,	Edward Ward,
[illegible] Balch,	Felix Robertson,
[illegible] Shelby,	Josiah Nichol,
[illegible] White,	John M'Nairy.

[The] matter is settled with regard to General Jackson, and it shows that the allegation is false. But it is not so with Mr. Adams. We shall show by undeniable testimony, that Mr. Adams has voted, not only for a property qualification in voters, but for other provisions equally repugnant to the principles of a republican government. While Mr. Adams was a Senator in Congress, the following will be found upon the journal of that body:

"Friday, Feb. 10th, 1804.—On the second reading of the bill to erect Louisiana into two territories, an amendment was offered containing the following provisions:

"1st. That no person should be elegible to a seat in the territorial legislaure, unless he owned one hundred acres of land, *or a house and lot in the city of New Orleans.*

"2d. That no person should be qualified to vote for a representative, unless he owned 50 acres of land.

"3d. That the governor of the territory should have power to *prorogue* the legislature.

"4th. That he should have power to dissolve it.

"5th. That he should have power to *negative* the bills passed by the legislature."

Mr. Adams voted for the amendment containing those five provisions, in a minority of five, as may be seen by reference to the Journal of the Senate, vol. 3. page 354.

From the U. S. Telegraph.

Adams and the Poor Man.

In the Senate of the U. States.

Friday, Feb. 10, 1804.

"The Senate resumed the second reading of the bill erecting Louisiana into two territories, and making provision for the temporary government thereof; and—

"On motion, by Mr. Anderson, to amend the bill, by adding the following after the eleventh section:

"As soon as there shall be —— thousand free white male inhabitants, of full age, in the territory, upon giving proof thereof to the governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the general assembly. *Provided*, That for every five hundred free, white, male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free, white, male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase; until the number of representatives shall amount to ——; after which, the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the legislature: *Provided*, that no person be eligible, or qualified to act, as a representative, unless he shall have previously resided THREE YEARS within the limits of said territory, and shall likewise hold in his own right *in fee simple*, ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, or, in like manner, possess A HOUSE AND LOT in the City of Orleans: *Provided*, also, That *a freehold* of FIFTY ACRES OF LAND in the territory, and a residence within the limits for ONE YEAR *previous to its formation*,* shall be necessary to qualify a man as an *elector of a representative*.

"*Sec.*—The representatives thus elected shall serve for the term of two years; and in case of the death of a representative, or removal from office, the Governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he is a member, to elect another in his stead, or serve for the representative of the term.

"*Sec.*—The general Assembly, or Legislature, shall consist of the Governor, Legislative Council, and a House of Representatives: the Legislative Council shall consist of — members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by the President, any —— of whom to be a quorum, and the members of the council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit: As soon as a representative shall be elected, the Governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met they shall nominate —— persons, residents in the territory, and each possessed of a free hold in —— *Hundred Acres of Land*, and return their names to the President, —— of whom he shall nominate, and, by and with the commission; and, whenever a vacancy shall happen in the council, by death, resignation, or removal from office, the House of Representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to the President, one of whom he shall, in manner aforesaid, appoint and commission for the residue of the term; and every five years four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of council, the said House shall nominate —— persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to the President, —— of whom he shall, in manner aforesaid, appoint and commission to serve as members of council five years, unless sooner removed. And the Governor, Legislative Council, and House of Representatives, shall have authority to make laws, in all cases, for the good government of the district, not repugnant to, nor inconsistent with, the constitution and laws of the United States. And all bills having passed by a majority in the House of Representatives, and by a majority in the council, shall be referred to the Governor for his assent: but *no bill or legislative act whatever*, shall be of *any force* WITHOUT HIS CONSENT. The Governor shall have power to CONVENE, PROROGUE, and DISSOLVE, the general assembly, when in *his opinion*, it shall be EXPEDIENT."

And on the question to agree to this amendment, it passed in the negative—yeas 5, nays 19.

The yeas and nays being required by one-fifth of the Senators present,

Those who voted in the affirmative are,

Messrs. ADAMS, Anderson, Cocke, Condict and Worthington.

Those voted in the negative, are,

Messrs. Armstrong, Baldwin, Bradly, Breckenridge, Brown, Dayton, Ellery, Franklin, Hillhouse, Jackson, Olcott, Pickering, Potter, John Smith, Samuel Smith, Stone, Sumpter, Venable, and Wright.

[Journal of the U. S. Senate, vol. 3 p. 354.

* A more effectual means to prevent the purchase of lands in the territory, and to check its population, could not have been devised. No man would be so silly as to buy lands in a country not likely to be improved, and no man would be willing to emigrate from any section of the Union in which he had a voice in the enactment of laws, to become subject to the caprice of the few individuals, recently members of a *monarchal* government, who occupied the "*territory one year previous to its formation,*" and who would have constituted an Aristocracy of the ultra school.—*Eds. Tel.*

HENRY WARFIELD AND THE BARGAIN.

The following, which we copy from an article that recently appeared in the Louisiana Journal, sustains our friend of the Frederick Citizen in the charges, which he has made against *Mr. Henry Warfield*, and confirms the charge of *BARGAIN* in the last Presidential election, which has been made by the Jackson party against *Adams & Clay*. The public attention should always be kept to this subject, as the great, original sin of *Adams* and *Clay*, and the violated spirit of the Constitution demands, that upon this offence, they should be condemned. The means by which they have endeavoured to *retain* their ill-gotten power would be sufficient cause for their ejection by an insulted and injured people; but we should be best pleased to see them hurled from office upon the charge, that they have violated the WILL of the PEOPLE, and BARGAINED for the Chief Magistracy; and on this, we doubt not, they *will* be condemned.—*Balt. Rep.*

From the Louisiana Journal.

"Henry, or Harry Warlfield, as he is more frequently called, was elected a Federal member from Maryland in 1824. At the time of his election, he was an ardent and thorough-going Jackson man, and soon after his election, he wrote to his brother, Charles A. Warfield, then a planter in this Parish, acquainting him of the fact of his election and of his decided preference for Gen. Jackson; if not among all the candidates, at least in opposition to John Quincy Adams. In this "mood and temper" of mind Mr. Henry Warfield remained until the session of Congress. "About three or four weeks after the session commenced, Mr. Warfield wrote his brother Charles another letter, in which he stated, that since the meeting of Congress, he had perhaps at the solicitation of Mr. Clay, and on the invitation of Mr. Adams himself, had one or two private interviews with the latter, in reference to the Presidential Election, and to the course of policy which Mr. Adams would pursue and adopt, if elected; that the result of these interviews with Mr. Adams was a determination on his part, to vote for Mr. Adams, and as his vote would turn the scale of the Maryland vote; that that State would go for Adams. After this, he proceeds to say, that his friend Clay would be made Secretary of State, under Mr. Adams. We do not undertake to give the precise language of the letters, for we never saw them, but that we give the import and substance we have the word of Mr. Warfield, and of others, to whom he read them. After they were read to a gentleman of this Parish, copies of them were first requested and afterwards demanded on the ground that the contents of them ought to be considered public property. Mr. Charles A. Warfield, refused to give the copies, and to all applications for a sight of the letters since says, that he has burnt them. Unless, however, we are greatly misinformed, he did on the celebration of the 8th of January last state to one of the New York delegation, Col. Hamilton, and also to the author of "Jefferson," the contents of the letters, although destroyed. Mr. Charles A. Warfield is now living in the city of N. Orleans, and if we have stated any thing in reference to the contents of those letters which is not so, we shall conceive it a favour to be put right. But if Mr. C. A. Warfield, undertakes to correct our statement, we hope that he will consider himself bound by the rule of such as plead a *mimomer*, and give the contents in *totidem verbis*. In justice to ourself, it is proper to remark, that we violate no faith and betray no trust in making this disclosure.—That part of the contents of the two letters which we have alluded to, has become public, and as they furnish something more in the way of proof than *the shadow of evidence* of the charge preferred against Mr. Adams we did not know that we could render Mr. Walsh a greater favour than by putting them at his service."

Clay has taken his departure for Kentucky, to manage the *August election there!*—How is this?—Mr. Clay is *Secretary of State*, and yet he must superintend a *State election!!* Are we awake? Is this real? Is it possible that corruption has reached so rank a head?—What! are not the people competent to *self-government*?—Must they be driven like negroes, by pensioned leaders, reeking with the sweat of *official corruption?*—Out upon it!—There is some mistake here!—We cannot be the *free Americans*, who won Independence at the price of blood; and reared a republican government on the basis of *free suffrage*. We must be all *royalists*—*all Englishment*. And this Mr. Clay must be the *king's son*, gone to the *Province of Kentucky*, to look after his *father's slaves!*—Yes; it is so!—The King has sent his *heir* to visit every city, town, and hamlet, to put down rebellion, and keep the people from *free thought* and *free action*. *Phil. Mercury*

Letter from a Member of Congress to a gentlement in Cincinnati, dated Washington, May, 19, 1828.

Dear Sir,—You have enclosed me a newspaper which contains an article upon the subject of the amount expended by Mr. Adams for household furniture since his election. I assure you I could not be otherwise than astonished to learn that any one had the boldness to assert that Mr. Adams had only expended $6,000 for furniture since his election. Now, Sir, I am here on the spot with the law and documents before me which disprove this statement. I have been a member of Congress prior to and ever since the election of Mr. Adams, and know the facts which I state to be true.

In 1825, upon the election of Mr. Adams, the sum of $14,000 was placed under his control, and he put it under the control of his son, John Adams, Jr. to purchase furniture. This sum has been expended, and the account settled at the treasury. It will be recollected, that it was to this fund that young Mr. Adams charged the Billiard Table, &c. At the session of 1825—6 a law was passed appropriating $25,000 more to furnish the east room. This sum was to be expended in the purchase of *articles exclusively of domestic manufacture*. At the next session of congress, a bill was reported by Mr. Everett to amend the act making this appropriation, so as to place it at the discretion of the president, urging as a reason that as the law of the last session did not place the money under the control of any one particularly, no one could draw it from the treasury. I then rose in my seat and declared my determination to offer an amendment to repeal the former appropriation. Then Mr. Everett offered an amendment to repeal all but six thousand, upon the ground that the president had expended the amount in the purchase of furniture before he knew of the defect in the law of 1826. I well recollect Mr. Everett's declaration, and if you will turn to the Intelligencer of June or July, you will see the report of debates on this subject.—The law was so modified and $6,000 drawn from the treasury by Mr. Adams to purchase furniture for the east room. There was no furniture in that room on the first January last, except some old chairs, yet I repeat the fact, $6,000 have been drawn from the treasury under a law to purchase furniture for it. So you will see Mr. Adams has expended for furniture in less than two years of his administration $20,000—that is, he has *drawn* it from the treasury of the U. States. I refer to the acts of congress of 1824—'25, 1825—'6 and 1826—'7. You may publish this letter, and should the fact be controverted by any respectable gentleman, you may give him my name, provided he will promise to controvert the truth of what I say over his own signature. I mean by this course to except Charles Hammond or any other *thing* in the shape of man who disgraces his genius by assailing female character through the press. Yours.

OFFICIAL ELECTIONEERING.

Our readers are already aware that the committee on retrenchment, at Washington, ferreted out the fact of Adams and Clay paying Daniel P. Cook, of Illinois, who gave that state to Adams, by which he was *appointed* to the presidency, a LARGE SUM OF MONEY for some *secret service* which they refuse to communicate to the public. This is probably one of the most flagrant acts of CORRUPTION ever practised in a free country, and has produced a strong excitement all over the Union. Knowing that the development of this transaction would furnish additional reasons for superseding the present administration, by honest and faithful public servants, the coalition have become seriously alarmed. After the adjournment of congress, on the 26th ult. a plan was got up by Adams and Clay, to counteract the wide spreading influence which that development was calculated to produce. Adams calls on Clay to make an *official report to him*, on the subject, which Mr. Clay made on the third inst. and caused it to be published in the National Intelligencer, of the seventh, by which it appears that *fifteen hundred dollars* were paid to Cook, in his life time, but that his accounts have not yet been settled with his legal representatives. A more paltry trick never was contrived to deceive and mislead a free people:—it is too shallow even for the Ebony faction.

National Republican.

MR. ADAMS AT GHENT.

Gentlemen—In the *Boston Centinel*, the organ of the Hartford Convention, during the last war, and at present publisher of the laws of the Union, by "authority" of Henry Clay, you will find, under date of March 25, 1815, the subjoined "*interesting*" article:

"The following article, translated from a Ghent paper, will be found interesting:

Ghent, December 29. Yesterday the American Legation gave a magnificent dinner to the English Ambassadors, at which the Intendant and numerous Hanoverian Staff officers were present. Every thing indicated that a most perfect reconciliation had taken place between the two nations.

Lord Gambier had risen to give "*the United States of America*" as the *first* toast; but His Excellency was PREVENTED by Mr. J. Q. Adams, who gave "*His Majesty the King of England,*"—on which the music struck up "*God save the King.*" Lord Gambier then gave "*The United States of North America,*" and the music played "*Hail Columbia.*"

Count H. Van Steinhuyer then gave—"The Pacificators of the States—May their union contribute to the happiness of the Department which is confided to my government; and may their Excellencies communicate to their governments the lively interest which those under me take in their reconciliation."

Mr. Adams then gave—"*His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange;*" and Mr. Gallatin and Lord Gambier, both begged the Intendant to certify to the city of Ghent the gratitude of the Ministers for the attention which the inhabitants had shown them."

In reading over the foregoing extract, I was forcibly impressed with the contrast between Mr. Adams and the representatives of the Princes with whom he was feasting.—Lord Gambier and Count Steinhuyer both joined Mr. Gallatin in complimenting the *People*—whilst Mr. Adams, in the exuberance of his contempt for the "*weak* and *penurious*" government of the United States, would not suffer Lord Gambier to toast our country, until he had *first* offered his devotion to the "*KING of England!*" whose liege subjects had recently violated every principle of honorable warfare in their naval and military operations against us. But Mr. Adams was educated a monarchist, and his devotion to monarchs is only an hereditary principle, as may be seen in the following letter from the patriarch *Langdon*, who was vilified and traduced in '98, as Mr. *Woodbury* is by the same party at the present time:

"*Portsmouth, October 18, 1800.*

"Dear Sir,—In the conversation held between us Mr. Adams certainly expressed himself (as far as my memory serves me) in the very words mentioned in your letter viz. that he hoped, or expected to see the day when Mr. Taylor, and his friend Mr. Giles, would be convinced that *the people of America would not be happy without a hereditary Chief Magistrate and Senate, or at least for life.*

"Believe me sincerely,

"Your obedient servant,

"JOHN LANGDON

"*Samuel Ringold.*" *W. Tel.*

From the Bridgeton (N. Y.) Observer.

A SIGN—It is a remarkable fact that there are residing in this county and the inmates of the same family, three persons whose ages jointly make 208 years; each of whom were more or less engaged in the glorious struggle for independence, and each of whom feels deeply interested in the election of that patriot Andrew Jackson. They are all in the enjoyment of good health, and it is highly probable they will live many years; it is however their earnest desire to see once more, ere they leave this world, pure Republicanism triumph over Toryism in the Election of Old Hickory. The first one alluded to will in a few months be

	75 years of age.
the 2d.	67
the 2d.	66
	—208 years in all.

☞LICENSE LAW.

"From and after the 1st May, 1828, no "licence may be issued of longer duration "than until the 1st May thereafter, and the "same licence money must be paid therefor "as for a whole year, no matter at what "time, in the interval, it may be applied for "and granted. Those whose licences shall "not have expired 1st May, 1828, may in "virtue thereof continue to sell, until they "expire, such articles only, as those licences "authorise the sale of."

For the information of the public, I deem it proper to publish the above extract, which embraces a part of the construction placed, by the Treasury department, on the present license law—in order that those interested may come prepared, on the 1st of the ensuing month, when many licenses will expire, to renew the same with a proper understanding of the provisions of that law.

GEO. HANDY, *Clerk of S. C. C.*

July 10th, 1828.

Baltimore Prices Current.

July 18, 1828.

FLOUR—white wheat family, $6 a 6.50; superfine Howard-st. 4.75 a 4.87½; city mills 4.50; Susquehanna, 4.37½ a 4.50; WHEAT, best red .85 a .90; best white .95 a 1.00—CORN, .36 a .38; OATS .20 a .22

Contents of the American Farmer, July 18.

Raw Potatoes, bad for Milch Cows—Douglas' Threshing Machine—Family Spinner—Premium offered of $100, by Massachusetts Agricultural Society, for best Butter—On Wheel Carriages—Extracts from the Manual on the Culture and Manufacture of Silk, with remarks and notes, and an engraving of a Silk Reel—Preservation of Peach Trees—Plums—Letter from Dr. S. L. Mitchell to Wm. Prince on his Treaties on Horticulture—To Horticulturists—The Process of making Castor Oil—Mr. Parmentier's Horticulture and Flower Garden on Long Island—Fourth of July in Washington, commencement of the Canal and President Adams' Address on breaking the ground—On Buying Bargains—Pedigrees of Thorough bred Horses, continued—Editorial Extract of a letter from Mr. Jacobs, of London—Prince's Gooseberries—Foreign intelligence—Commercial Record—Advertisements—Prices Current.

☞A Camp Meeting will commence at Nanticoke Point on the 14th of next August.

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland and to me directed, at the suit of John Parsons use of George C. and John H. Johnson against John Smart, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Smart in and to a tract of land lying and being in my bailiwick, called Wright's Conclusion, containing two hundred and sixty acres, more or less, being the same lands which were conveyed to a certain John Dashiell by Charles Jones, Sheriff of Somerset county, by deed bearing date the first day of March, 1825, and at present occupied by Mr. Kendal Parsons, and which I shall proceed to sell at the Court-House door in the town of Princess-Anne, in Somerset county, on Tuesday the 12th day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

July 22, 1828.

FOR RENT,

For the ensuing year, that FARM which was formerly the property of William Tilghman, dec'd. situated on the head of Back Creek. For terms apply to

JAMES STEWART.

July 22, 1828. kw

WANTED.

I want to hire a COLOURED WOMAN, of good character, who understands cooking and house work in general. To such a one I will give liberal wages. Enquire at the Village Herald office. July 22

FOR RENT,

FOR the ensuing year or for a term of years, the FARM on Little-Monie, now occupied by Mitchell Phœbus.

For terms apply to

JAMES POLK.

June 3, 1828. wk

CONSTABLE's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by George M. Willing, a justice of the peace, and to me directed, one, James Dorman use of Jery. Mezzick use of Hooper & Jenkins against Louda Riggin and James Powell, and one George Wright against Louda Riggin, I have seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Louda, one negro Girl named Sarah, which said negro girl I shall sell on the 22nd of July next, to the highest bidder for ready cash, at the Court-House door, in Princess-Anne, between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above claims.

SAMUEL McBRYDE,

June 24—j1 Constable.

INSOLVENT BLANKS.

JUST printed and for sale at the *Village Herald* office, a quantity of *INSOLVENT BLANKS*, of an approved form, and a supply of blank

BILLS OF SALE.

ALSO,

A Supply of Magistrates' Blanks,

FIERI FACIAS, before supersedeas,
Do. do. after supersedeas,
CA. SA.'s before supersedeas,
Do. do. after supersedeas.
WARRANTS.

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks,

PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms,

At the Office of the Village Herald.

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

LINES sacred to the memory of the Rev. James G. Lanyon, itinerant preacher of the Gospel in the Methodist E. Church, on Annamessex Circuit, who died in the year 1824.

He lived beloved and died lamented.

How sure was the arrow that flew from his bow,
And holy the fire that glow'd in his breast;
How great was his ardour Jehovah to know,
And brilliant his prospect of going to rest.

How soft was the thunder that roll'd from his tongue,
And mild was the lightning that beam'd from his eye,
While hundreds upon him in silence have hung,
Who taught them, in rapture, to live and to die.

How often he spoke of the glories ahead,
Of pleasures unnumber'd and riches untold,
Where toil and affliction forever are fled,
And heaven doth its sweeter enjoyments unfold.

How often he told of the riches of grace,
The love of Jehovah, the gift of His Son,
The kingdom of glory, the regions of peace,
Which God will illumine in place of the sun.

But his warfare is ended—no more he'll appear
On the walls of our Zion, nor will he be seen
To comfort the mourner, the pensive to cheer,
Or shed on the darken'd of knowledge the beam.

Hung up is his shield in the armory of God,
And sheath'd is the sword he successful did wield,
Where glory diffuses its odours abroad—
His right to continue Jehovah hath seal'd.

O *James*, shall I meet thee in glory array'd,
Where tears to enjoyment shall ever give place,
Where acts of Omnipotent love are display'd,
And glory succeeds all the wonders of grace.
M. S.

FROM ZION'S HERALD.

A CONTEMPLATION.

I know that thou wilt bring me to death, and to the house appointed for all living.
BIBLE.

"On this side and on that, men see their friends
Drop off like leaves in autumn; yet launch out
Into fantastic schemes, which the long livers
In the world's hale and undegenerate days
Could scarce have leisure for.—Fools that we are,
Never to think of death and of ourselves
At the same time; as if to learn to die,
Were no concern of ours."—

Death is the fell destroyer of the human race; he knows no distinctions among men, but human being is marked by him as his victim. As soon as men step into being, and open their eyes upon nature's light, they are subjected to the law of mortality and commence their journey to the "house appointed for all living." Nor are they aware, so silent and unruffled is their motion down the stream of life, of the rapidity of their flight to their destined home.

"Time hurries on
With a resistless, unremitting stream;
Yet treads more soft than e'er did midnight thief
That slides his hand under the miser's pillow,
And carries off his prize"—

If our flight be thus rapid and silent to the world unknown, how important is the admonition of our Lord,—"Be ye also ready." It is the height of infatuation,

"For creatures of a day, in generous mood,
To frolic on eternity's dread brink
Unapprehensive; when, for aught we know,
The very first swoln surge shall sweep us in."

The grave is the "house appointed for all living," and thither all are bending their steps. "All go unto one place, all are of the dust and all return to dust again." In this house as in one central point all must meet. Men of all nations and of every clime. The shivering inhabitants of the ice bound cliffs of the north, the fair complexional dwellers in the temperate, and the sun burnt tribes of the torrid zone, here must meet. Men of every creed will here meet and lay aside all their animosities and discords; Jews, Christians, Mahomedans, and Pagans. Men of all grades and stations will meet here; the high, the low, mighty monarchs and their meanest subjects. Men renowned for their scientific researches, and literary knowledge and the illiterate peasant—the haughty prelate and the humble Christian. The monarch of disease spreads over all alike the shadows of the long night of death. In the grave there is no trace of that enmity which once existed in their hearts towards each other. Here all meet on a level and claim their kindred with the dust.

Since all must be reduced to an equality—become inmates of one house, why should we think so much of the distinctions which at present exist among men? Why should the rich frown upon the poor? Men of science look down with contempt upon the unlearned? Why should the poor envy men of wealth, since riches will ... ? Why should those into whose minds the light of science has never shone, envy the man of literary distinction, since in the grave to which he is hastening, there is no "knowledge, nor wisdom, nor device."

Whatever path the finger of providence may mark out for us, we should walk therein with cheerfulness; or whatever station may be assigned us by the Supreme Ruler of the universe, we should be content therewith, and endeavour to fill it with becoming dignity. It is not from the sphere in which we move in life, but from the lustre which we reflect around us in that sphere that we rank in the estimation of our Maker, and be entitled to that inheritance which is incorruptible and fadeless. If with one talent we gain one, we shall be as praise-worthy as those who with five talents gain other five.
C. R.
Dorchester, Mass.

From the American Farmer.

DISTEMPER IN HORSES AND DOGS.

It is seldom that we meet with a scientific, or even a rational account of the diseases of animals. We have *names* and prescriptions for *names*, but we have no such *description of diseases*, as will enable their distinctive character to be understood. The following notice of a common disease, known by the name of *distemper* and *influenza* in some stages, and by that of *glanders* in its last and worst, is extracted from the Zoonomia of the celebrated Dr. Darwin.
D.

THE CATARRHUS CONTAGIOSUS.

Is a frequent disease among horses and dogs; it seems first to be disseminated amongst those animals by miasmata, diffused in the atmosphere, because so many of them receive it at the same time; and afterwards to be communicable from one horse or dog to another, by contagion as above described.—These epidemic or contagious catarrhs more frequently occur amongst horses and dogs than amongst men; which is probably owing to the greater extension and sensibility of the mucous membrane, which covers the organ of smell, and is diffused over their wide nostrils, and their large maxillary and frontal cavities. And to this circumstance may be ascribed the greater fatality of it to these animals.

In respect to horses, I suspect the fever at the beginning, to be of the sensitive, irritated, or inflammatory kind, because there is so great a discharge of purulent mucus, and that therefore they will bear once bleeding in the early part of the disease; and also one mild purgative, consisting of half an ounce of aloes, and as much white hard soap, mixed together. They should be turned out to grass both day and night for the benefit of pure air, unless the weather be too cold, (and in that case they should be kept in an open airy stable without being tied,) that they may hang down their heads to facilitate the discharge of the mucus from their nostrils.—Grass should be offered them, or other fresh vegetables, as carrots and potatoes, with mashes of malt, or of oats, and with plenty of fresh, warm or cold water, frequently in the day. When symptoms of debility appear, which may be known by the coldness of the ears or other extremities, or when sloughs can be seen on the membrane which lines the nostrils, a drink consisting of a pint of ale, with half an ounce of tincture of opium in it, given every six hours, is likely to be of great utility.

In dogs, I believe the catarrh is generally joined with symptoms of debility early in the disease. These animals should be permitted to go about in the open air, and should have constant access to fresh water. The use of being as much as may be in the air is evident, because as the air which they breathe passes twice over the putrid sloughs of the mortified parts of the membrane, which lines the nostrils, and the maxillary and the frontal cavities; that is, both during inspiration and must therefore be loaded with contagious particles. Fresh new milk, and fresh broth should be given them, very frequently, and they should be suffered to go amongst the grass, which they eat as an emetic, and if possible should have access to a running stream of water, as the contagious mucus of the nostrils both of these animals, and of horses, generally drops into the water when they attempt to drink. Bits of raw flesh, if the dog will eat them, are preferred to cooked meat, and from five to ten drops of tincture of opium may be given with advantage, when symptoms of debility are evident, according to the size of the dog, every six hours. If sloughs can be seen in the nostrils, they should be moistened twice a day, both in horses and dogs, with a solution of sugar of lead or of alum, by means of a sponge fixed on the end of a whalebone or by a syringe.—The lotion may be made by dissolving half an ounce of sugar of lead in a pint of water.

Ancient philosophers seem to have believed, that the contagious miasmata in their warm climates affected dogs and horses previous to mankind. If those contagious particles were supposed to be diffused amongst the air, or originated by the ... of putrid marshes, as these animals hold their heads down lower to the ground, they may be supposed to have received them sooner than man. And though men and quadrupeds might receive a disease from the same source of marsh putrefaction, they might not be afterwards capable of communicating the infection to one another, though they might infect other animals of the same genus, as the new contagious matter generated in their own bodies, might not be precisely similar to that received, as happened in the jail fever at Oxford, where those who took the contagion and died, did not infect others.

"On mules and dogs the infection first began,
And, last, the vengeful arrows fix'd on man."

MODE OF TRAVELLING IN RUSSIA.

As soon as winter sets in, that is, as soon as the sea which is not agitated by the slightest wind, becomes a solid mass, the road is marked out on the ice which leads from Petersburgh to Kronstadt: this is done by a line of large buoys. About every league are stationed six sentry boxes, well armed, and the centinels, during foggy weather, keep up fires at certain distances, and, by the tinkling of bells, serve as a security and guide to the traveller. About half way is established a restaurateur. The innumerable crowds of people, of all ages and both sexes enveloped in their large pelisses, and gliding with moderation upon the fragile surface, which alone separates them from the abyss beneath, offer to the inhabitant of a southern country a strange sight, and impress him with a feeling of terror quite unknown to northern people. But it is when they begin to run the *boners*, that the road to Kronstadt presents the most animated picture. These boners are boats fixed on two plates or blades of iron like skates, with a third which is adapted like a rudder. Seats are arranged round this bark, which has one, two, or sometimes three masts. Driven before a wind which always blows with violence during this season, and directed by an able pilot, these boats, distinguished by their variety of rigging and flags of different colors, skim along the surface with inconceivable rapidity. A pale sun lends its rays to the scene, but imparts no heat; the sails are unfurled; the north wind whistles; the boat darts forward; and the sailors, by skilful manœuvres, endeavour to pass each other, and thus, in less than an hour, you glide through a space of ten leagues.—*Ancelot's Travels in Russia, in 1820.*

How to tell a good Husband.—A few days since a gentleman of the green sod was engaged in loading his cart with boards which had recently been drawn from a raft, and had placed his horse in a position which rendered it difficult to pass; two girls, one of them, a smiling little gipsey, not liking the obstruction, turned the horse out of the way. Pat, who that moment was tottering under the weight of a very heavy plank, burst forth with a volley of abusive language, when this smiling fair stretched forth her finger and exclaimed, "*I'll bet a dollar you whip your wife.*"

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Somerset County Orphans Court.
July 8th, 1828.

ON application of Sarah Dashiell, Administratrix of John Dashiell, (negro) late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the Village Herald, printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, *Register of Wills for Somerset county.*

In compliance with the above Order
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN DASHIELL, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 29th of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th of July, 1828.

SARAH DASHIELL,
Adm'trix of John Dashiell, dec'd.
July 15, 1828. k

SINCLAIR & MOORE,
Pratt St. Wharf, Baltimore,

HAVE in store—Millet, Lucerne, early Corn, bunch, pole & soup Beans, a large assortment for planting, and garden seeds generally.

PLOUGHS.

Amongst which are the much approved self sharpening point Plough—By turning and reversing said point, the share lasts much longer than the cast share of any other plough, in as much as the point is of steel, and when worn bevelling it is sharpened, if turned over. The CULTIVATORS made by Sinclair & Moore, pulverize the ground more effectually, and much deeper than the old fashioned there hoed kind—and by the use of these in the culture of corn, it will save nearly two-thirds of the ploughing.

ALSO, Socket Shovels, Scythes, Mattocks and Picks, with handles; — spring steel Hay and Manure Forks, WHEAT FANS, & GRAIN CRADLES, with best Waldron Scythes; Garden Tools generally; Wove Wire for Seives, and Mill Screens.

☞They have received from on board the brig Hyperion, capt. Forbes, just from Liverpool, a quantity of grain and grass Scythes, (Waldron's prime) Sickles, Malleable trace Chains; Straw and Hay Knives; Grass Hooks, and Garden Tools, amongst which are turnip and other Hoes; Edging Tools, budding and pruning Knives, &c. &c.

☞For the greater convenience of those who use our PLOUGHS in Somerset, we have appointed JOHNSTON & SUDLER, of Princess Anne, our agents for the sale of them, who will constantly keep a supply of the different kinds at our prices.

June 17, 1828. S. & M.

Nest Boxes and Barrel Covers.

300 lot Cane, suitable for Reed makers.
200 Nests Sugar Boxes
25 Barrel Covers
150 Butter Prints

100 gross of Lamp Wick, assorted sizes, Spiggots and fossets, suitable for hogsheads, barrels, kegs, and hydrants, shoe, sweeping, dusting and other brushes, sifters, moulders, and lime squeezers, fancy and common bellows, pound, half pound and quarter pound Butter Prints, of various patterns, fishing lines and rods, butter bowls and trays, baskets, wash and cake boards twine, and cord, patent taps, humming and common tops, nests of sugar boxes and tubs, boot & shoe blacking, towel rollers, potato and turnip mashers, rolling pins, carpenters' or joiners' chalk lines, spoons and paddles, trenchers, crabbing and cabbage nets.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms, by

VALERIUS DUKEHART,
No. 101½ Baltimore, between South and Calvert Streets.
Baltimore, 6th mo. 24. ww

A LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office at Princess Anne, Md., on July 1, 1828.

B—William Bennett, Isaiah Bayley, Jane Benson
C—Joseph S. Colgan
D—Elizabeth Dory, George Davy, jun. William Dix, Elizabeth Darby, Isaac Denson, William F. Dashiell, Littleton U. Dennis
F—Josiah Furness, Whitty Fountain
G—Henry I S Gibbons
H—William Hurd, Mrs Sarah Hayward, Isaiah Hayman
I—Isaiah & Susan (care of Lambert Hyland)
J—John Jones 2, Levin D Jones, Alexander Jones, Doct Mattinas Jones
K—Robert I H King
L—Henry Lankford
M—William Miles, Daniel Miles, John McDaniel, William McDaniel 2, Miss Ann Martin, Miss Sarah R Maddux, Master Somerset Lodge
P—William Purnell, William Parkes 2, Stephen Parkes
R—Noah Riley, Robert Rich, Miss Mary Ann Riggin
S—John B. Stevenson, Rev. William M. Stone
T—Gilbert Townsend, Rinaldo Turner
W—William Williams, Miss Mary G. Wilson

SAML. BROWN, P. M.
July 8, 1828. ww

VILLAGE HERALD.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Two Dollars a year, *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months; or $3 if not paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 90 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

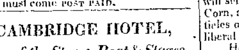
☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

CAMBRIDGE HOTEL,
Sign of the Steam-Boat & Stages.



THE Subscriber continues to keep this handsome establishment, a few doors above his old stand, in a very central part of the town, where he is prepared at all times for the reception of travellers, and others, who may please give him a call. His house is well furnished, the rooms private and comfortable; his bar supplied with a choice selection of the best Liquors; his stable stored with good provender, and his prices regulated by the times. By strict attention to his business, he flatters himself with a continuation of those customers who have been so liberal heretofore, to whom he gratefully acknowledges himself indebted.

The publics obt. servant.
WM. C. RIDGAWAY.

N.B. His Hack runs to the Cambridge wharf to meet the Steam-Boat *Maryland*, on her arrival from Baltimore every Tuesday & Friday evening. Also for the conveyance of passengers from his house to the boat on her departure every Wednesday and Saturday morning, *free of charge.* He has, for the accommodation of persons who are going on to Baltimore, rented a private stable with a fine grazing lot, well enclosed, for the purpose of taking at livery horses at a low price, which shall be regulated by the price of grain, hay, &c. he is prepared at all times with fine horses and carriages, for the conveyance of Travellers to any part of the Peninsula.
W. C. R.

Cambridge, June 3, 1828.

Notice to Creditors.

The creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified to appear in Somerset county court, in Princess-Anne, on the 1st Saturday after the third Monday in November next, to shew cause if any they have why he should not be entitled to the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland.

LEVIN H. POWELL.
July 8 ww

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC.

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

CERTIFICATE.
10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

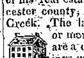
The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an anodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the the signature of proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER.
Nov. 20, 1827. Princess-Anne, Md.

FOR SALE.



THE Subscriber is desirous of disposing of his real estate, being and lying in Worcester county, Md. and situated on Dividing Creek. The landed estate consists of 2000, or more acres. The improvements are a dwelling house, and out buildings with a good SAW and GRIST MILL, both in excellent order; also a young orchard. About 100 acres of the land is in a good state of cultivation.

There is, on one part of the above property, an abundance of *Iron Ore*, which would warrant the erection of a Forge, and prove an object of value to a purchaser acquainted with, and calculated for, such an undertaking.

The terms of sale will be—one third down, and 3 years for the payment of the balance. For further particulars apply to

JOHN MORRIS.
April 22 kd

E. T. J. WOODWARD,
Corner of Dugan's Wharf & Pratt Street.
BALTIMORE,

Informs his friends and customers that he will sell on COMMISSION, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and Oats, Tobacco, and all other articles of Country Produce, and will make liberal advances on the same.

He has on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

CONSISTING OF

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Family Flour, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Spirits, Whiskey and Cordials, Spices, Soap & Candles, Shad, Mackerel, Herrings, Oil and Salt, together with every other article in his line.

ALSO,

Glass Ware, Queen's Ware,
Stone and Earthen Ware, &c.
And a general assortment
Of Garden Seeds of approved kinds, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.
DRY PINE OR OAK WOOD
Will be taken in exchange for Goods, on fair terms.

May 13, 1828. mw

PROPOSALS
For publishing in Hagerstown, Md. a Weekly Newspaper, under the title of
The Hagerstown Mail.

The Mail will convey "news from all nations"—particularly those most interesting to our own country, and will be conducted so as to give early and correct information on public affairs generally; of political occurrences in the different states; of the rise and fall of American produce in our principal cities, and the prices in foreign markets.

The political principles of this paper will be as purely Republican as those contained in the Declaration of Independence, and the Rights of the People shall be at all times zealously, firmly and fearlessly supported, whoever may be in power. The Establishment is intended to be a permanent one, and as such every endeavor will be used to render it a first rate country paper deserving public patronage.

With regard to the Presidential question which now agitates the whole Union, the *Mail* will decidedly and openly advocate the election of ANDREW JACKSON. And when it is considered that there is only one press in Baltimore, and only one between Baltimore and Cumberland that espouses his cause, it will readily be allowed that so large an extent of country there is room for at least another—more particularly as all the other presses in this rich, and populous country, where he has so many devoted friends, are against him; the times emphatically demand the establishment of such a press, for at no period of our political history have such *unfair* and *unjustifiable* means been resorted to, in order to destroy the character of a public man, as have been within the last year to injure the well-earned fame of the Hero of New Orleans, and merely because he is a candidate before the people for a high and important office—though he was brought out by the people themselves; but the *Mail* will never ... him until he arrives at Washington, and receives from the hands of the people, the ... nors justly due to one whose whole life in peace and in war has been devoted to his Country's Liberty, Welfare and Happiness.

Terms of Subscription.

For a single paper Three Dollars a year. But this may be discharged by Two Dollars paid in advance, or Two Dollars Fifty cents in Six Months—Any person obtaining Ten subscribers and becoming responsible for the money shall have a paper *gratis.*

Hagers-town, May 13—July 1

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by James L. Waller, a justice of the peace, and to me directed, at the suit of W... Kibble against Isaac Surmon, I have ... and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one house and lot, containing one acre, more or less, known by the name of Hog-Neck, and situated on Wicomico river, about 3 miles from its head; also two ... one loom, one gun, one sein, two ... two hogs, and one yearling, which I ... proceed to sell on Wednesday the ... next August, on the premises to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the ... mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, ...
July 15, 1828. ws

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.
NOTICE.

THE Managers of the *American ... zation Society* give notice, that they ... dy to receive applications for the ... ance of free people of color to the ... of Liberia.

In all cases, the age, sex, and pr... of the applicants must be mention...

Applicants from the State of Md. must be prepared to offer the ... some free white person, to their ... tually resided within the State of Md. for "twelve months" previous to the ... of emigration.

Applications may be made in ... to Hon. Judge Brice, Charles How... of John E., John H. B. Latrobe ... Charles C. Harper Esq., Agents ... ciety.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this off...

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. II. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., JULY 29, 1828. NO. 18.

Mr. ADAMS for Gen. JACKSON.

Department of State.
Washington, 28th Nov. 1818.

Sir: Your despatches to No. 92 inclusive, with their enclosures, have been received at this department. Among these enclosures are the several notes addressed to you by Mr. Pizarro, in relation to the transactions during the campaign of General Jackson against the Seminole Indians and the banditti of Negroes combined with them, and particularly to his proceedings in Florida, without the boundaries of the U. States.

In the 4th and last of those notes of Mr. Pizarro, he has given formal notice that the king, his master, had issued orders for the suspension of the negotiation between the United States and Spain, until satisfaction shall have been made by the American government to him for these proceedings of General Jackson, which he considers as acts of unequivocal hostility against him, as outrages upon his honor and dignity, the only acceptable atonement for which, is stated to consist in a disavowal of the acts of the American general, thus complained of—the infliction upon him of a suitable punishment for his supposed misconduct and the restitution of the posts and territories taken by him from the Spanish authorities, with indemnity for all the property taken, and all damages and injuries, public or private, sustained in consequence of it.

Within a very few days after this notification, Mr. Pizarro must have received, with copies of the correspondence between Mr. Onis and this department, the determination which had been taken by the President, to restore the place of Pensacola, with the fort of Barrancas, to any person properly authorised, on the part of Spain, to receive them, and the fort of St. Marks to any Spanish force adequate to its protection against the Indians, by whom its forcible occupation had been threatened, for purposes of hostility against the United States. The officer commanding at the post, has been directed to consider 250 men as such adequate force; and in case of their appearance, with proper authority, to deliver it up to their commander accordingly.

From the last mentioned correspondence, the Spanish government must likewise have been satisfied that the occupation of these places in Spanish Florida, by the commander of the American forces, was not by virtue of any order received by him from this government to that effect, nor with any view of wresting the province from the possession of Spain, nor in any spirit of hostility to the Spanish government; that it arose from incidents which occurred in the prosecution of the war against the Indians—from the imminent danger in which the fort of St. Marks was of being seized by the Indians themselves, and from the manifestations of hostility to the United States, by the commandant of St. Marks and the governor of Pensacola, the proofs of which were made known to General Jackson, and impelled him, from the necessity of self-defence, to the steps of which the Spanish government complains.

It might be sufficient to leave the vindication of these measures upon those grounds, and to furnish, in the enclosed copies of Gen. Jackson's letters, and the vouchers by which they are supported, the evidence of that hostile spirit on the part of the Spanish commanders, but for the terms in which Mr. Pizarro speaks of the execution of the two subjects of Great Britain, taken, one at the fort of St. Marks, and the other at Sowany, and the intimation that these transactions may lead to a change in the relations between the two nations, which is doubtless intended to be understood as a menace of war.

It may be, therefore, proper to remind the government of His Catholic Majesty of the incidents in which this Seminole war originated, as well as of the circumstances connected with it, in the relations between Spain and her ally, whom she supposes to have been injured by the proceedings of General Jackson, and to give to the Spanish cabinet some precise information of the nature of the business, peculiarly interesting to Spain in which these subjects of her allies, in whose favor she takes this interest, were engaged, when their projects of every kind were terminated in consequence of their falling into the hands of Gen. Jackson.

In the month of August, 1814, while a war existed between the United States and Great Britain, to which Spain had formerly declared herself neutral, a British force, not in the fresh pursuit of a defeated and flying enemy—not overstepping an imaginary boundary between their own territories and those belonging, in some sort, as much to their enemy as to Spain, but approaching by sea, and by a broad and open invasion of a Spanish province, at a thousand miles, or an ocean's distance from any British territory, landed in Florida, took possession of Pensacola and the fort of Barrancas, and invited, by public proclamations, all the runaway negroes—all the savage Indians—all the pirates, and all the traitors to their country, whom they knew or imagined to exist within reach of their summons, to join their standard and wage an exterminating war against the portion of the United States immediately bordering upon this neutral and thus violated territory of Spain. The land commander of this British force, was a certain Col. Nicholls, who, driven from Pensacola by the approach of Gen. Jackson, actually left to be blown up, the Spanish fort of Barrancas, when he found it could not afford him protection, and evacuating that part of the province, landed at another, established himself on the Apalachicola river, and there erected a fort from which to sally forth with his motley tribe of black, white, and red combatants against the defenceless borders of the United States, in that vicinity. A part of this force consisted of a corps of colonial Marines, levied in the British colonies, in which George Woodbine was a captain, and Robert Chrystie Ambrister was a lieutenant.

As between the United States and Great Britain, we should be willing to bury this transaction in the same grave of oblivion with other transactions of that war, had the hostilities of Col. Nicholls terminated with the war. But he did not consider the peace which ensued between the United States and G. Britain as having put an end either to his military occupations, or his negotiations with the Indians, against the United States. Several months after the ratification of the treaty of Ghent, he retained his post and his party-colored forces, in military array.

By the 9th article of that treaty, the United States had stipulated to put an end immediately after its ratification, to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians with whom they might be at war at the time of the ratification, and to restore to them all the possessions which they had enjoyed in the year 1811. This article has no application to the Creek nation with whom the United States had already made peace, by a treaty concluded on the 9th day of August, 1814, more than 4 months before the treaty of Ghent was signed. Yet Col. Nicholls not only affected to consider it as applying to the Seminoles of Florida, and the outlawed Red Sticks whom he had induced to join him there, but actually persuaded them that *they* were entitled, by virtue of the treaty of Ghent, to all the lands which had belonged to the Creek nation within the United States in the year 1811, and that the government of Great Britain would support them in that pretension. He asserted also this doctrine in a correspondence with Col. Hawkins, then the agent of the United States with the Creeks and gave him notice, in their name, with a mockery of solemnity, that they had concluded a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, and a treaty of navigation and commerce with Great Britain, of which more was to be heard after it should be ratified in England. Col. Nicholls then evacuated his fort, which, in some of the enclosed papers, is called the fort at Prospect Bluff, but which he denominated the *British* post on the Apalachicola; took with him the white portion of his force, and embarked for England, with several of the wretched savages whom he was deluding to their fate—among whom was the prophet Francis or Hillis Hadjo—and left the fort amply supplied with military stores and ammunition, to the negro department of allies. It afterwards was known by the name of Negro fort. Col. Hawkins immediately communicated to this government the correspondence between him and Nicholls, here referred to, upon which Mr. Monroe, then secretary of state, addressed a letter to Mr. Baker, the British Charge d' Affairs at Washington complaining of Nicholls' conduct, and shewing that his pretence that the 9th article of the Treaty of Ghent could have any application to his Indians, was utterly destitute of foundation. Copies of the same correspondence were transmitted to the minister of the United States, then in England, with instructions to remonstrate with the British government against these proceedings of Nicholls, and to shew how incompatible they were with the peace which had been concluded between the two nations. These remonstrances were accordingly made, first in personal interview with Earl Bathurst and lord Castlereagh, and afterwards in written notes, addressed successively to them.

Lord Bathurst, in the most unequivocal manner, confirmed the facts, & disavowed the misconduct of Nicholl; declared his disapprobation of the pretended treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, which he had made; assured the American Minister that the British Government had refused to ratify that treaty, and would send back the Indians whom Nicholls had brought with him with advice to make their peace on such terms as they could obtain. Lord Castlereagh confirmed the assurance that the treaty would not be ratified; and if, at the same time that these assurances were given certain distinctions of public notoriety were shewn to the Prophet Hillis Hadjo, and he was actually honored with a commission, as a British officer; it is to be presumed that these favours were granted him as rewards of past services, and not as encouragement to expect any support from Great Britain in a continuance of savage hostilities against the United States, all intention of giving any such support having been repeatedly and earnestly disavowed.

The Negro fort, however, abandoned by Col. Nicholls, remained on the Spanish territory, occupied by the banditti to whom he had left it, and held by them as a post, from whence to commit depredations, outrages and murders, and as a receptacle for fugitive slaves and malefactors, to the great annoyance both of the United States and of Spanish Florida. In April 1816, General Jackson wrote a letter to the Governor of Pensacola, calling upon him to put down this common nuisance to the inhabitants of both countries. That letter, together with the answer of the Governor of Pensacola, have already been communicated to the Spanish Minister here, and by him doubtless, to this government. Copies of them are, nevertheless now again enclosed; particularly as the letter from the Governor explicitly admits, that this fort constructed by Nicholls, in violation both of the territory and neutrality of Spain, was still no less obnoxious to his government than to the United States; but that he had neither sufficient force, nor authority, without orders from the Governor General of the Havana, to destroy it. It was afterwards, on the 27th July, 1816, destroyed by a cannon shot from a gun vessel of the United States, which, in its passage up the river was fired upon by it. It was blown up, with an English flag still flying as its standard, and immediately after the barbarous murder of the boat's crew, belonging to the Navy of the United States, by the banditti left in it by Nicholls.

In the year 1817, Alexander Arbuthnot, of the Island of New Providence, a British subject, first appeared, as an Indian trader, in Spanish Florida, and as the successor of Col. Nicholls, in the employment of instigating the Seminole and outlawed Red Stick Indians to hostilities against the United States, by reviving the pretence that they were entitled to all the lands which had been ceded by the Creek nation to the United States, in August 1814. As a mere Indian trader, the intrusion of this man, into a Spanish province, was contrary to the policy observed by all the European powers in this hemisphere, and by none more rigorously than by Spain, of excluding all foreigners from intercourse with the Indians, within their territories. It must be known to the Spanish government, whether Arbuthnot had a Spanish license for trading with the Indians in Spanish Florida or not; but they also know that Spain was bound by treaty, to restrain by force all hostilities on the part of those Indians, against the citizens of the United States; and it is for them to explain how, consistently with those engagements, Spain could contrary to all the maxims of her ordinary policy, grant such a license to a foreign incendiary, whose principal, if not his only object, appears to have been to stimulate those hostilities which Spain had so expressly stipulated by force to restrain. In his infernal instigation he was but too successful. No sooner did he make his appearance among the Indians, accompanied by the Prophet Hillis Hadjo, returned from his expedition to England, than the peaceful inhabitants on the border of the United States, were visited with all the horrors of savage war; the robbery of their property and the barbarous and indiscriminate murder of women, infancy and age.

After the repeated expostulations, warnings, and offers of a peace, through the summer and autumn of 1817, on the part of the United States, had been answered only by renewed outrages, and after a detachment of forty men, under Lieut. Scott, accompanied by seven women, had been waylaid and murdered by the Indians, orders were given to Gen. Jackson, an adequate force was placed at his disposal, to terminate the war. It was ascertained that the Spanish force in Florida was inadequate for the protection even of the Spanish territory itself, against this mingled horde of lawless Indians and negroes; and, although their devastations were committed within the limits of the United States, they immediately sought refuge within the Florida line, and there only were to be overtaken. The necessity of crossing the line was indispensable; for it was from beyond the line that the Indians made their murderous incursions within that of the United States. It was there that they had their abode, and the territory belonged, in fact, to them, although within the borders of the Spanish jurisdiction. There it was that the American commander met the principal resistance from them; there it was, that were found the still bleeding scalps of our citizens, freshly butchered by them; there it was that he released the only *woman*, who had been suffered to survive the massacre of the party under Lieut. Scott. But it was not anticipated by this government that the commanding officers of Spain in Florida, whose especial duty it was, in conformity to the solemn engagement contracted by their nation, to restrain by force, those Indians from hostilities against the United States, would be found encouraging, aiding, and abetting them, and furnishing them with supplies for carrying on such hostilities. The officer in command, immediately before Gen. Jackson, was, therefore, specially, instructed to respect, as far as possible the Spanish authority wherever it was maintained, and copies of those orders were also furnished to Gen. Jackson upon his taking the command. In the course of his pursuit, as he approached St. Marks, he was informed, direct from the Governor of Pensacola, that a party of the hostile Indians had threatened to seize that fort, and that he apprehended the Spanish garrison there was not in strength sufficient to defend it against them. This information was confirmed from other sources; and by the evidence produced upon the trial of Ambrister, it proved to have been exactly true. By all the laws of neutrality and of war, as well as of prudence and humanity, he was warned in anticipating his enemy, by the amicable, and that being refused, by the forcible occupation of the fort. There will be no need of citations from printed treatises on international law, to prove the correctness of this principle. It is engraved in adamant on the common sense of mankind; no writer upon the laws of nations ever pretended to contradict it; none of any reputation or authority every omitted to assert it.

At fort St. Marks, Alexander Arbuthnot, the British Indian trader from beyond the seas, the firebrand, by whose torch this negro Indian war against our borders had been rekindled, was found an inmate of the commandant's family; and it was also found that, by the commandant himself, councils of war had been permitted to be held within it by the savage chiefs and warriors; that the Spanish store houses had been appropriated to their use; that it was an open market for cattle, known to have been robbed by them from citizens of the United States, and which had been contracted for, and purchased by, the officers of the garrison. That information had been afforded from this fort by Arbuthnot, to the enemy, of the strength and movements of the American army; that the date of the departure of express had been noted by the Spanish commissary, ammunition, munitions of war and all necessary supplies furnished to the Indians.

The conduct of the Governor of Pensacola was not less marked by a disposition of enmity to the United States and by an utter disregard to the obligations of the treaty, by which he was bound to restrain, by force, the Indians from hostilities against them. When called upon to vindicate the territorial rights and authority of Spain, by the destruction of the negro fort, his predecessor had declared it to be not less annoying and pernicious to the Spanish subjects in Florida, than to the United States; but had pleaded his inability to subdue it. He, himself, had expressed his apprehensions that Fort St. Marks would be forcibly taken by the savages, from its Spanish garrison; yet, at the same time he had refused the passage up the Escambia river, unless upon the payment of excessive duties, to provisions destined as supplies for the American army, which, by the detention of them, was subjected to the most distressing privations. He had permitted free ingress and egress at Pensacola of the avowed savage enemies of the United States. Supplies of ammunition, munitions of war, and provisions had been received by them from thence. They had been received and sheltered there, from the pursuit of the American forces, and suffered again to sally thence, to enter upon the American territory and commit new murders. Finally on the approach of Gen. Jackson to Pensacola, the Governor sent him a letter, denouncing his entry upon the territory of Florida, as a violent outrage upon the rights of Spain, commanding him to depart and withdraw from the same, and threatening, in case of his non compliance, to employ force to expel him.

It became, therefore, in the opinion of Gen. Jackson, indispensably necessary to take from the Governor of Pensacola the means of carrying his threats into execution. Before the forces under his command, the savage enemies of this country had disappeared. But he knew that the moment those forces should be disbanded, if sheltered by Spanish fortresses, if furnished with ammunition and supplies by Spanish officers, and if aided and supported by the instigation of Spanish encouragement, as he had every reason to expect these would be, they would re-appear; and fired, in addition to their ordinary ferociousness, with revenge for the chastisement they had so recently received, would again rush with the war hatchet and scalping knife, into the borders of the United States, and mark every foot-step with the blood of their defenceless citizens. So far as all the native resources of the savages extended, the war was at an end, and Gen. Jackson was about to restore to their families and their homes, the brave volunteers who had followed his standard, and who had constituted the principal part of his force. This could be done with safety, leaving the regular portion of his troops to garrison his line of forts, and two small detachments of volunteer cavalry, to scour the country round Pensacola, and sweep off the lurking remnant of savages who had been scattered and dispersed before him. This was sufficient to keep in check the remnant of the banditti, against whom had marched, so long as they should be destitute of other aid. It was in his judgement, not sufficient, if they should be suffered to rally their numbers under the protection of Spanish forts; and to derive new strength from the importance or the ill will against the United States of the Spanish authorities. He took possession, therefore, of Pensacola, and of the fort of Barrancas, as he had done at St. Marks, not in spirit of hostility to Spain, but as a necessary measure of self defence, giving notice that they should be restored whenever Spain should place commanders and a force there, able and willing to fulfil the engagements of Spain towards the United States, of restraining, by force, the Florida Indians from hostilities against their citizens.

The President of the United States, to give a signal manifestation of his confidence in the disposition of the King of Spain, to perform with good faith this indispensable engagement, and to demonstrate to the world, that neither the desire of conquest, nor hostility to Spain, had any influence in the councils of the United States, has directed the unconditional restoration to any Spanish officer, duly authorized to receive them, of Pensacola and the Barrancas, and that of St. Marks to any Spanish force adequate for its defence against the attack of the savages.—But the President will neither inflict punishment, nor pass a censure upon Gen. Jackson for that conduct, the motives for which were found in the purest patriotism, of the necessity for which he had the most immediate and effectual means of forming a judgement, and the vindication of which is written in every page of the law of nations, as well as in the first law of nature, self defence. He thinks it, on the contrary due to the justice, which the U. States have a right to claim from Spain, and you are accordingly instructed to demand of the Spanish government, that an inquiry shall be instituted into the conduct of Don Jose Masot, Governor of Pensacola and Don Francisco C. Luengo commandant of St. Marks, and a suitable punishment inflicted upon them for having, in defiance and violation of the engagement of Spain with the United States, aided and assisted these hordes of savages, in those very hostilities against the United States, which it was their official duty to restrain. This inquiry is due to the character of those officers themselves, and to the honour of the Spanish government. The obligation of Spain to restrain by force, the Indians of Florida from hostilities against the United States and their citizens, is explicit, is positive, is unqualified. The fact, that for a series of years they have received shelter, assistance, supplies and protection, in the practice of such hostilities from the Spanish commanders in Florida, is clear and unequivocal. If as the commanders, both at Pensacola and St. Marks have alleged, this has been the result of their weakness, rather than their will, if they have assisted the Indians against the United States to avert their hostilities from the province, which they had not sufficient force to defend against them, it may serve, in some measure, to exculpate individually those officers, but it must carry demonstration irresistible to the Spanish government, that the right of the United States can as little compound with impotence as with perfidy, and that Spain must immediately make her selection, either to place a force in Florida, adequate to the protection of her territory, and to the fulfilment of her engagement, or cede to the United States a province, of which she retains nothing but the nominal possession; but which is, in fact, a derelict open to the occupancy of every enemy, civilized or savage, of the United States, and serving no other earthly purpose than as a post of annoyance to them.

That the purposes, as well of the Negro Indian banditti, with whom we have been contending, as of the British invaders of Florida, who first assembled and employed them and of the British intruding and pretending traders, since the peace, who have instigated and betrayed them to destruction, have been not less hostile to Spain than to the United States, the proofs contained in the documents herewith enclosed, are conclusive. Mr. Pizarro's note of the 29th August, speaks of his Catholic Majesty's profound indignation at the "sanguinary execution on the Spanish soil, of the subjects of powers in amity with the King"—meaning Arbuthnot and Ambrister. Let Mr. Pizarro's successor take the trouble of reading the enclosed documents; and he will discover who Arbuthnot and Ambrister were, and what were their purposes: That Arbuthnot was only the successor of Nicholls, and Ambrister, the agent of Woodbine, and the subaltern of M'Gregor. Mr. Pizarro qualifies Gen. Jackson's necessary pursuit of a savage enemy beyond the Spanish Florida line, as a *shameful invasion of his Majesty's territory*—yet, that territory was the territory also of the savage enemy, and Spain was bound to restrain them by force, from hostilities against the United States—and it was the failure of Spain to fulfil this engagement, which had made it necessary for General Jackson to pursue the savages across the line. What, then, was the character of Nicholls' invasion of his Majesty's territory, and where was his Majesty's profound indignation at that? Mr. Pizarro says, his Majesty's palaces & forts have been violently seized on by Gen. Jackson. Had they not been seized on—nay, had not the principal of his forts been blown up by Nicholls, and a British fort on the same Spanish territory been erected during the war, and left standing as a Negro fort in defiance of Spanish authority, after the peace? Where was his Majesty's profound indignation at that? Has his Majesty suspended formally all negotiation with the sovereign of Colonel Nicholls, for the shameful invasion of his territory without colour of provocation, without pretence of necessity, without the shadow or even avowal of a pretext? Has his majesty given solemn warning to the British government that these were incidents "of transcendent moment capable of producing an essential and thorough change in the political relations of the two countries." Nicholls and Woodbine, in their invitations and promises to the slaves to run away from their masters and join them, did not confine themselves to the slaves of the United States—they received with as hearty a welcome, and employed with equal readiness, the fugitives from their masters, in Florida, as those from Georgia. Against this special injury the Governor of Pensacola did earnestly remonstrate with the British admiral Cockburn, but against this *shameful invasion* of the territory—against the violent seizure of the forts and palaces—against the blowing up of the Barrancas; and the erection and maintenance under British banners, of the negro fort on Spanish soil—against the negotiation by a British officer in the midst of peace, of pretended treaties, offensive and defensive, and of navigation and commerce upon Spanish territory, between Great Britain and Spanish Indians, whom Spain was bound to control and restrain. If a whisper of expostulation was ever wafted from Madrid to London, it was not loud enough to be heard across the Atlantic, nor energetic enough to transpire beyond the walls of the palace from which it issued, and to which it was borne.

The connection between Arbuthnot and Nicholls, and between Ambrister and M'Gregor, is established beyond all question, by the evidence produced at the trials before the court martial. I have already remarked to you on the very extraordinary circumstance, that a British trader from beyond the seas, should be permitted, by the Spanish authorities, to trade with the Indians of Florida. From his letter to Hambly, dated 3d May, 1817, it appears that his trading was but a pretence, and that his principal purpose was to act as the agent of the Indians in Florida, outlaws from the Creeks, to obtain the aid of the British Government in their hostilities against the United States.—He expressly tells Hambly there, that the chief of those outlaws was the principal cause of his, Arbuthnot's, being in the country, and that he had come with an answer from Earl Bathurst, delivered to him by Governor Cameron, of New Providence, to certain Indian talks, in which this aid of the British Government had been left by Nicholls, as the agent between the Indians and the British Government; but having found that Nicholls had failed in his attempt to prevail upon the British Government to pursue this clandestine war, in the midst of peace; and that they were not prepared to support his pretence, that half a dozen outlawed fugitives from the Creeks, were the Creek nation; when Arbuthnot the incendiary, came and was instigating them, by promises of support from Great Britain; to commence their murderous incursions into the United States. Hambly, at the request of the Creeks themselves, wrote to him to withdraw from among that band of outlaws, and giving him a solemn foreboding of the doom that awaited him, from the hand of justice, if he persevered in the course that he pursued. Arbuth-

not, nevertheless, persisted; and while he was deluding the wretched Indians with promises of support from England, he was writing letters for them to the minister in the United States, to governor Cameron, of New Providence, to Col. Nicholls to be laid before the British Government, and even to the Spanish governor at St. Augustine and the governor general of the Havana, soliciting in all quarters aid and support, arms and ammunition for the Indians against the U. States; bewailing the destruction of the Negro fort, and charging the British government with having drawn the Indians into war with the United States, and deserting them after the peace.

You will remark among the papers produced on his trial, a power of attorney, dated 17th June, 1817, given him by 12 Indians, partly of Florida and partly of the fugitive outlaws from the United States. He states that this power, and his instructions, were to memoralize the British government, and the governor general of the Havana. These papers are not only substantially proved as of his hand writing, on the trial, but in the daily newspapers of London of the 24th and 25th of August last, his letter to Nicholls is published, (somewhat Garbled) with a copy of Hambly's above mentioned letter to him, and a reference to this Indian power of attorney to him *approved by the commandant of St. Marks, F. C. Luengo.* Another of the papers is a letter written in the name of the same chiefs, by Arbuthnot, to the governor general of the Havana asking of him permission for Arbuthnot to establish a warehouse on the Appalachicola, bitterly and falsely complaining that the Americans had made settlements on their lands within the Spanish lines, and calling upon the governor general to give orders to displace them, and send them back to their country. In this letter they assign as a reason for asking this license for Arbuthnot, the want of a person to put in writing for them their talks of grievances against the Americans. And, they add, "the commander of the fort of St. Marks has heard all our talks and complaints. He approves of what we have done and what we are doing, and it is by his recommendation we have thus presumed to address your excellency." You will find these papers in the printed newspapers enclosed, and in the proceedings of the court martial, and will point them out to the Spanish government, not only as decisive proofs of the unexampled compliants of the Spanish officers in Florida, to foreign intrusive agents and instigators of Indian hostilities against the United States, but placing beyond a doubt that participation of this hostile spirit in the commandant of St. Marks, which General Jackson so justly complains of, and of which we have so well found a right to demand the punishment.—Here is the commandant of a Spanish fort bound by a sacred engagement of a treaty to restrain, by force, the Indians within his command from committing hostilities against the United States conspiring with those same Indians, and deliberately giving his written approbation to their appointment of a foreigner, a British subject as their agent, to solicit assistance and supplies from the governor general of Havana, and from the British Government for carrying on these same hostilities.

Let us come to the case of Ambrister.—He was taken in arms, leading and commanding the Indians, in the war against the American troops; and to that charge, upon his trial, pleading guilty. But the primary object of his coming there, was still more hostile to Spain, than to the United States.—You find that he told three of the witnesses, who testified at his trial, that he had come to this country upon Mr. Woodbine's business at Tampa Bay—to see the negroes righted; and one of them that *he had a commission in the patriotic army under McGregor;* and that he had expected a captaincy. And what was the intended business of McGregor and Woodbine, at Tampa Bay? It was the conquest of Florida from Spain, by the use of those very Indians and negroes, whom the commandant of St. Marks was so ready to aid and support in the war against the United States. The chain of proof that establishes this fact, is contained in the documents communicated by the President to Congress at their last session, relating to the occupation of Amelia Island by McGregor. From these documents you will find, that while McGregor was there, Woodbine went from New Providence, in a schooner of his own to join him: That he arrived at Amelia Island just as McGregor, abandoned the companions of his achievement there, was leaving it. That McGregor, quitted the vessel in which he had embarked at Amelia, went on board that of Woodbine, and returned with him to New Providence: That Woodbine had pursuaded him they could yet accomplish the conquest of Florida, with soldiers to be recruited at Nasson, from the corps of colonial marines, which had served under Nicholls during the late war with the United States, which corps had been lately disbanded; and with negroes to be found at Tampa Bay, and 1500 Indians, already then engaged to Woodbine, who pretended that they had made a grant of all their lands to him.

Among the papers the originals of which are in our possession, in McGregor's own hand writing instructions for sailing into Tampa Bay, with the assertions that he calculated to be there by the last of April or first of May, of the present year; a letter dated 27th December last to one of his acquaintance in this Country, disclosing the same intention; and the extract of a proclamation which was to have been issued at Tampa Bay, to the inhabitants of Florida, by the person charged with making the settlement there before his arrival, announcing his approach, for the purpose of liberating them from the despotism of Spain, and of enabling them to form a government for themselves. He has persuaded those who would listen to him here, that his ultimate object was to sell the Floridas to the United States. There is some reason to suppose that he had made indirect overtures, of a similar nature, to the British government. This was Ambrister's business in Florida. He arrived there in March, the precursor of McGregor and Woodbine, and, immediately upon his arrival, he is found seizing upon Arbuthnot's goods and distributing them among the Negroes and Indians; seizing upon his vessel, and compelling its master to pilot him, with a body of armed negroes, towards the fort of St. Marks, with the declared purpose of taking it by surprise in the night. Writing letters to governor Cameron, of New Providence, urgently calling for supplies of munitions of war, and of cannon for war against the Americans; and letters to Colonel Nicholls, renewing the same demand of supplies, informing him that he is with 300 negroes, a few of our Bluff people, who had stuck to the cause, and were relying upon the faith of Nicholls' promises. "Our Bluff people" were the people of the negro fort, collected by Nicholls and Woodbine's proclamation, during the American and English war, and the cause to which they stuck was the savage, servile, exterminating war against the United States.

Among the agents and actors of such virtuous enterprises as are here unveiled, it was hardly expected that there would be found remarkable evidences of their respect, confidence and good faith towards one another. Accordingly, besides the violent seizure and distribution by Ambrister, of Arbuthnot's property, his letters to governor Cameron, and to Nicholls, are filled with the distrust and suspicion of the Indians, that they were deceived and betrayed by Arbuthnot: while in Arbuthnot's letters to the same Nicholls, he accused Woodbine of having taken charge of poor Francis, the prophet, or Hills Hadjo, upon his return from England to New Providence, and under pretence of taking care of him and his affairs—of having defrauded him of a large portion of the presents which had been delivered out from the king's store to him, for Francis' use. This is one of the passages of Arbuthnot's letter to Nicholls, *omitted* in the publication of it last August, in the London newspapers.

Is this narrative of dark and complicated depravity, this creeping and insiduous war both against Spain and the United States; this mockery of patriotism, these political philters to fugitive slaves and Indian outlaws, these perfidities and treacheries of villians incapable of keeping their faith even to each other, all in the name of South American Liberty, of the rights of runaway negroes, and the wrongs of savage murderers—all combined and projected to plunder Spain of her provinces, and to spread massacre and devestation along the borders of the United States? Is all this sufficient to cool the sympathies of his Catholic majesty's government, excited by the execution of these two "subjects of a power in amity with the king?" The Spanish government is not this day to be informed that, cruel as war in its mildest forms, must be, it is, and necessarily must be doubly cruel, when waged with savages; that savages make no prisoners but to torture them; that they give no quarter, that they put to death without discrimination of age or sex; that these ordinary characteristics of Indian warfare have been applicable, in their most heart sickening horrors, to that war, left us by Nicholls, as his legacy, reinstigated by Woodbine, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and stimulated by the approbation, encouragement, and the aid of the Spanish commandant at St. Marks.—Is proof required? Intreat the Spanish Minister of state, for a moment, to overcome the feelings which details like these must excite, and to reflect, if possible with composure, upon the facts stated in the following extracts from documents enclosed.

Letter from sailing master Jairus Loomis to commodore Daniel T. Patterson, 13th August, 1816, reporting the destruction of the negro fort.

On examining the prisoners they stated that Edward Daniels, O. S. who was made prisoner in the boat, on the 17th July, "*was tarred and buried alive.*"

Letter from Archibald Clarke to General Gaines, 26th February, 1817; (Message of the President of the United States to Congress, 25th March, 1817, p. 9.)

"On the 24th inst. the house of Mr. Garret, residing in the upper part of this county, near the boundary of Wayne county, (Georgia,) was attacked, during his absence, near the middle of the day, by this party, (of Indians) consisting of about fifteen, who shot Mrs. Garret in two places, and then dispatched her by stabbing and scalping. Her two children, one about three years, and the other two months old, were also murdered, and the eldest scalped; the house was then plundered of every article of value, and set on fire."

Letter from Peter B. Cook (Arbuthnot's clerk,) to Eliza A. Carney, at Nassau, dated Suwahnee, 15th Jan. 1818, giving an account of their operations with the Indians against the Americans, and their massacre of Lieut. Scott and his party.

"There was a boat that was taken by the Indians, that had in it thirty men, seven women, and four small children. There were six of the women saved, and all the rest of them got killed. The children were took by the legs, and their brains dashed out against the boat."

If the bare recital of scenes like these cannot be perused without shuddering, what must be the agonised feelings of those whose wives and children are from day to day, and from night to night, exposed to be the victims of the same barbarity! Has mercy a voice to plead for the perpetrators and instigators of deeds like these? Should inquiry hereafter be made, why, within three months after this event, the savage Hamathli Micco, upon being taken by the American troops, was, by order of their commander, immediately hung, let it be told that, that savage was the commander of the party by which those women were butchered, and those helpless infants were thus dashed against the boat. Contending with such enemies, altho' humanity revolts at entire retaliation upon them, and spares the lives of their feeble and defenceless women and children, yet mercy herself surrenders to retributive justice the lives of their leading warriors taken in arms—and still more the lives of the foreign, white incendiaries, who, disowned by their own governments, and disowning their own natures, degrade themselves beneath the savage character by voluntarily descending to its level. Is not this the dictate of common sense? Is it not the usage of legitimate warfare? Is it not consonant to the soundest authorities of national law? "When at war (says Vattle,) with a ferocious nation, which observes no rule and grants no quarter, they may be chastised in the persons of those of them who may be taken; they are of the number of the guilty; and by this rigor the attempt may be made of bringing them to a sense of the laws of humanity." And again: "As a General has the right of sacrificing the lives of his enemies to his own safety or that of his people, if he has to contend with an inhuman enemy, often guilty of such excesses, he may take the lives of some of his prisoners, and treat them as his own people have been treated." The justification of these principles is found in their salutary efficacy, for terror and for example. It is thus only that the worse than Indian barbarities of Indians can be successfully encountered. It is thus only that the worse than Indian barbarities of European imposters pretending authority from their governments, but always disavowed, can be punished and arrested. Great Britain yet engages the alliance and co-operation of savages in war.—But her government has invariably disclaimed all countenance or authorization to her subjects to instigate them against us in time of peace. Yet so it has happened, that from the period of our established independence to this day, *all* the Indian wars with which we have been afflicted are distinctly traceable to the instigation of English traders or agents, always disavowed, yet always felt, more than one detected, but never before punished.—Two of them, offenders of the deepest dye, after solemn warning to their government, and individually to one of them, have fallen *flagrante delicto,* into the hands of an American General; and the punishment inflicted upon them has fixed them on high as an example, awful in its exhibition, but, we trust, auspicious in its results, of that which awaits unauthorized pretenders of European Agency, to stimulate and interpose in wars between the United States and the Indians, within their control.

This exposition of the origin, the causes and the character of the war with the Seminole Indians and part of the Creeks, combined with McGregor's mock patriotism and Nicholls' negroes, which necessarily led our troops into Florida, and gave rise to all those incidents of which Mr. Pizarro so vehemently complains, will it is hoped, enable you to present other and sounder views of the subject to his Catholic majesty's government. It will enable you to show that the occupation of Pensacola and St. Marks was occasioned neither by a spirit of hostility to Spain, nor with a view to extort, prematurely, the province from her possession, that it was rendered necessary by the neglect of Spain to perform her engagements of restraining the Indians from hostilities against the United States, and by the culpable countenance, encouragement and assistance given to those Indians in their hostilities, by the Spanish governor and commandant at those places. That the United States have a right to demand, as the President does demand, of Spain the punishment of those officers for this misconduct; and he further demands of Spain a just & reasonable indemnity to the U. S. for the heavy and necessary expenses which they have been compelled to incur, by the failure of Spain to perform her engagements to restrain the Indians, aggravated by this demonstrated complicity of her commanding officers with them, in their hostilities against the United States. That the two Englishmen executed by order of general Jackson were not only identified with the savages, with whom they were carrying on the war against the United States, but that one of them was the mover and fomenter of the war, which, without his interference and false promises to the Indians of support from the British government, never would have happened—that the other was the instrument of war against Spain as well as the United States, commissioned by McGregor, and expedited by Woodbine, upon their project of conquering Florida with these Indians and negroes. That, as accomplices of the savages, and sinning against their better knowledge, worse than savages, Gen. Jackson, possessed of their persons and of the proofs of their guilt might by the lawful and ordinary usages of war, have hung them both without the formality of a trial. That to allow them every possible opportunity of refuting the proofs or showing any circumstances in extenuation of their crimes, he gave them the benefit of a court martial of highly respectable officers. That the defence of one consisted, solely and exclusively, of technical evidence against him, and the other confessed his guilt.

Finally, that in restoring Pensacola and St. Marks to Spain, the President gives the most signal proof of his confidence, that hereafter her engagement to restrain, by force, the Indians of Florida from all hostilities against the United States, will be effectually fulfilled; that there will be no more murderers, no robberies within our borders, by savages prowling along the Spanish line seeking shelter within it, to display in their villages the scalps of our women and children, their victims, and to sell, with shameless effrontery, the plunder from our citizens in Spanish forts and cities; that we hear no more apologies from Spanish governors and commandants, of their inability to perform the duties of their office and the solemn contracts of their country—no more excuses for compliances to the savage enemies of the United States from the dread of their attacks upon themselves—no more harboring of foreign impostors, upon conclusion, that a strength sufficient will be kept in the province to restrain the Indians by force, and officers empowered and instructed to employ it effectually to maintain the good faith of the nation, by the effective fulfilment of the treaty. The duty of this government to protect the person and property of our fellow-citizens on the borders of the United States is imperative—It *must* be described—and if, after all the warnings that Spain has had—if, after the prostration of all her territorial rights and neutral obligations, by Nicholls and his banditti, during the war, and of all her treaty stipulations, by Arbuthnot and Ambrister, abetted by her own commanding officers, during peace, to the cruel annoyance of the United States—if the necessity of self defence should again compel the United States to take possession of the Spanish forts and places in Florida, declare, with the candor and frankness that becomes us, that another unconditional restoration of them must not be expected; that even the President's confidence, in the good faith and ultimate justice of the Spanish Government will yield to the painful experience of continual disappointment; and that, after unwearied and almost unnumbered appeals to them, for the performance of their stipulated duties, in vain, the United States will be reluctantly compelled to rely for the protection of their borders, upon themselves alone.

You are authorized to communicate the whole of this letter, and the accompanying documents, to the Spanish government.

I have the honor, &c.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Insult and Injury.—One of the Western members of Congress, in a letter to the Editor of the Louisville Advertiser, asserts, that those Indians for whose board and *portraits* Mr. Adams paid $3,278, *of the public money,* are "the very Chiefs who instigated the massacre at Fort Mims, and who lighted the flame of Indian hostility on our Southern borders." This shows the kind of regard Mr. Adams has for the hardy yeomanry of the country, whose votes he is now so very anxious to obtain.

THE MORAL POWER

Of our Government destroyed by Mr. Adams.

The government of our country depends entirely for the force of its moral power both at home and abroad, upon the estimation it is held in by the people. A popular government, such as Mr. Monroe's during his last term, is doubly powerful, because it is upheld and supported by the voice of all the Citizens. Sedition, discontent and embarrassment, being frowned upon by the unanimity of the people, sink into insignificance under the weight of the government. At home, under this state of public tranquility, the citizen happily exercises his rights, and contentedly looks upon the rulers he has chosen, and the measures they pursue for the common welfare. Abroad, the citizen is protected in his person and pursuits, whilst the government is respected by foreign powers, and its dignity, force and rights properly acknowledged. Thus at home and abroad we feel justly proud of our rulers and ourselves. Let us observe what has been the result of the election of Mr. Adams, who came into office against the will of the people, and at a period when our nation presented the happy aspect which has been portrayed. The first change was in the people. Discontent spread far and wide, at the manner of his election, the voice of the people emphatically declared against the election of Mr. Adams. Sedition sprung into existence—our national councils were divided, and a dreadful struggle has been going on from the inception of the corruption which produced these evils, to the present time, on the part of the people for their constitutional rights, and on the part of the administration against them. The land is convulsed, and the Temple of Liberty rent to pieces. Distraction, disunion and strife, are the portion of the people under Mr. Adams, whilst the government is administered with PROFLIGACY, and upheld by CORRUPTION and *scarcely saved from RUIN* by the patriotism of those whose rights it has outraged, and whose choice it defeated. Thus are we at home. In foreign lands our citizens are insulted, imprisoned and robbed, our flag degraded, our national character at its lowest ebb, and the moral power of the government annihilated!!! Whilst our foreign and domestic concerns are falling into ruin, from the carelessness, imbecility and profligacy of our rulers! These truths are susceptible of comprehension by every man in the community. *Ask the Farmer, where is your Colonial Trade with the British West Indies?* LOST!! He exclaims, by the electioneering diplomacy of Adams and Clay! *Ask the citizen, where is the Effect of your Right of Suffrage?* He answers, defeated by the bargain of Adams and Clay! *Ask the merchant, are you protected abroad and does your flag protect you?* He answers, sorrowfully, No!—The Emperor of Brazil robs me of my property, imprisons me among robbers and murderers, and insults our flag!! *Ask your Delegates in Congress, are our National concerns prosperous, and is the Government frugal and economical!* You are promptly answered in the negative. "Your government is badly administered, your concerns neglected for electioneering journies, and your money squandered upon purchased adherents and corrupt favourites." *Ask your foreign Minister, does the Government sustain you abroad, in the just discharge of your duties?* He indignantly says, I threw up my commission, it would neither serve my countrymen nor give force to my remonstrances; our Secretary of State was so busily engaged in furnishing Dinner Speeches against the rights of the People, he had no time to spare in writing me instructions! besides, Mr. Adams is so situated that he dare not use the language befitting our President from the fear that the charge which his emissaries have made against Jackson, viz, "that he would involve the country in a war" might be turned against himself! Citizens, who love your country, who venerate your form of government, who admire economy and simplicity in its administration, who prize the security and peace and happiness of the people, ponder on the grave matters of reflection, which the present contest offer, and decide, whether you will vote for a man who has thus changed the condition of your government and you, in the short space of his power—or, whether you will now support a man, who is the choice of the people, and the only individual who can restore you to your former glorious condition—Who is that man? Ask your own judgements, and they will reply, ANDREW JACKSON the Cincinnatus of America!

[Del. Gazette.

From the Delaware Gazette.

THE TABLE'S TURNED.

The Journal published a statement of Jackson's having received, while Major General in the United States service for himself and others, in one year about $7,000, and in another about 3,000. As he is so anxious to promote economy and censure extravagance, we cannot, perhaps, do him a greater kindness than to present the following picture to his view:

John Q. Adams in account with the United States, from the first of October, 1808, to March, 1829. Dr.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Oct. 1. For amount paid for outfits as Minister to Russia,	9,000	00
1813—April 29. Amount paid you for outfits as Minister to Ghent,	9,000	00
1815—Feb. 27. Amount paid you for salary as minister to Russia, from the 1st October, 1808, to this date,	50,104	00
Amount paid you for salary as Minister to Ghent, from 28th April 1813 to 27th February, 1815,	20,229	81
Amount paid you for contingencies during your mission to Ghent,	5,345	60
Feb. 28. Amount paid you for outfit as minister to Great Britain,	9,000	00
1817—June 10. Amount paid you for salary as minister to Great Britain, from Feb. 27, 1815, to this date,	20,545	00
Amount paid you for contingencies during your mission to Great Britain,	5,005	62
Amount paid you for coming home,	2,250	00
1825—March 6. Amount paid you for acting as Secretary of State, from June 10, 1817, to this date,	40,369	67
1829—March 3. Amount paid you to furnish your house,	24,000	00
Amount given you for filling the Presidential chair from the 4th of March 1825 to this date inclusive,	100,000	00
Total	$305,790	47

Here's a fine bill for you! Eighteen years' services, at *forty dollars and ninety eight cents per day!!!*

By consulting the above table it will be seen that Adams obtained for *himself alone,* in less than two years $43,845 60, to which should be added about $18,000 paid him as Minister to Russia at the same time.

Now, my good fellow, give it to Adams handsomely, and if you shall call for help, we will lend you a hand.

After you have done so, you can send your account to Henry Clay, provided it be done after the Kentucky election, and before the 4th of March next.

THE BARGAIN AND SALE AT WASHINGTON!!

So much additional light has been thrown upon the subject of the BARGAIN and CORRUPTION by which Mr. Adams, in defiance of the expressed voice of the people, obtained his election to the Presidency, that a moment spent in taking a bird's eye view of the evidence in support of that charge as it now stands, will not be unprofitable. This corruption shows itself—

1st. In the Bargain with Mr. Clay—by which he became reconciled to Mr. Adams, his bitterest political enemy, and by making him President received at his hands the second office in the country, and the highest in his gift. This charge has been made out clearly in the Address of the Central Committee.

2d. In the bargain with Mr. Scott, of Missouri—the evidence of which exists in the facts, that Scott had the sole vote of Missouri—that his vote was necessary to make Adams president; that the people of Missouri were opposed to Adams; that Scott voted for him, and consequently was turned out of his seat in Congress—and that Mr. Adams immediately nominated his brother for a Judge, made his partner District Attorney, and gave *him* a very lucrative appointment, one worth a great deal more than his seat in Congress.

3d. In the bargain with Mr. Cook of Illinois. Mr. Cook was in the same situation as Mr. Scott, holding the vote of a state, and that vote absolutely necessary to elect Mr. Adams—He was got over, though contrary to his pledges, &c. to his constituents—He lost his seat by the measure, and was rewarded by a secret mission to Cuba, where he remained a few weeks, on his way from Washington home, and pocketed from 1,500 to 5,500 dollars—the exact sum being as yet, concealed from all investigation.

4th. In the bargain with Mr. Warfield of Maryland.—The delegation from Maryland happened to be so divided as that Mr. Warfield had the casting vote, and on his vote consequently depended Mr. Adams' election. The following *queries,* with the certificate of Dr. Zollickoffer, one of the most distinguished citizens of Maryland, and a candidate for elector on Mr. Clay's ticket at the time, annexed, detail the part Mr. Warfield acted in that election, and how he came to vote for Mr. Adams:—

[Here follow the queries heretofore published.]

5th. In the bargain with Messrs. Webster and Co.—There is on this subject the most direct evidence; Mr. Webster obtained, previous to the last Presidential election, a written pledge to the Federalists from under Mr. Adams' own hand, promising to distribute among them a share of his official patronage—in return for which promises, they were to give him their support for the Presidency—and this letter was extensively used, both before and after that election—it was shown to numerous distinguished individuals of the federal party—it influenced many of them to support Mr. Adams—it had the full effect it was intended to have, and was then disregarded as it was designed to be.

These are some of the grounds upon which the charge of bargain and corruption against the present administration rests. If *one* charge be *true,* then do Messrs. Adams and Clay deserve to retire from the offices they disgrace, beneath the frown of an indignant and insulted people. "No measure of punishment," says Mr. Clay himself, "can be sufficiently great" for them.—*Trenton Emporium.*

From the Troy Budget.

MR. ADAMS' ECONOMY.

Mr. Adams' diplomatic account relative to England stands thus—

Mr. King, Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Barbour, three ministers sent to England in course of about three years and a half, outfit for each $9,000	$27,000
Homefit, or half outfit, for Mr. King's son, for staying eight weeks only after his father came home,	4,500
Young Mr. Lawrence, charge d'affairs after Mr. Gallatin's return, to be allowed the same homefit [by the same rule,]	4,500
Outfits and homefits during Mr. Adams' reign of three and a half years,	$37,000
Salary of the above named ministers and charge d'affairs, exclusive of Mr. Barbour upwards of	$30,000
Other expenses of the diplomacy with England, including salary of clerks or secretaries, and other necessary incidental and unavoidable charges, probably at least in all,	$20,000
	$76,000

This is a plain matter of fact, admitting of no evasion or denial.

Mr. Adams, in account with the United States stands thus—

Dr. to expenditures on diplomacy with England of the sum of	$76,000
Cr. By loss of the direct West India trade, amounting annually to about,	$5,000,000

Thus stands the account *diplomatique* with England, our formidable rival. Let the people look to the facts and see the economy and skill of the President. A FARMER.

Baltimore Prices Current.

July 25, 1828.

FLOUR—white wheat family, $6 a 6.50; superfine Howard st. 4.75 a 4.87½; city mills 4.50; Susquehanna, 4.87½ a 4.50; WHEAT, best red .85 a .90; best white .95 a 1.00—CORN, 36 a 38; OATS 20 a 22.

☞ A Camp Meeting will commence at Nanticoke Point on the 14th of next August.

PATRIA LIBERTATIS
…HE VILLAGE HERALD.
…Princess-Anne, Md.
…TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1828.

…HE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For President.

ANDREW JACKSON.

"…nor and gratitude to the man who has …ed the measure of his country's glory." *Jefferson.*

"…ose services to this nation, entitle him … HIGHEST REWARDS."—*J. Q. Adams.*

For Vice President.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Elector of President and Vice President of U. S. for the District composed of Worcester, Somerset, and part of Dorchester com…

Thomas K. Carroll.

We are authorized to announce …homas Bayly, …ohn C. Wilson, jr., …nthony B. Bennett, and …ohn J. Davis, Esq'rs. …andidates to represent Somerset county …e next House of Delegates of Maryland.

[COMMUNICATED.]

…e following piece appeared in the Iris of …y last, purporting to be from the Jour…

"…a recent affray, Judge Scott, of Arkan… killed Gen. Hogan. A short time since, … Scott killed one of his associates. If …udge shall continue in this course for a …ears, he will have as many qualifications …esident of the United States as Gener…kson; and may count on the support of …se who now support Gen. Jackson, un…ey should be recreant to their own prin…" *Nat. Journal.*

…ely, nothing could more clearly evince …esperate state of the Adams cause, than …ttempt to pass off Judge Scott for a …onian. Judge Scott is not friendly to …al Jackson's election but has long since …d in with the coalition. That Judge … was engaged in the duels alluded to is …ted; but it is equally notorious that Mr. …s with full knowledge of the duel in … he killed his opponent nominated this Judge Scott for an appointment to the bench.—It is proper, however, to re… that the Senate of the U. States re… the nomination. Now this nomination …dge Scott by the president clearly evin…ne of two things—That Mr. Adams …dered that Judge Scott's moral charac…as not tarnished by this duel, or that his …al regard towards Judge Scott occa… this direliction of principle.

[COMMUNICATED.]

☞ LICENSE LAW.

…rom and after the 1st May, 1828, no …ce may be issued of longer duration … until the 1st May thereafter, and the …e licence money must be paid therefor …r a whole year, no matter at what …, in the interval, it may be applied for … granted. Those whose licences shall … have expired 1st May, 1828, may in …u thereof continue to sell, until they …re, such articles only, as those licences …orise the sale of."

…the information of the public, I deem …er to publish the above extract, which …ces a part of the construction placed, … Treasury department, on the present … law—in order that those interested …ome prepared, on the 1st of the ensu…onth, when many licenses will expire, …w the same with a proper understand… the provisions of that law.

GEO. HANDY, *Clerk of S. C. C.*
…0th, 1828.

… above extract and remarks appear …he "Iris" of the 22d inst. to have … a writer, who signs himself "One of …ople," into a considerable fever, for …use I may probably guess.—…e always thought it desirable to give …tion to the public, but especially in …s in which they are deeply interested; …re, finding that the present license law …rk and unintelligible and being fur…ith the construction placed upon it by …easurer of the Western Shore, (who …enture to say has acted advisedly,) I, …own free will and accord, deemed it …o publish the extract above for the in… of the public.—Laws are suppos…e made for the public good and if they …cure and mysterious, are expounded …vise and virtuous and it is proper that …positions should be made public, oth… those hidden laws are no more than …tters—now, forasmuch as "public in…" appears to be the order of the …d is a hobby which has lately been …th much spirit by some, I cannot see …d cause why this lonesome "One of …ple" should fret himself. It seems that …ne of the people," and he is the only …desirous that public attention should …drawn towards this license law,—he …e aware that it is odious and oppres…herefore the people must be kept …dark—must make no inquiry into the … of public servants, in fine it would in… the principle of passive obedience …esistance—But why should this solita…e of the people" take the subject mat…much in dudgeon? Is he interested in …as a retailer of spirituous liquors or …ods?—he may, to use a favorite word …be, an "occult" retailer of both for …ow. …ably this "One of the people" may …d a conspicuous agency in forming …ense law which bears down so hard …he people—This may be the cause of …nding—My publication of the above …ction may have made this favourite …f "One of the people" appear in the public eye, ugly and deformed, and decrepit.

This poor lonely "One of the people" instead of showing that the construction of the law in the above extract was not correct, seems to concede that point by a parade of italicised nouns, adverbs and adjectives.

In reply to the last remark of "One of the people," I shall only state that the menace bears strong resemblance to that famous Coward's (Capt Bobadil) mode of warfare, and cannot fail to remind one of the story of the timid boy who whistled in the dark to keep off hobgoblins.

GEO. HANDY.
28th July.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

To Mr.
LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.

SIR,

It seems you have been thrown into a most violent, though *indiscreet,* passion, by the exposure of your "constructive" salary as Superintendent of Primary Schools; and in the heat and flurry of your intemperate and indecorous ire, you very ingeniously, and no doubt, intentionally endeavour to draw off the public attention from your "constructive" salary (which is the matter of *public* importance,) to a private quarrel between you and myself.

Whilst I smile, with contempt, at your bullying and blustering threat to prosecute my communication, as a libel, and admire the talents and ingenuity, whereby you attempt, in this way, to elude the public's just indignation, I must nevertheless, condemn and reprobate the application of those talents to such unworthy and disingenuous purposes. As I am not your personal enemy, Mr. Teackle, as I bear you no malice, and consequently have no disposition to scandalize *you,* I shall not descend to personal abuse. I leave that *dirty* expedient to you and your Somerset Sewer, and recur to the original topics of public importance.

Then, did you, or did you not, previous to your going to the last Legislature, most inveterately oppose any appropriation, by the State of Maryland, for the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road?

Did you or did you not bring down, to this county, from Baltimore, pamphlets, tending to advise the people against such an appropriation?

Did you or did you not, after all this, vote for the appropriation in the Legislature; and if you did, what was your motive for such gross inconsistency?

Did you receive **$500,** for your services and expenses as Superintendent *merely,* or was it *partly,* (by a kind of barter and bargain,) in consideration for your vote on the Rail Road appropriation?

Now, sir, these are the subjects, in which the people are interested, and if you will make an address "to the public," and give fair and probable answers to these questions, the public will be much better satisfied, than with your vain attempts to delude their minds, with your nonsensical talk about "scandal" and "malice," and your silly and contemptible threats to prosecute *that* for a libel, which every body, who understands any thing about the matter, knows to be a proper enquiry into an important public matter.

I repeat, sir, the public want the answers, the whole answers, and nothing but the answers. We want the *truth* also, so that your statements, if they depend not on other evidence, but merely upon *your* ipse dixit, must be *very plausible indeed,* to ensure belief. You told us your Primary School Bill wanted no amendment, and that the resources of the Treasury, were sufficient to carry it into operation. Gov. Kent says, in his last message, that the Law, though well received by the people, is so defective, that without *material amendment,* it will be useless; and that the Treasury, instead of being sufficient to carry the School Law into operation, is deficient in funds for the current expenses of government. You and Gov. Kent are both Adams men, but you see there is a *lie* between you, as the saying is. I think you told the people, last fall in a hand-bill, that the office of Superintendent was without salary or emolument, and yet it seems for the same office, you received five hundred dollars. This is another—what-d'-ye-call-it? You know, Mr. Teackle, that it would not answer your double purposes, to have the Superintendent's compensation, a *stated Salary,* for that would exclude you, at once, from the Legislature. But, "thinks I to myself," "I'll hold out to the people the idea that the Superintendency of Public Instruction, is not an office of trust or profit, and after I get into the Legislature, I'll bring in a whopping account for services, that is for scribbling, and *I'll* manage the business well enough, with my *Western* Shore friends."—Should the people complain, you thought you could tell them that the committee on claims examined the account and approved it. But this wont do—You must give *us* the account and let *us* examine the items. You are not the first man who has received money, in "a legal course," and was not justly and honestly entitled to it. J. Q. Adams once received a neat sum, for a journey, he never performed. But this was a "*constructive* journey," you know. J. H. Pleasants was paid six dollars a day, and his travelling expenses besides, for carrying despatches to South America, instead of doing which, he sent the despatches to S. America by the Captain of a private vessel, and went, himself, in three ships to England. This is another "*constructive* journey," and though Pleasants did not perform the services, for which he was employed, yet Mr. Clay examined his account and put his 'Approved, H. Clay,' to it, and I suppose the poor captain, who performed the services, did not get a cent. And you, Mr. Teackle, have received, from our impoverished Treasury, five hundred dollars for a little useless scribbling, at your leisure. But this, you will say, to make the most of it, is but a "constructive" salary. Quercus, one of the people, makes an enquiry into your *political* conduct, advises the people to put down the rising corruption, in the extravagances of government, &c. and you hop into a pet, call his communication a *libel,* and threaten to notice it "in a legal course." I presume you would make this a "*constructive*" libel. You had better take care, what kind of "legal course" you get into, or you might *again* have cause to repent your "legal course." You have been engaged in, at least, two very disagreeable "legal courses." But do not let this discourage you. If you can employ, by your constructive salary, forty Philadelphia Lawyers to make out of my communication, by construction, a *libel* against you, or any body else, I say, wreak your vengeance—I repeat it, sir, in a spirit of *defiance,* WREAK YOUR VENGEANCE! but answer my enquiries. I know something about the liberty of the press, and I hope I shall never abuse it. But for *you,* for L. D. Teackle to talk about the indulgence of a licentious press to the gratification of private malice or *political effect* in terms offensive to good taste and the common decorum of civilization, is absolutely as ridiculous, as to hear a consummate and notorious rogue gravely delivering moral lectures on common honesty. I am really astonished at your inconsistency—Why, sir, have you not established a press at Princess-Anne, which is considered one of the *vilest* kennels of defamation and scandal? Has not your own parricidal hand penned the most base, foul, and libellous charges against Andrew Jackson, the second saviour of his country? Have not you charged him with a *conspiracy* and treason against his country? and have you not affected to have proofs of those charges? Have you not charged him with *cold blooded murder!!!* In fine, can you mention a crime, of which you have not charged him? You have even dragged his *private* character before the public gaze and misrepresented it. And still *you* talk about the licentiousness of the press. According to your own account, *you,* Mr. Teackle, are the last man in the wide world who ought, talk about *any* man's character public or private. I tell you, sir, in conclusion, to LOOK AT HOME! (In haste.)

QUERCUS.
July 26th.

P. S. I hope you will not think, sir, that this is *all* I mean to say to you. No sir, 'tis *not all.* I am compelled to stop, to send my communication to the press for the next Herald; as I cannot let an opportunity pass to reply to you. I shall reserve, till my next a further "notice" of you, "in a legal course." A very equivocal phrase, Mr. Teackle. Q.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

"He who will not reason is a bigot—he who dare not is a slave—and he who cannot is a fool." How far this quotation portrays the character of "Observer," may be seen by a reference to the coarse ebullitions of his coarser mind, as "gorgeously displayed" in several numbers of the Iris—particularly in the last. Although he has produced a piece exceeding in length any of those written relative to his "affinity" sentence, he says little or nothing concerning that shameful attempt at imposition; nor does he confute the positions taken in my last communication.—Yet he persists in reiterating what he cannot substantiate, and again promises a continuance of his stuff on a future day—which makes good the Spanish proverb, he who is thrown would always wrestle. But I have no disposition to continue an unprofitable paper war with one, who, it appears, is ready to sacrifice any remaining principle of honor or decency that he may have, in order to satiate an inordinate thirst of defamation. Nor do I think that any one will censure me in this, whatever Observer may say hereafter, either for his own merriment or for the gratification of those who laud his inventive faculty, which, like pertness and ignorance, may make an assertion in three lines which it will cost learning and ingenuity hundreds to answer. But to avoid prolixity, I shall present a number of short extracts from his writings, which shall for the present close the contest on my part, and a failure to prove which, will verify his admission, viz: that it is an evidence of a bad cause where *slander* is made a subterfuge for argument. He asserts—

That the articles which appeared under my signature were never the production of a Methodist, but the production of *individuals* who scarcely enter the church door once a year—a trick of dishonesty and perversion;

That I have sacreligiously thrown around me the respectable name of a religious denomination to deceive the people;

That the articles of the Herald [against him] are the result of consultation;

That the origin and beginning of this business was with us;

That we have brought in the holy subject of Religion for the purpose of electioneering;

That making a profession of religion, when driven thereto by the charge of simulation, in a newspaper, is *vain boasting* and *hypocrisy* in a Methodist;

That this profession was accompanied by *shouts of falsehoods, lies, untruths, &c.;*

That there is a *powerful* opposition to Jackson in Tennessee;

That there is in the M. E. church a vast preponderance of sentiment or affinity in favour of Mr. Adams; so that "like priest [or king?] like people" is appropriate;

That Mr. Adams is not a Unitarian who thinks that CHRIST is inferior to GOD and ought not be acknowledged as LORD; and, what appears from his dogmatical cogitations,

That for him [Observer] to make assertions without proof, is *deliberate* and the *manner* of a *high-minded* and *honorable* man,* as well as the using of the following *pretty* epithets, which, in me, he would most certainly esteem highly culpable, however appropriately and justly they might be applied:

Unhallowed deception—affected gasconade—fulminating mouthpiece—sacreligious robo——hypothetical, illegitimate and perverted—animadversions—disingenuity unworthy—disingenuity peculiar to Jacksoism; vilify—baseness and irreligion—loose and latitudinarian—gorgeous and ostentatious—phillipic—perversions—labyrinths of scurrility—vent spleen, torrents of abuse—slander pertinaciously adhered to—glaring—grinn'd horribly, ghastly—low ribaldry, falsehoods, lies, untruths—[calling one who professes religion] a prodigy of a Christian!!—[and declaring '*a Methodist*' to be] a *Hypocrite!!!* &c. &c. Reader, ought Observer, who uses these and many other abusive terms, talk about employing "scurrilous epithets?"

I now challenge Mr. Observer to the proof: And until he satisfactorily prove the above assertions, which are taken from his communications, I shall consider him a base …FAMER and malicious SLANDERER* unworthy of further notice by

A METHODIST.

* His own words, which were in several places necessary to speak the *truth,* as he insinuated it should be given *without reserve.*

How is this?—We have heard it remarked, that when Gen. Washington was President, he caused a treaty to be made with the King of Prussia, containing an article intended to suppress the iniquitous and inhuman practice of *privateering,* and establishing the wholesome doctrine that 'free ships shall make free goods'; in other words, that the flag should protect the property over which it waved; but that, when John Adams was President, and John Quincy Adams was minister to Berlin, (with his $30,000 salary and outfits,) he, the said John Quincy Adams, by dint of his boasted "diplomatic skill," laboured with the Prussian government until he prevailed with the King, (much against his inclination,) to renew the treaty, with the exception of the article in question, so important to us as a commercial and a neutral nation, and so necessary on the score of justice and humanity.

Adams sitting alone.—ENTER CLAY.

Clay. Sire, I am afraid our cake is dough! The Chieftain will be elected.

Adams. How is that! will not the "fifty mortal murders," which we have heaped on him, sink him?

Clay. No, sire, the people have become too enlightened—they will not believe us.—They know that the General is a humane man. They do not forget that we ourselves have praised him, when he was not in our way.

Adams. What do they say about his spelling?

Clay. Ah! sire, they allege that you are guilty of greater blunders in syntax than he in orthography—besides, they say the General can read men and things much better than your Worship.

Adams. What do they say about the arrangement between ourselves?

Clay. They have found us out.

Adams. Do they think me a republican?

Clay. No! They never did. And Walsh has confessed that there was an agreement between you and the old blue-lights to divide the offices.

Adams. I am afraid you have not been watchful to secure the press.

Clay. I have spent almost all my time at it, but the people stick to the Hero; they raise up presses faster than we can buy them. I shall, however, forthwith go to Philadelphia.* But the people are our ruin.

Adams. I have one sheet anchor yet. The Nose! The Nose! what do they say about my son's Nose?

Clay. The people will not be led by the Nose. They did not think it right that you should place your son in a situation to insult others without retaliation.

Adams. Then "farewell, a long farewell" to all my glory.

*Clay did go to Philadelphia, and on his return stopped at Baltimore, where he made his "*War, Pestilence and Famine*" speech—He is now on his way to Kentucky; and while he is thus scouting through the country he receives, under President Adams, a large SALARY as Secretary of State!!! Yes! instead of attending to the duties of his office he is off on an ELECTIONEERING Trip!

"*Portsmouth, October* 18, 1800.

"Dear Sir,—In the conversation held between us Mr. Adams certainly expressed himself (as far as my memory serves me) in the very words mentioned in your letter viz. that he hoped, or expected to see the day when Mr. Taylor, and his friend Mr. Giles, would be convinced that *the people of America would not be happy without a hereditary Chief Magistrate and Senate, or at least for life.*

"Believe me sincerely,
"Your obedient servant,
"JOHN LANGDON

"*Samuel Ringold.*" *W. Tel.*

☞ The Orphans' Court of Somerset County will sit on the 12th of next August.

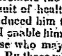
DIED, in Princess-Anne, on last Friday night, after a short but severe illness, Mr. CHARLES ROBINSON.

BARREN CREEK SPRINGS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Begs leave to inform his friends & the public,

That his HOUSE is now open



FOR THE RECEPTION OF VISITERS.

An anxious solicitude to promote the comfort of those who are in pursuit of health, pleasure, or business, has induced him to make such arrangements as will enable him to give ample satisfaction to those who may favour him with their company. By those who have visited the Springs, during the present season, the waters have been pronounced more powerful in their effects than hitherto experienced—operating in most cases, as a purgative medicine. Those desirable effects, in conjunction with its chalybeate properties, which are acknowledged to be unsurpassed by any waters in the world, present a powerful inducement to such as are already assailed by disease, and to those who are desirous to avoid the bilious diseases of the climate.

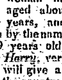
Persons who are inclined to try the efficacy of the waters may rest assured that every accommodation shall be provided to render them happy and comfortable; and the charges shall be apportioned to the pressure of the times.

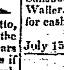
The public's humble servant,
CHARLES LEARY.

N. B. Travellers, generally, particularly the passengers of the steam-boat Maryland, will find this an easy and commodious stage, after the arrival of the boat at Cambridge. (being only four miles distant from Vienna.) Here they will be certain to meet with the purest and best Waters of the peninsula, and a Table supplied with the best accommodations the country can afford—on the most reasonable conditions.

July 29. mku

STOP THE RUNAWAYS.





ABSCONDED on the 23d day of July, THREE NEGROES; one negro woman named *Easter,* aged about 45 or 50 years, and two negro men, one by the name of *Bob,* dark mulatto, about 19 years old, and the other by the name of *Harry,* very black, about 23 years old. We will give a reward of 25 dollars if taken in the county; if either taken so much in proportion; and if taken out of the county or state, we will give 45 dollars, if secured so that we can get them again, or if either taken up so much in proportion.

THOMAS BELL.
HOPKINS WINDSON.
Nanticoke Point, July 29. vk

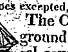
NOTICE.

THOSE persons who have taken out license under the present license law are requested to call on me for fifty cents each, as I find I have charged that sum too much. I have been led into this mistake in consequence of the publication of the law in the Village Herald, (in the absence of an authentic copy,) as will appear by reference to No. 50, Vol. I. The Editor published the law verbatim as it was sent to him by Mr. L. D. Teackle, with interliniations in his own hand writing; so the fault lies at Mr. Teackle's door.

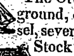
GEO. HANDY.
July 29.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset County, there will be sold at public sale, at the late residence of *Richard Evans,* deceased, on Smith's Island, on MONDAY the 11th of next AUGUST, all the PERSONAL ESTATE of said dec'd. (negroes excepted,) consisting of



The Crop growing on the ground, one Schooner Vessel, several Canoes; a large Stock of Horned Cattle,



SHEEP & HOGS, with Household and Kitchen Furniture, and various other articles. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. and to continue from day to day, until the whole be sold.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums exceeding $5, the purchasers giving approved securities, and for all purchases under $5 the cash will be required.

SEVERN MISTER,
July 29. *Exec'r. of R. Evans, dec'd.*

IN CHANCERY,
SOMERSET COUNTY COURT,
MAY TERM, 1828.

ORDERED, That the sales of the real estate of Peter Dashiell as made and reported by William W. Handy, Trustee for the sale of said estate, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown by the second day of the next term of this court:—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper published in the town of Princess-Anne once a week for three weeks successively before the said day.

ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE.
True copy. TEST,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
July 29, 1828. wk

NOTICE.

THE Levy Court of Somerset County will receive Proposals in writing on Tuesday the 26th day of August next, in reference to a Standard Bearer, in compliance with the late act of Assembly relating to Weights and Measures. Applicants will hand in their proposals on that day.

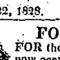
By order,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
July 29. km

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland and to me directed, at the suit of John Parsons use of George C. and John H. Johnson against John Smart, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Smart in and to a tract of land lying and being in my bailiwick, called Wright's Conclusion, containing two hundred and sixty acres, more or less, being the same lands which were conveyed to a certain John Dashiell by Charles Jones, Sheriff of Somerset county, by deed bearing date the first day of March, 1825, and at present occupied by Mr. Kendal Parsons, and which I shall proceed to sell at the Court-House door in the town of Princess-Anne, in Somerset county, on Tuesday the 12th day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
July 22, 1828.

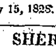
FOR RENT,



For the ensuing year, that FARM which was formerly the property of William Tilghman, dec'd. situated on the head of Back Creek. For terms apply to

JAMES STEWART.
July 22, 1828. kw

FOR RENT,



FOR the ensuing year, the Houses now occupied, one by Mrs. Mary Ballard, and the other by Joseph S. Colgan, in the town of Princess-Anne. For terms apply to

JAMES POLK.
July 15, 1828. k

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Johnson & Co. against Elijah C. Johnson, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: a house and lot at present occupied by the said Elijah C. Johnson, being and lying in my bailiwick near Salisbury, on the road from Salisbury to Spring-Hill, and near to a mill-pond owned by William W. Handy, and adjoining a lot of ground purchased by Geo. Todd of the said Elijah C. Johnson, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Henry Trader; Also all the right, interest and estate of the said Elijah C. Johnson, in & to a house & lot in the county & town aforesaid, which was devised by Benjamin Disharoon to his daughter Sarah the wife of the said Elijah, and at present occupied by Levin D. Collier; Also a house at Josiah Bayly, Esq.'s mills, being the office of the said Elijah, which said property I shall proceed to sell on Saturday the 9th day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. in the town of Salisbury at the auction room of James L. Waller, Esq. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
July 15th, 1828. lde

JOB PRINTING,
SUCH AS
Handbills, Cards, Blanks,
PAMPHLETS, &c.
Thankfully received and neatly printed; on moderate terms,
At the Office of the Village Herald.

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

ON BUYING BARGAINS.

If it be difficult to persuade the idle to be busy, it is likewise, as experience has taught me, not easy to convince the busy that it is better to be idle. When you shall despair of stimulating sluggishness to motion, I hope you will turn your thoughts towards the means of stilling the bustle of pernicious activity.

I am the unfortunate husband of a *buyer of bargains.* My wife has somewhere heard, that a good housewife *never* has any thing to *purchase when it is wanted.* This maxim is often in her mouth, and always in her head. She is not one of those philosophical talkers that speculate without practice, and learn sentences of wisdom only to repeat them; she is always making additions to her stories; she never looks into a broker's shop, but she spies something that may be wanted some time; and it is impossible to make her pass the door of a house where she hears *goods selling by auction.*

Whatever she thinks cheap, she holds it the duty of an economist to buy: in consequence of this maxim, we are encumbered on every side with useless lumber. The carpenter is employed once a week in building closets, fixing cupboards, and fastening shelves; and my house has the appearance of a ship stored for a voyage to the colonies.

I had often observed that advertisements set her on fire; and therefore pretending to emulate her laudable frugality, I forbade the newspaper to be taken any longer: but my precaution is vain; I know not by what fatality, or by what confederacy, every catalogue of *genuine furniture* comes to her hand; every advertisement of a newspaper newly opened is in her pocket book and she knows before any of her neighbours when the stock of any man *leaving off trade* is to be *sold cheap for ready money.*

Such intelligence is to my dear-one the Syren's song. No engagement, no duty, no interest, can withhold her from a sale, from which she always returns congratulating herself upon her dexterity at a bargain; the porter lays down his burden in the hall; she displays her new acquisitions, and spends the rest of the day in contriving where they shall be put.

As she cannot bear to have any thing uncomplete, one purchase necessitates another; she has twenty feather-beds more than she can use, and a late sale has supplied her with a proportionable number of Whitney blankets, a large roll of linen for sheets, and five quilts for every bed, which she bought because the seller told her, that if she would clear his hands he would let her have a bargain.

Thus by hourly encouragements my habitation is made narrower; the dining-room is so crowded with tables, that dinner scarcely can be served; the parlour is decorated with so many piles of china, that I dare not step within the door; at every turn of the stairs I have a clock, and half the windows of the upper floors are darkened, that shelves may be set before them.

This, however, might be borne, if she would gratify her own inclinations without opposing mine. But I who am idle am luxurious, and she condemns me to live upon salt provisions. She knows the loss of buying in small quantities; we have, therefore, whole hogs and quarters of oxen. Part of our meat is tainted before it is eaten, and part is thrown away because it is spoiled; but she persists in her system, and will never buy any thing by single pennyworths.

The common vice of those who are still grasping at more, is to neglect that which they already possess; but from this failing, my charm is free. It is the great care of her life that the pieces of beef should be boiled in the order in which they are bought; that the second bag of pease should not be opened till the first be eaten; that every feather-bed shall be lain on in its turn; that the carpets should be taken out of the chest once a month and brushed, and the rolls of linen opened now and then before the fire. She is daily inquiring after the best traps for mice, and keeps the rooms always scented by fumigations to destroy the moths. She employs workmen, from time to time, to adjust six clocks that never go, and clean fine jacks that rust in the garret; and a woman in the next alley lives by scouring the brass and pewter, which are only laid up to tarnish again.

She is always imagining some distant time in which she shall use whatever she accumulates; she has four looking-glasses which she cannot hang up in her house, but which will be handsome in more lofty rooms; and pays rent for the place of a vast copper in some warehouse, because when we live in the country we shall brew our own beer.

Of this life I have long been weary, but know not how to change it; all the married men whom I consult advise me to have patience; but some old bachelors are of opinion, that since she loves sales so well, she should have a sale of her own; and I have, I think, resolved to open her boards, and advertise an auction.

I am sir,
Your very humble servant,
PETER PLENTY.

(From the Southern Agriculturist.)

THE PROCESS FOR MAKING CASTOR OIL.

Dear Sir: In compliance with your request, I send you the process for making Castor Oil; and hope that it may prove useful to the gentleman who requested the information.

After collecting the bunches of seeds, expose them to the sun until perfectly dry—then lay them on a scaffold, and beat them with a very small flail, which will separate the hull from the seed; then pound them in a wooden mortar till the shell of every seed is broken. Have a vessel of water at boiling heat, which you will then put the seed into from ten to twenty minutes. A dirty scum will rise which must be taken off; the clear oil will then rise, which must be put into a second vessel without water, to be acted on by a slow fire, not to arrive at boiling heat; as soon as that may appear; (which will make inferior quality of oil;) it is ready for bottling as soon as cold exclude it from the air. The kind of Palma Christie said to be the best for making oil, is of the species where the stalk is pink.

P. S. The quantity of water in the first vessel must be as three to one to the quantity of the beat seed; and stir frequently to prevent its adhering to the bottom of the vessel, which would give it a burned taste. Be careful that it does not boil over, as it will take fire. I remain your's &c. S.—

THE HEAVENLY STATE.

"It has been asked, Shall we know each other in heaven?—Suppose you should not, you may be assured of this, that nothing will be wanting to your happiness. But oh, you say, how would the thought affect me now! There is the babe that was torn from my bosom: how lovely, then, but a cherub now! There is the friend, who was as mine own soul, with whom I took sweet counsel, and went to the house of God in company. There is the dear minister whose preaching turned my feet into the path of peace, whose words were to me a well of life. There is the beloved mother on whose knees I first laid my little hands to pray, and whose lips first taught my tongue to pronounce the name of Jesus! And are these removed from us for ever?—Shall we recognize them no more? Cease your anxieties. Can memory be annihilated? Did not Peter, James, and John know Moses and Elias? Does not the Saviour inform us that the friends benefactors have made of the mammon of unrighteousness, shall receive them into everlasting habitations? Does not Paul tell the Thessalonians they are his hope, and joy, and crown, at the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ?"
Jay's Lectures.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

Life is a fountain fed by a thousand streams that perishes if one be dried. It is a silver cord twisted with a thousand strings, that parts asunder if one be broken. Frail and thoughtless mortals are surrounded by innumerable dangers which makes it much more strange that they escape so long, than that they almost all perish suddenly at last. We are encompassed with accidents every day to crush the mouldering tenement that we inhabit. The seeds of disease are planted in our Constitution by the hand of nature.—The earth and the atmosphere, whence we draw our life, are impregnated with death—health is made to operate its own destruction. The food that nourishes the body contains the elements of its decay—the soul that animates it by a vivifying fire, tends to wear it out by its action—death lurks in ambush along all our paths.

Notwithstanding this is the truth, so palpably confirmed by daily examples before our eyes, how little do they lay it to heart! We see our friends and neighbors perishing around us, but how seldom does it occur to our thoughts that our knell; perhaps, shall give the next fruitless warning to the world.

Some men will follow Christ on certain conditions: if he will not lead them through rough roads, if he will not enjoin them any painful tasks, if the sun and wind do not annoy them; if he will remit a part of his plan and oder. But the true Christian, who has the spirit of Jesus, will say, as Ruth said to Naomi, "Whither thou goest I will go!" whatever difficulties and dangers may be in the way.—*Cecil.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court, at the suit of Henry Lankford, administrator of Pierce Riggin against Henry J. Riggin; by virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, one at the suit of Elizabeth J. C. Stewart by William Miles her guardian, one do. at the suit of Mary A. Stewart by William Miles her guardian; by virtue of six writs of Fieri Facias issued by Burton Cannon, a justice of the peace for Somerset county, to wit:—one at the suit of Levin Tiler, executor of Samuel Milborn, 1 do. at the suit of Isaac Riggin, administrator of Noah Riggin, 2 at the suits of Roland Bevins, 1 do. at the suit of James Stewart, 1 do. at the suit of Robert Lankford; by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by William Costen, a justice of the peace for Somerset county, at the suit of Richard H. Samson, at the use of James Samson, at the use of Burton Cannon, all the above writs against Henry J. Riggin, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—One negro man Jim, 1 do. woman Ann, 1 do. Nelly, 1 do. Esther, 1 do. boy Dave, 1 do. girl Margaret, 1 do. Case, 1 do. Jane, 1 do. Eliza, 3 head of horses, 2 yokes of oxen, 4 head of cattle, 20 head of sheep, 6 feather beds and furniture, 1 corner cupboard, 1 clock, 1 sideboard, 1 desk, 1 walnut table, 3 pine do. 1 stand, 1 lot of earthen ware, 1 dozen chairs, 1 safe, 2 trunks, 1 lot of knives and forks, 1 grind stone, 1 hand mill, 1 wain cart, 1 carriage, 1 wheat fan, 1 lot of casks, 1 cider mill, 1 cross-cut saw, 1 hand do. 3 ploughs, 3 harrows, 3 axes, 1 lot of iron, 150 bushels of corn, more or less, 14 stacks of fodder, more or less, 1 lot of flax in the straw, 2 pair of and-irons, 3 ox yokes, 3 ox chains, 6 hives with bees, 1 lot of tin ware, 1 lot of cooper's ware, 1 looking glass, 2 guns, 1 tract of land called Gray's Purchase, containing 100 acres, 1 do. Dudly, 50 acres, 1 do. Rawley Hill, 50 acres, 1 do. part of Unity Enlarge, 43 acres, 1 do. Privilege 30 acres, 1 do. part of Privilege; 20 acres, 1 do. part of Phillips' Conclusion, 200 acres, 1 do. part of Friend's Assistance, 90 acres, 1 do. part of Pasturage, 20 acres, part of a tract of land called Panther's Den, 1 do. part of Allen's Vale, 1 do. Lonely Glade—the three last named tracts containing 914 acres of land, all the above tracts containing more or less acres—which I shall proceed to sell at the court-house door on TUESDAY the 29th of JULY (inst.,) between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
July 8, 1828. wp

WANTED.

I want to hire a COLOURED WOMAN, of good character, who understands cooking and house work in general. To such a one I will give liberal wages. Enquire at the Village Herald office. July 22

FOR RENT,

FOR the ensuing year or for a term of years, the FARM on Little-Monie, now occupied by Mitchell Phœbus.
For terms apply to
JAMES POLK.
June 3, 1828. wk

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Two Dollars a year, *if paid in advance,* or $2 50 if paid within six months; or $3 if not paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

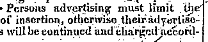
ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞All communications addressd to the editor must come POST PAID.

CAMBRIDGE HOTEL,

Sign of the Steam-Boat & Stages.



THE Subscriber continues to keep this handsome establishment, a few doors above his old stand, in a very central part of the town, where he is prepared at all times for the reception of travellers, and others, who may please give him a call. His house is well furnished; the rooms private and comfortable; his bar supplied with a choice selection of the best Liquors; his stable stored with good provender, and his prices regulated by the times. By strict attention to his business, he flatters himself with a continuation of those customers who have been so liberal heretofore, to whom he gratefully acknowledges himself indebted.

The public's obt. servant.
WM. C. RIDGAWAY.

N.B. His Hack runs to the Cambridge wharf to meet the Steam-Boat *Maryland,* on her arrival from Baltimore every Tuesday & Friday evening. Also for the conveyance of passengers from his house to the boat on her departure every Wednesday and Saturday morning, *free of charge.* He has, for the accommodation of persons who are going on to Baltimore, rented a private stable with a fine grazing lot, well enclosed, for the purpose of taking at livery horses at a low price, which shall be regulated by the price of grain, hay, &c. he is prepared at all times, with fine horses and carriages, for the conveyance of Travellers to any part of the Peninsula.
W. C. R.
Cambridge, June 3, 1828.

Notice to Creditors.

The creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified to appear in Somerset county court, in Princess-Anne, on the 1st Saturday after the third Monday in November next, to shew cause if any they have why he should not be entitled to the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland.

LEVIN H. POWELL.
July 8 ww

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC.

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmus, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

CERTIFICATE.

10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

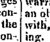
The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an annodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER.
Nov. 20, 1827. Princess-Anne, Md.

FOR SALE.



THE Subscriber is desirous of disposing of his real estate, being and lying, in Worcester county, Md. and situated on Dividing Creek. The landed estate consists of 2000, or more acres. The improvements are a dwelling house and out buildings with a good SAW and GRIST MILL, both in excellent order, also a young orchard. About 100 acres of the land is in a good state of cultivation.

There is, on one part of the above property, an abundance of *Iron Ore,* which would warrant the erection of a Forge, and prove an object of value to a purchaser acquainted with, and calculated for, such an undertaking.

The terms of sale will be—one third down, and 3 years for the payment of the balance. For further particulars apply to

JOHN MORRIS.
April 22 kd

E. T. J. WOODWARD,

Corner of Dugan's Wharf & Pratt Street.
BALTIMORE,

Informs his friends and customers that he will sell on COMMISSION, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and Oats, Tobacco, and all other articles of Country Produce, and will make liberal advances on the same.

He has on hand a large supply of
Groceries, Liquors, &c.
CONSISTING OF
Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Family Flour, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Spirits, Whiskey and Cordials, Spices, Soap & Candles, Shad, Mackerel, Herrings, Oil and Salt, together with every other article in his line.
ALSO,
Glass Ware, Queen's Ware,
Stone and Earthen Ware, &c.
And a general assortment
Of Garden Seeds of approved kinds, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.
DRY PINE OR OAK WOOD
Will be taken in exchange for Goods, on fair terms.
May 13, 1828. mw

PROPOSALS

For publishing in Hagerstown, Md. a Weekly Newspaper, under the title of

The Hagerstown Mail.

The Mail will convey "news from all nations"—particularly those most interesting to our own country, and will be conducted so as to give early and correct information of public affairs generally; of political occurrences in the different states; of the rise and fall of American produce in our principal cities, and the prices in foreign markets.

The political principles of this paper will be as purely Republican as those contained in the Declaration of Independence, and the Rights of the People shall be at all times zealously, firmly and fearlessly supported, whoever may be in power. The Establishment is intended to be a permanent one, and as such every endeavor will be used to render it a first rate country paper deserving public patronage.

With regard to the Presidential question which now agitates the whole Union, the *Mail* will decidedly and openly advocate the election of ANDREW JACKSON. And when it is considered that there is only one press in Baltimore, and only one between Baltimore and Cumberland that espouses his cause, it will readily be allowed that in so large an extent of country there is room for at least another—more particularly as all the other presses in this rich, and populous country, where he has so many disinterested friends, are against him; the times too emphatically demand the establishment of such a press, for at no period of our political history have such *unfair* and *unjustifiable* means been resorted to, in order to destroy the character of a public man, as have been within the last year to injure the well-earned fame of the Hero of New Orleans, and merely because he is a candidate before the people for a high and important office—although he was brought out by the people themselves; but the *Mail* will never leave him until he arrives at Washington, and receives from the hands of the people, the honors justly due to one whose whole life in peace and in war has been devoted to his Country's Liberty, Welfare and Happiness.

Terms of Subscription.

For a single paper Three Dollars a year: But this may be discharged by Two Dollars paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty cents in Six Months—Any person obtaining Ten subscribers and becoming responsible for the money shall have a paper *gratis.*

Hagers-town, May 13—July 1

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by James L. Waller, a justice of the peace, and to me directed, at the suit of William Kibble against Isaac Surmon, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one house and lot, containing one acre, more or less, known by the name of Hog-Neck, and situated on Wicomico river, about 3 miles from its head; also two beds, one loom, one gun, one sein, two canoes, two hogs, and one yearling, which I shall proceed to sell on Wednesday the 6th of next August, on the premises to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
July 15, 1828. ws

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

NOTICE.

THE Managers of the *American Colonization Society* give notice, that they are ready to receive applications for the conveyance of free people of color to the colony of Liberia.

In all cases, the age, sex, and professions of the applicants must be mentioned.

Applicants from the State of Maryland must be prepared to offer the affidavit of some free white person, to their having actually resided within the State of Maryland for "twelve months" previous to the period of emigration.

Applications may be made in Baltimore, to Hon. Judge Brice, Charles Howard Esq. of John E., John H. B. Latrobe Esq., or Charles C. Harper Esq., Agents of the Society.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this office.

IN CHANCERY,

12th July, 1828.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of William Waters, made and reported by the Trustee, Marcellus Jones, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 12th day of September next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in Somerset county, before the 12th day of August next. The report states the amount of sales to be $601 25.

True copy. TEST,
RAMSAY WATERS,
July 22, 1828. Reg. in Ch

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Princess-Anne, Md., on July 1, 1828.

B—William Bennett, Isaiah Bayley, J Benson
C—Joseph S. Colgan
D—Elizabeth Dory, George Davy, jun. William Dix, Elizabeth Durby, Isaac D son, William F. Dashiell, Littleton Dennis
F—Josiah Furness, Whitty Fountain
G—Henry T S Gibbons
H—William Hunt, Mrs Sarah Hayward, Isaiah Hayman
I—Isaiah & Susan (care of Lambert Hyl
J—John Jones 2, Levin D Jones, Alexander Jones, Doct Matthias Jones
K—Robert I H King
L—Henry Lankford
M—William Miles, Daniel Miles, John Daniel, William M'Daniel 2, Miss Martin, Miss Sarah R Maddux, M Somerset Lodge
P—William Purnell, William Parkes 2, phen Parkes
R—Noah Riley, Robert Rich, Miss M Ann Riggin
S—John B. Stevenson, Rev. William Stone
T—Gilbert Townsend, Rinaldo Turner
W—William Williams, Miss Mary G. son

SAML. BROWN, P.
July 8, 1828. ww

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Co

July 8th, 18

§§§§§§§§ ON application of Sarah shiell, Administratrix of John shiell, (negro) late of Somerset ty, deceased, it is ordered that she give the required by law, for creditors to exhibit claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for successive weeks in the Village Herald, at Princess-Anne.

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Register of W for Somerset county

In compliance with the above Ord

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, obtained from the Orphans Court of S set county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN SHIELL, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit same, with the vouchers thereof, to the scriber, on or before the 29th of Ja next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th of July, 1828.

SARAH DASHIELL
Adm'trix of John Dashiell,
July 15, 1828. k

SINCLAIR & MOORE

Pratt-St. Wharf, Baltimore,

HAVE in store—Millet, Lucerne, Corn, bunch, pole & soup Beans, a large assortment for planting, and garden generally.

PLOUGHS,

Amongst which are the much approved self-sharpening point Plough—By turning and reversing said point, the share will last much longer than the cast share of any other plough, in as much as the point is steel, and when worn bevelling it is sharpened, if turned over. The CULTIVATORS made by Sinclair & Moore pulverize the ground more effectually, and much deeper than the old fashioned hoed kind—and by the use of these in the culture of corn, it will save nearly two thirds of the ploughing.

ALSO, Socket Shovels, Scythes, tocks and Picks, with handles; steel Hay and Manure Forks, WHEAT FANS, & GRAIN CRADLES, with Waldron Scythes; Garden Tools generally; Wove Wire for Seives, and Mill S

☞They have received from the brig Hyperion, capt. Forbes, Liverpool, a quantity of grain and Scythes, (Waldron's prime) Sickles, cable trace Chains; Straw and Hay Grass Hooks, and Garden Tools, which are turnip and other Hoes; Tools, budding and pruning Knives,

☞For the greater convenience of who use our PLOUGHS in Somerset have appointed JOHNSTON & SU of Princess-Anne, our agents for the them, who will constantly keep a supply of the different kinds at our prices.

June, 1828. S.

Nest Boxes and Barrel Co

30,000 *Cane, suitable for Reed*
300 *Nests Sugar Boxes*
200 *Barrel Covers*
100 *Butter Prints*

100 groce of Lamp Wick, assorted, Spiggots and fossets, suitable for hogs barrels, kegs, and hydrants, shoe, dusting and other brushes, sifters, and lime squeezers, fancy and common lows, pound, half pound and pound Butter Prints, of various fishing lines and rods, butter trays, baskets, wash and cake boards and cord, patent taps, humming mon tops, nests of sugar boxes boot & shoe blacking, towel rollers and turnip mashers, rolling pins, or joiners' chalk lines, spoons and trenchers, crabbing and cabbage

The above articles are offered for reasonable terms, by

VALERIUS DUKEH
No. 101½ Baltimore, between S Calvert St
Baltimore, 6th mo. 24.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. II. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., AUGUST 5, 1828. NO. 19.

From the Frederick (Md.) Citizen, July 25.

The Warfield Intrigue.

Last week, we copied from the Louisiana Journal, a statement of certain facts which have been disclosed in New Orleans, in relation to the alleged intrigue between Mr. Adams and Mr. Warfield, to secure for the former the vote of Maryland in the election for President. All the material particulars in that statement, serve fully to corroborate the allegations proved by the certificate of Doctor Zollickoffer. We knew at the time of copying the article from the Louisiana paper, that the prefatory part, respecting the time of Mr. Warfield's election, was erroneous, but as that had no connection with the facts declared, we did not deem it necessary to refer to it. We had no idea that it would be seized upon to quibble about, and to shake the validity of the *facts* detailed. But we find in the Examiner of the day before yesterday, that Mr. Warfield lays hold of that unimportant point, with an avidity that verifies the maxim, "drowning men will catch at straws." He uses it to warrant the declaration that the statement is "characterized by error and misrepresentation." But HE DOES NOT DENY that he wrote to his brother Charles a letter declaring his preference of Jackson to Adams, and subsequently another letter to the same individual, stating, that "*since the meeting of Congress, (Session of 1824-5) he had, on the invitations of Mr. Adams himself, had one or two interviews with him (Mr. A.)—that the result of those interviews was a determination on his (Mr. W's) part, to vote for Mr. Adams; and as his vote would turn the scale of the Maryland vote, that state would go for Mr. Adams. And added, that Mr. Clay would be appointed Secretary of State.*"

These are the facts alleged—these are what Mr. Warfield ought to have replied to. But he ingeniously eludes them. It is an indifferent point when he was elected: It is an indifferent point what were his opinions, or what he said were his opinions in the summer and autumn of 1824. These, we say, are immaterial points; and in the midst of grave and important charges, the consequence he attaches to these trifling circumstances, may be complimented as an ingenious artifice. The right question is, Did he communicate to his brother, Charles A. Warfield, information of the tenor, import and meaning of the above statement, which corresponds in substance, with communications made by him in this county to Dr. Zollickoffer and others. In reference to this directly, he is evasive, or rather, silent.

As there is one or so immaterial error in the Louisiana statement is characterized by error and misrepresentation. This may be the case, in part, and yet the main facts, the important facts in the statement may be true: And that *they are true,* Mr. Warfield's manifestly studied avoidance of a direct denial, with the testimony we have, leaves no room to doubt.

The letters of Mr. H. R. Warfield [says the Louisiana Journal] were shewn by his brother to several gentlemen of New Orleans and their contents related to others. Mr. Warfield's brother has had time to reply, and although he resides on the spot, and has been called upon to correct what may be misstated, he has remained silent. He prudently left the unpleasant task to his ingenious but unfortunate brother, who, to say the least, has managed his critical case as adroitly as could have been anticipated.

Had Mr. H. R. Warfield have given a flat denial to the charge of writing the letters to his brother, we would not have again refered to the New Orleans testimony, although so strongly corroborative of the allegations which originated here.

We have testimony ample and conclusive to sustain our allegations. Part of it has been produced; no attempt was made to impeach it; and Mr. Warfield having never ventured to deny, the allegations have been taken as admitted. We have now in our possession, a certificate from a gentleman (a member of the administration party,) who testifies as follows:

"I certify that the Honorable H. R. WARFIELD, REPEATEDLY declared, in my presence, that *his vote secured Mr. Adams his election,* and *that he could get any foreign appointment whenever he wished.*"

It will be time enough to give the name of this gentleman, when Mr. Warfield denies. As we stated on a former occasion, we have the personal assurance of another respectable gentleman, that he can certify to the truth of the whole of Dr. Z's allegation, but is indisposed to do so, unless a pressing necessity should arise.

In reference to the above certificate, we may ask, how did Mr. Warfield know that it was *his vote* secured the election?—why not that other member? Was he the last to yield so, he acted from persuasion. How did he know he could get any foreign appointment? Was it promised as a douceur, for yielding to seductive persuasions, and giving the casting vote, and securing the election of Mr. Adams?

We may look for further particulars from Louisiana. No doubt the Journal will again touch this part of the most extensive intrigue that ever disgraced the annals of diplomacy.

Beautiful Consistency.—By depreciating the character of Jackson, the Adams papers prove either their own profligacy, or that Adams and Clay are the veriest hypocrites in creation. Clay has declared on the floor of Congress, that Jackson's conduct "shed glory upon the country, and his renown constituted a great portion of its moral property." Adams when Secretary of State, went still farther—asserting that "Jackson's services to the nation entitled him to its *highest rewards,* and that his whole career has been signalized by the *purest intentions,* and most *elevated purposes.*" Thus the Administration papers either dis-believe their own judgments or falsify the deliberate assertions of Clay and Adams. Let them take whichever horn of the dilemma they choose—their important malice falls harmless at the feet of its venerable object.

Hartford Convention.—It is still denied by some of the coalition prints, that the Hartford Conventionists are uniformly in favor of J. Q. Adams. That they may have the *proof* of our assertion *from one of their ablest papers,* we re-publish the following article, from the Salem (Mass.) Gazette, one of the firmest and most devoted administration papers in the United States, and which has always been the uniform advocate of J. Q. Adams, and was opposed to the last war:—"It is believed, (says the Gazette) that every member of that convention living, is a friend to the re-election of Mr. Adams; at the time of his election, one of them (Hon. Mr. Longfellow,) was a member of Congress, and gave his vote for Mr. Adams; the Hon. Mr. Olcott, another member, voted in the New-Hampshire Legislative caucus in favour of Mr. Adams; the Hon. Mr. Hall, another member, lately distinguished himself in the Vermont Legislature, in support of the administration; and Mr. Hall and Mr. Goddard were chosen members of the Harrisburgh Convention. *If all the Hartford Convention men should withdraw their support from Mr. Adams, his re-election would be desperate.* The country was in danger of being over-run by the enemy, till the Hartford Convention men came forward to its defence; *and if the Hartford Convention men withhold their support the cause of Mr. Adams is lost.*"

EARLY DIPLOMACY OF J. Q. ADAMS.

We perceive in a late Little Falls People's Friend, an inquiry as to the circumstances under which Mr. Adams renewed the "Prussian treaty," in about the year 1798. The editor states that his recollection does not carry him back to that period, and hence he has not the facts within his reach. A republican friend has put into our hands Wood's "History of the administration of John Adams," a volume of 500 pages, published in 1801 or 1802, and abounding in historical facts and political illustrations of the period to which it refers. From this work we make the following extract. By it, it will be perceived that the great principles introduced into the Prussian treaty of 1786, negotiated by Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin, viz: *that free ships make free goods, and that privateering be abolished,* were not inserted in the treaty renewed in '97 or '98 by John Q. Adams, during the administration and under the appointment of his father, and that they were omitted at the urgent and reiterated demands of the American negotiator (Mr. Adams,) contrary to the wishes of the Prussian minister.

"In the autumn of 1786, Mr. Jefferson, in conjunction with Franklin, negotiated with a minister from the court of Prussia, then at the Hague, the treaty known by the name of the 'Prussian Treaty,' in which an astonished world, has, for the first time, seen a public avowal, and positive provision between two sovereign and independent nations, by treaty, for the establishment of those two great and glorious principles, promotive of universal peace and happiness, to wit: 1st. *That free ships shall make free goods;* and 2nd. *That privateering in time of war be abolished;* principles which were to be wished could be rendered universal. Mr. John Adams was one of the commissioners for negotiating this treaty, and on its completion it was sent over to London, where Mr. Adams then resided as minister of the United States, for his signature. It is greatly to be regretted that Mr. Adams could not be content to retain to himself a share of the glory which reflects on the authors of this celebrated treaty; but unhappily for our country, while he was President of the United States, we have seen him nominate his son John Quincy Adams, as minister to the court of Prussia for the express purpose, as declared, of renewing the treaty with that nation, which having been limited to continue in force for ten years only, had expired. Accordingly, another treaty has been approved by a majority of the senate, and ratified by Mr. Adams; but which, instead of renewing and continuing the old treaty, is in itself a new one, expressly abandoning and renouncing the two inestimable principles; 1st. *That free ships shall make free goods;* and 2nd *That privateering in time of war be abolished;* principles which it appears from the correspondence accompanying the negotiation, laid before the senate of the United States by the late President, the wise and enlightened minister of the Prussian monarch was brought, with great difficulty and reluctance, to abandon on the earnest solicitation and reiterated demand of the American negotiator, under the suggestion that the maritime powers, *particularly Great Britain,* would never sanction or permit them."

Albany Argus.

From the Rochester Crisis, July 1.

EXPENDITURES OF THE ADAMS DYNASTY.—All "*with an eye to the strictest economy*"!!!

The charge so frequently brought against the present administration of being wasteful in the expenditures of the people's money, is strikingly verified in the employment of William S. Rochester, Esq. At the last election, Mr. Rochester was the violent opponent of Mr. Adams. Shortly after his success, in consequence of his corrupt coalition with Mr. Clay, this same Mr. Rochester is taken into the pay of the Government—appointed secretary of legation of Panama,—paid $2000 for his electioneering services before his departure under the pretence of Mr. Clay that he resigned a lucrative office to receive the appointment, when it is well known here that he resigned the office of circuit judge months before, expressly on the ground of ill health. After having done what he could by electioneering tours, he starts for Panama. That mission, like most of the projects of the administration, proved abortive. Judge Rochester was appointed charge d'affaires to Guatemala, with a salary of $4,500. Under this salary, this *disinterested* friend of the administration remained in the U. States about one year, making political excursions, in imitation of his patron Clay, and finally sailed in the month of March or April last, in a public vessel, at the public expense, with an outfit and salary of $9000 for Guatemala. He returned the 1st of June, having remained at Gautemala probably *about one month!* The Judge has in this way, since his first appointment, received about TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the hard EARNINGS OF OUR FARMERS; and what has he done? He is shortly expected home as charge d'affaires for the western part of New York, and the people will not forget that he will be in the receipt of about $13 per day of their money for electioneering through the country and praising the immaculate and "liberal" Clay. This is only one of the many instances which might be brof't to prove that the charges against the present administration are well founded. Let the friends of the present administration gainsay any of the above statement, if they can.—Has not Judge Rochester received about the above sum of the people's money? What *public* service for this money has he ever performed! It is nearly a year and a half since he was appointed charge d'affaires, and has received outfit and pay ever since. Has he actually been employed in his late mission more than one month at Gautemala—if so, how long? The friends of the Judge can tell. The little diversion from the republican ranks which can be made by thus *purchasing* the influence of a family with the people's money, is a poor bargain indeed.—Notwithstanding they paid for exertions of the Gautemala charge d'affaires, and the blusterings of certain other expectants of office, the administration, when the votes are counted in this electoral district, will be found in the minority. The freemen of the west are not to be dictated by men who receive the sum of THIRTEEN DOLLARS PER DAY for supporting a corrupt administration. They will not vote for men who are thus wasteful of the people's money—the money earned by the sweat of the mechanic's brow. While the FARMER is receiving *less than one dollar* per day for his hard labour, this Adams charge d'affaires is receiving his $13—and for what? Why merely to electioneer for the present immaculate administration, and thus be enabled, for another four years, to receive a similar sum per day and do nothing.

It is for the FARMERS and MECHANICS—the tillers of the soil and the industrious artisans—to say whether or not such a system of profligate extravagance should be continued!—It is for those whose hard labor sustains the Government, to determine whether or not an Administration shall be supported, which endeavours to purchase *with the people's money* an influence which its bare merits would never attain!

The case here presented is one which comes home to every Farmer—every Mechanic—in the Western District. It is but one of many similar instances with which the People should be made familiar.

NEWS OF OLD HICKORY.

SUMNER COUNTY, Tenn. June 16, 1828.

I had the pleasure of being with my old commander, General Jackson, on the day before yesterday, all day. He enjoys fine health. He was called some eight or ten miles from home to assist in examining to lay off a road, that interfered with the land of his little ward, and attended very cheerfully, dressed in cloth manufactured in his own family.—What an example this is to the cold blooded, would be friends to domestic industry, as exhibited in the last Congress, on the side of the coalition. Here we see one of the first citizens of the nation, assisting his neighbours with his counsel, to lay off a road, mixing with his old friends in the most perfect harmony, looking on cheerfully at the unexampled and disgraceful means used by the most unprincipled faction that ever disgraced this or any other country, to tarnish and ruin his fame. Do you hear him complain? No. Do you see him traversing the country, to enable his friends to get up dinners, that he may speak of the base and unmanly conduct of his enemies? No. He is quietly seated on his farm, attending closely to his rural pursuits, firm, unmoved, calm, and dignified. To a question asked him, how he felt at seeing the innumerable falsehoods in circulation, to tarnish his well earned fame—he replied, he could not keep from smiling at the diligence and perseverance of his enemies, but said he had the utmost confidence in the intelligence and virtue of the people, that they perfectly well understood the motive why he was assailed, and was well assured, they would ultimately render justice to all parties.

Yours, in haste,
SAM. GWIN.
W. Telegraph.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Another and yet Another!

Brazilian outrages come upon us in rapid succession. But what better can be expected? Have we not humbled ourselves disgracefully to this petty tyrant of the South, and ought we not be prepared for insults and robberies in every form? It is to be hoped that this slumbering and impotent administration of ours will at last be taught to feel something of an American spirit, and to see the necessity of adopting the manly and firm course which was so judiciously taken by Mr. Raguet to protect our citizens and their property, and to maintain the honor of our insulted country. Had not Messrs. Adams and Clay shamefully adjusted this affair with Mr. Rebello before the arrival of Mr. Raguet, who was at the time daily expected, and they knew it; and had they embraced that opportunity, Brazil would have been compelled to release our citizens from prison, and to pay us for our plundered property; and we should have heard no more of Don Pedro's piracies. They begin now to SINK, BURN, and DESTROY our Vessels. The next we shall hear will probably be that some of our unfortunate countrymen are hung up at the yard arm of a Brazilian man of war—and where at this crisis is our Secretary of State? Travelling in Kentucky electioneering for Gen. Metcalf, and breathing war, pestilence, and famine on Gen. Jackson and his country! Don Pedro understands the character of the administration with which he has to deal.—He is making the most of his time—for he knows that under the next administration our statesmen will do their duty. We shall not then see our Secretaries of State and Navy making annual electioneering visits to Kentucky and New Jersey. Our rights will be protected and the honor of the country maintained. But here is the account of the last aggression, and we hope it will reach Mr. Clay in his electioneering tour.

From the Boston Statesman.

ANOTHER BRAZILIAN OUTRAGE.

By the brig Norna, arrived here from Rio de Janeiro, letters from Buenos Ayres to April 20th have been received. The following is an extract from one to a merchant in this place:

"*Buenos Ayres, April 19, 1828.*

"This instant we have received accounts "from the Salado, stating that the Brazilian "corvette Casiocca had fallen in with the "schooner Amity, Capt. Collins, from Boston, off that port, and BURNT HER, "WITH HER CARGO. Such a daring outrage upon a neutral vessel never was committed by any government, and they must "pay most dearly for it. Capt. Collins and "crew were taken on board the corvette, and "we suppose carried to Monte Video. We "shall see what Com. Biddle says about "this."

The above schooner sailed from Boston on the 20th December last. The captain had orders to proceed to the river Salado, or Buenos Ayres, *if not blockaded;* but by no means to violate the blockade after his papers were endorsed; and it is presumed that this vessel has been taken and destroyed, contrary to the understanding between our government and that of Brazil, without being notified or warned off. We hope to see our government take immediate notice of this affair, and seek at once for that redress, which will be but too long in obtainment, however early it may be put in a favourable train.

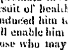
It would be some consolation to Americans if we had a Representative at Brazil. But here again we have a most palpable instance of gross negligence and mis-conduct on the part of the Administration. When Mr. Raguet returned instead of demanding the immediate adjustment of our losses *here,* or sending a first rate minister immediately to Brazil, Mr. Adams, with his accustomed promptitude and judgment orders Mr. Tudor to take charge of this mission. And where was Mr. Tudor at this crisis? On the borders of the Pacific Ocean! Where he is now no man can tell—here is the last tidings of him.

BARREN CREEK SPRINGS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Begs leave to inform his friends & the public,

That his HOUSE is now open,



FOR THE RECEPTION OF VISITERS.

An anxious solicitude to promote the comfort of those who are in pursuit of health, pleasure, or business, has induced him to make such arrangements as will enable him to give ample satisfaction to those who may favour him with their company. By those who have visited the Springs, during the present season, the waters have been pronounced more powerful in their effects than hitherto experienced—operating in most cases, as a purgative medicine: Those desirable effects, in conjunction with its chalybeate properties, which are acknowledged to be unsurpassed by any waters in the world, present a powerful inducement to such as are already assailed by disease, and to those who are desirous to avoid the bilious diseases of the climate.

Persons who are inclined to try the efficacy of the waters may rest assured that every accommodation shall be provided to render them happy and comfortable; and the charges shall be apportioned to the pressure of the times.

The public's humble servant,
CHARLES LEARY.

N. B. Travellers, generally, particularly the passengers of the steam-boat Maryland, will find this an easy and commodious stage, after the arrival of the boat at Cambridge, (being only four miles distant from Vienna.) Here they will be certain to meet with the purest and best Waters of the peninsula, and a Table supplied with the best accommodations the country can afford—on the most reasonable conditions.

July 29. mku

JOB PRINTING,

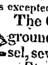
SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, PAMPHLETS, &c.

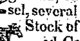
Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms,
At the Office of the Village Herald.

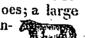
PUBLIC VENDUE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset County, there will be sold at public sale, at the late residence of *Richard Evans,* deceased, on Smith's Island, on MONDAY the 11th of next AUGUST, all the PERSONAL ESTATE of said dec'd. (negroes excepted,) consisting of



The Crop growing on the ground, one Schooner Vessel, several Canoes; a large Stock of Horned Cattle;





SHEEP & HOGS, with Household and Kitchen Furniture, and various other articles. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A.M. and to continue from day to day, until the whole be sold.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums exceeding $5, the purchasers giving approved securities; and for all purchases under $5 the cash will be required.

SEVERN MISTER,
July 29. *Exet'r. of R. Evans, dec'd.*

IN CHANCERY,

SOMERSET COUNTY COURT;

MAY TERM, 1828.

ORDERED, That the sales of the real estate of Peter Dashiell as made and reported by William W. Handy, Trustee for the sale of said estate, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown by the second day of the next term of this court:—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper published in the town of Princess-Anne once a week for three weeks successively before the said day.

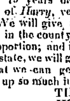
ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE.
True copy. TEST.
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
July 29, 1828. wk

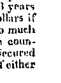
NOTICE.

THE Levy Court of Somerset County will receive Proposals in writing on Tuesday the 26th day of August next, in reference to a Standard Bearer, in compliance with the late act of Assembly relating to Weights and Measures. Applicants will hand in their proposals on that day.

By order,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
July 29. km

STOP THE RUNAWAYS.





ABSCONDED on the 23d day of July, THREE NEGROES; one negro woman named *Easter,* aged about 45 or 50 years, and two negro men, one by the name of *Bob,* dark mulatto, about 19 years old, and the other by the name of *Harry,* very black, about 23 years old. We will give a reward of 25 dollars if taken in the county; if either taken so much in proportion; and if taken out of the county or state, we will give 45 dollars, if secured so that we can get them again, or if either taken up so much in proportion.

THOMAS BELL,
HOPKINS WINDSON.
Nanticoke Point, July 29. vk

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Johnson & Co. against Elijah C. Johnson, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: a house and lot at present occupied by the said Elijah C. Johnson, being and lying in my bailiwick near Salisbury, on the road from Salisbury to Spring-Hill, and near to a mill-pond owned by William W. Handy, and adjoining a lot of ground purchased by Geo. Todd of the said Elijah C. Johnson, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Henry Trader; Also all the right, interest and estate of the said Elijah C. Johnson, in & to a house & lot in the county & town aforesaid, which was devised by Benjamin Disharoon to his daughter Sarah the wife of the said Elijah, and at present occupied by Levin D. Collier; Also a house at Josiah Bayly, Esq.'s mills, being the office of the said Elijah, which said property I shall proceed to sell on Saturday the 9th day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. in the town of Salisbury at the auction room of James L. Waller, Esq. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
July 15th, 1828. ldc

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland and to me directed, at the suit of John Parsons use of George C. and John H. Johnson against John Smart, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Smart in and to a tract of land lying and being in my bailiwick, called Wright's Conclusion, containing two hundred and sixty acres, more or less, being the same lands which were conveyed to a certain John Dashiell by Charles Jones, Sheriff of Somerset county, by deed bearing date the first day of March, 1825, and at present occupied by Mr. Kendal Parsons, and which I shall proceed to sell at the Court-House door in the town of Princess-Anne, in Somerset county, on Tuesday the 12th day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
July 22, 1828.

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1828.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For President.

ANDREW JACKSON.

"Honor and gratitude to the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory." *Jefferson.*

"Whose services to this nation, entitle him to its HIGHEST REWARDS."—*J. Q. Adams.*

For Vice President.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

For Elector of President and Vice President of the U. S. for the District composed of Worcester, Somerset, and part of Dorchester counties:

Thomas K. Carroll.

We are authorized to announce
Thomas Bayly,
John C. Wilson, jr.,
Anthony B. Bennett, and
John J. Davis, Esq'rs.
as Candidates to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

Be Consistent!

While the Adams men are attempting to convict Gen. JACKSON of having been concerned with *Burr*, because (as they *say*) *he was at Jackson's house*, let them remember that that very Chief Justice MARSHALL, of whose being on their side they were boasting so much, a short time ago, actually *dined with AARON BURR at the very time that he, the said Chief Justice Marshall, was sitting as the Chief Judge on the trial of the said Aaron Burr.* We do not impeach Judge Marshall, but let them beware lest by their own mode of reasoning they convict *him* of *Treason!* [Balt. Rep.

CLAY *and* BURR.

When Burr was arrested in Kentucky, Mr. CLAY was his counsel, we believe, his *volunteer* counsel. He succeeded in obtaining his release. Mr. Clay afterwards came to the Senate of the United States, and a gentleman of Baltimore, of high character, has, within a short time, informed us, that Mr. Clay laughed at the idea of Burr's having any hostile intentions on our government.—And Mr. Clay, it is well known, opposed the suspension of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, which was proposed in the Senate, for the purpose of enabling the Executive to act more efficiently in arresting the conspiracy of Burr. Was Mr. Clay engaged in the Burr conspiracy? Was Mr. Clay Mr. Burr's *advocate* in the Senate? Did Burr concert with him in Kentucky, that he should go to the Senate of the United States, and be ready to stand by him in time of need? These suspicions are as much justified by Mr. *Clay's* conduct as any of those which the Adams party would have the people entertain of Gen. JACKSON.

☞ BURR CONSPIRACY. ☜

We have seen in the Baltimore Patriot of 22nd July the letter and certificate of Nathaniel W. Williams, charging Gen. JACKSON with a participation in the Burr conspiracy. For the information of our readers and to enable them the better to understand the nature and evidence of this foul charge, we have deemed it proper to publish the whole of Gen. Jackson's letter to judge Williams, and the reply of Williams to Gen. Jackson.

It is impossible to describe, (says the Delaware Gazette,) in terms as strong as it merits, the villainous course pursued by the advocates of the present corrupt administration to sustain their sinking cause. In their desperate efforts to impede the progress of the candidate of the People, in his march to the Presidency, which he is *pursuing* with rapid strides, and which they so clearly perceive as to drive them to the utmost stretch of madness and fury, they lay aside all the obligations of honor and justice, and all regard to decency, consistency or probability.

After having harped upon the subject of the six militia men, and others of equal merits, until their readers are disgusted; after having employed their coffin handbills, and caused them to be circulated over the country under the franks of members of Congress, who, forgetting their own duty, and disregarding the honour of the country, have consented to become assistants in the unholy work of murdering the reputation of a man whom they hate on account of his virtues, and the services he has rendered to his country, they have now brought forward a charge of Jackson's having been concerned in Burr's conspiracy, and which rests upon the assertion of a person named N. W. Williams, and who, it seems, is a Judge in Tennessee. A Judge! The more is the pity, every honorable mind will exclaim, upon examining his statement, that the bench should be disgraced by such a man.

[Here follow the statements extracted from the Patriot—an Adams paper:]

Extract of a letter from Judge Nathaniel W. Williams, of Tennessee, to Nathaniel W. W. Kerr, Esq. dated 18th December, 1827.

"My Dear Sir: It is madness to think of Jackson for President of the United States. This Burr matter I cannot be mistaken about; my eyes and ears are my witnesses.—He (Jackson) offered me a commission of Captain in Burr's army, or told me I could get one if I would accept. And during this affair he said to me, in the presence of Judge —— (who though now says he does not remember it) depend upon it, gentlemen, the division of the United States has taken deep root; you will find a number of the members of the House of Representatives, deeply involved in this scheme."

General Jackson to Judge Williams.
Hermitage, Feb. 25, 1828.

Sir: Having received a letter from a high-minded, honorable gentleman from Virginia, who loves *truth*, and *knows how to appreciate character*, I loose no time in laying before you the postscript of his letter, which is in the following words, to wit: "It may be well to say that a letter was handed about at the *Adams Convention*, I hear, accusing you of being concerned in Burr's conspiracy, upon the authority of a Judge Nathaniel Williams, of your State. The report is, that this Judge Williams writes, when a young man, he applied to you, then a Judge, to sign his license as a lawyer, that you did so, but recommended to him, as you conceived him to be a man of promise, to push his fortune by joining Burr, *who was then in your house*, promising, if he would do so, to procure for him a commission as a captain in Burr's army. This story is going the rounds from the Adams Delegates, who have returned home, notwithstanding they ought to know that you was the first person to put Governor Claibourne on his guard against the schemes of Burr. VERBUM SAT."

The records of the country contradict this statement, as it is well known that I resigned my appointment of Judge before Colonel Burr *ever was in the State of Tennessee.* I cannot, then, for one moment, permit myself to believe that you, elevated as you are, to a seat on the judicial bench of Tennessee, could give your authority to such an unfounded falsehood. Duty to myself as well as justice to you, therefore, require that I should, without delay, advise you of this libel upon my character, so that you may at once declare whether you are or are not the author of this calumny before I expose it as such.

I am, and have been, well-advised of a secret combination of a *base and wicked few* in Tennessee, whose object is to slander me; but until *now*, I have never heard, or had the least intimation that you were of that *group*. Nor do I now believe that you, who must be so well satisfied of the falsehood contained in the postscript of the lettter referred to above, as well as the rectitude of my conduct since your acquaintance with me, could be so lost to *virtue* and to *truth* as to have originated and put in circulation so base a calumny. With this impression I send J. W. D. S. Donelson to you with this communication, having no doubt as an honorable man that you will send me a frank and prompt reply.

(A copy signed,) ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. Nathaniel Williams,
Judge of the Circuit Courts of Tennessee.

Judge Williams' reply to Gen. Jackson.
Sparta, Feb. 27, 1828.

After copying from Gen. Jackson's letter to me, the report as stated in his letter, I wrote as follows:

I can very frankly deny ever having written the letter spoken of by the gentleman who wrote you from Washington, but I did write a letter to a relation of mine at that time in Richmond. The letter, if seen, would show that it was designed as a confidential one. I do not, at this time, recollect accurately what the letter did contain; I believe, tho' I can remember a part, if not the whole, of what I intended at that time; and I will state it, as it is but just that what has been by my means privately circulated, should be publicly avowed under the necessities of this case.

Some time after Burr had passed Nashville once or twice, to the lower country, before Mr. Jefferson's proclamation, in riding from Gen. Jackson's house to Nashville, General Jackson in reference to that conspiracy, or what was afterwards called by others a conspiracy, said to me, "that I could, if I would accept it, obtain a commission of Captain."

Afterwards, during the setting of the county court of Sumner, at a time when Patton Anderson told me that either Burr or Adair, or both of them, were at General Jackson's house, in a room of a tavern then kept by Edmond Crutcher, General Jackson said to me—I think Judge Stuart was then in the room—"Take notice gentlemen, you will find that a division of the United States has taken deep root; you will find that a number of the Senate and a number of the members of the House of Representatives are deeply involved in the scheme."

I am not certain that the above was contained in my private letter to Mr. Nathaniel Kerr, but as I have made these statements privately it is but just that I should now avow them.

"I am in hopes, sir, that this letter will be altogether satisfactory to you, for Gen. Jackson may be assured (the presidential question aside) no man can feel more bound to General Jackson than myself, for the great honor conferred by him on my country.
NATH. W. WILLIAMS."

(Copy.)

Gen. Andrew Jackson.

Under the belief that it is my duty to make the following statement I make it. I moved to Nashville, Tennessee, from the county of Pittsylvania, Virginia, in the fall of the year 1804, at the age of 25; that is, I moved from Virginia in 1803, to Hawkins Court House, East Tennessee, and from there I moved to Nashville. In 1806 or '7, these Burr matters transpired. I, before protesting against the proceedings of Burr, had been frequently employed in General Jackson's collecting business, and other suits of his. I think in the spring or fall of 1806, in riding from the General's house to Nashville, near the Clover Bottom, he spoke to me in relation to a commission in Burr's army. And in the same year, at Gallatin, he made the declarations in relation to the division of the Union, as stated in our correspondence. I not only then determined that I would not agree to what I believed to be Burr's schemes, but that I would oppose him, as far as I could. Either before or after Mr. Jefferson's proclamation, it was as I thought, intended to impress the public mind with the belief that a ball, then on hand at Nashille, was intended as a mark of respect to Col. Burr. A number of gentlemen in Nashville, to destroy this impression, and to show their disapprobation of Burr, determined that Col. Burr should not attend the ball, and so informed Col. Burr through Judge John Overton, who returned with the information, as he told me, from Burr, that Col. Burr had declined coming to the ball. With this we were satisfied. About the time the ball was half over, I was standing against the wall, opposite the door of entrance into the room, & saw gen. Jackson lead Burr by the arm into the room, & introduce him, with considerable form, to the ladies and gentlemen then present. I do not recollect at this time that Mr. Jefferson's proclamation had any effect on the persons then about Nashville, who were from their conduct justly liable to our suspicions; and I think I took some pains to inquire into that circumstance. Some time afterwards, our party to show their further indignation, burnt Burr publicly in effigy. I have always believed that, during this Burr matter, that Major Tilman Dixon informed me, by letter, that Gen. Coffee had been engaged in procuring boats and provisions for Burr, on Cumberland river, though the letter, if there was one, I cannot now find, and I have examined for it. It was my understanding at the time, that Col. Stockely D. Hays went off as one of Burr's men in his boats, and I have never heard it disputed since. Col. Hays is a nephew of Mrs. Jackson. Although I never was at Gen. Jackson's house with Burr, yet I am tolerably well satisfied, accordingly to my recollection at this time of occurrences then, that in the fall of 1806, and winter of 1807, Burr and Gen. Jackson were very intimate, and that Burr was frequently at the General's house. The above is a statement of the most prominent facts as they are fixed on my recollection. If I am mistaken about any thing, it is about dates, and about them I do not pretend to accuracy.

NATH. W. WILLIAMS.

A list of the gentlemen in the ball room at the time, and who were present in the public square of Nashville, when Burr was burnt in effigy, as well as now recollected.

Geo. W. L. Marr, Esq. Attorney at Law.
Wm. Smith, attorney at Law, and now Clerk of the Circuit Court of Williamson county.
Thomas Swan, of Va. Attorney at Law. (dead.)
Doct. Watkins of E. Tennessee.
John G. Blount, of N. C.
Judge Porter, of Louisiana.
V. Tonstall of Pittsylvania County, Va.
E. S. Hall.
—— Curry, former Postmaster at Nashville.

I am not certain that the gentlemen referred to were present, if not they can say—the greater part I am pretty confident were present. I very well know there were at the burning of the effigy from 1 to 200 individuals.

N. W. WILLIAMS.

Now let us look at this story, and consider what degree of probability there is connected with it. In the first place, it is said to have occured while Jackson, was Judge, when the records of the state prove that he had resigned the office before Burr ever was in the state. This discrepency in dates is a fatal defect in the story. But there are other circumstances which prove its falsity. No man can suppose that Jackson would have written to Williams such a letter as is stated, if he had made to him the offer that is alleged; no one can imagine he could have been so ungarded in his conduct respecting Burr as is represented, upon the supposition that he was connected with him. But if we could admit all these absurdities, where has been Williams' patriotism which overlooked all those circumstances and has so long slumbered?—[Williams states he had just been admitted as an attorney to practise law. If so, he had taken an oath to support the constitution and laws of the government. Was not the concealment of this alleged conspiracy by Williams, a violation of his oath to support the constitution and laws? When Williams was appointed Judge in Tennessee, was it not a duty which he owed to the offended majesty of the law, and one which the station he occupied, loudly called for, if he knew of this, or any other treason, to make it known? But what are we to think of a man who knows of a treason, and for *twenty-two years* conceals it—suffers the *traitor* to enjoy the confidence of the nation—the friendship of the virtuous—to lead armies—to sit in the Senate chamber as a Legislator for the Republic and a Counsellor to the President, and never disclose the mighty secret until prompted by personal aggrandizement and malevolent feeling?—*Ed. V. Herald.*]

Desperate indeed must be the cause which requires a man to admit himself to have winked at the wickedness of a traitor, without exposing him, or endeavouring to protect his country against threatened danger.—And yet Williams speaks of his feeling bound to General Jackson for the great honour conferred by him on his country. Bound to a traitor, for the honour conferred by him on the country! Truly a man must be a simpleton or something worse, to talk in such a style. Reader what do you suppose him to be?

But why was his letter sent to Richmond just as the Adams convention was assembling, and why has the present statement made its appearance just upon the eve of the Kentucky election? These things are well understood. And what does Williams mean by feeling bound, (the Presidential question aside) to General Jackson? This seems to be the meaning of it: That he considered him entitled to the gratitude and honour of the country, but as he stands in the way of the promotion of individual purposes, and the gratification of personal ambition, he must be slandered, at the expense of all that is dear to virtue, or interesting to the country. This is the whole substance of the story about Jackson and Burr; and we only desire the people to ponder on the absurdities of the story, and the wickedness of its authors; and as they regard the dictates of honor and justice, and the best interests of the country, to act accordingly.—*Del. Gaz.*

"Gen. JACKSON justly enjoys in an eminent degree the public favor, and of his worth, talents and services, no one entertains a higher, or more respectful opinion than myself.
"*JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.*"

GEN. JACKSON AND AARON BURR.

The coalition seem determined to keep us continually on the defensive, and being unable, from having exhausted their inventive powers, to fabricate new forgeries, are resolved to assail us with a repetition of the old. We dislike this mode of warfare. After having slain our enemies, we are not disposed to be haunted by their ghosts. The coalition, with characteristic disregard to truth, had charged General Jackson with having been concerned in the conspiracy of Aaron Burr; and were immediately answered by a letter from Mr. Jefferson, wherein that great man, who was not often mislead in his estimates of men, paid the highest compliments to the patriotism and fidelity of the Hero of New Orleans. But this testimony, ample and conclusive as it is, the coalition suppose to be forgotten by the people; and, therefore, think they may enter upon a repetition of the slander. Perhaps they may mislead a few, a very few, who may not have seen, or may have forgotten the letter of Mr. Jefferson; and to destroy even this hope, we will venture upon its republication.—Here it is.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Jefferson to Gen. Wilkinson, dated Washington, January 3d, 1807, giving instructions for detecting and arresting the movements of Col. Burr and his associates.

"If every thing from that place, (Louisville,) be successfully arrested, there is nothing from below that is to be feared. BE ASSURED THAT TENNESSEE, AND PARTICULARLY GEN. JACKSON ARE FAITHFUL."

Are we to suppose that Mr. Jefferson, who knew mankind, and consequently, was aware of the facility with which a portion of it might be seduced, would have said this of Gen. Jackson rushly and inconsiderately?—More especially would he have said it without sufficient reason, at a time when the whole Western country was pervaded by the ramifications of an extensive conspiracy, and when distrust of his neighbor had visited almost every individual? Those who would believe this of Mr. Jefferson, knew little of that great man's character. We repeat that such commendations from Mr. Jefferson, under such circumstances, are a sufficient answer to the charge, though it were supported by the affidavits of the whole Coalition.

But, in addition to the testimony of Mr. Jefferson, we have that of the most distinguished citizens of Tennessee, who took an active part in the movements then made to arrest the project of Col. Burr. A number of revolutionary veterans, who could show wounds received in battles where Washington, and Green, and Gates, and Lee, and Lincoln, and Mercer, and Knox, and *such* men commanded, on learning that treason was abroad in the land organized themselves into a company of volunteers, and offered to GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON, their services in defending their country. The following is their address to Gen. Jackson, with their names subscribed.

To Major General Andrew Jackson.

At a moment when great sensibility and even fearful apprehension for the welfare of our country, has been excited, from one end of the continent to the other: When our government, the best calculated of all others, for the attainment of individual security and happiness, has sounded the tocsin of alarm, to be on the alert in suppressing combinations of men, hostile to the integrity of the union and interests of our country. It behooves all men, both aged and youthful, to coalesce in their attachment to their country. In the affections of the citizens our government exists; not in oppressive and unnecessary coercion, as in other countries. These principles which eminently characterise republican institutions, clearly demonstrates, that every citizen whatever his situation may be, ought to contribute in some mode to the support of the government under which these inestimable blessings are enjoyed. The infirm, by their opinions and exhortations—to them experience belongs. They know the incalculable blessings of freedom, of thought, speech, action—security of person and property. Patriotism is their claim, though not exclusively, in a country of freedom. This is an important crisis, when the limits of legal active exertion, ought not to be sought with a microscopic eye. So far as our bodily powers will admit, we cheerfully submit to the rigors of military institutions. Our country will require nothing unnecessarily of us. The thread of age will not be broken, but it will be used to the extent of its strength.

Under those impressions, we agree to embody ourselves—aged and infirm as we may be, offer our services and our fortunes to our country, in support of its laws and constituted authorities.

Gen. James Robertson, captain,
James Hennen, surgeon,
Gen. Thomas Overton‡
Major Howel Tatum‡
Maj. Clem Hall‡
Captain James Tatum‡
Maj. William T. Lewis‡
Col. Joel Lewis‡
Col. Robert Hays‡
Capt. William Richard‡
Capt. Stephen Cantrell‡
Capt. Robert Edmondson‡
Major William Walton‡
Capt. William Lytle, sen.‡
Captain Joshua Hadley‡
Capt. John Beck‡
Capt. John Park‡
Capt. Jos. Coleman, Mayor, Nashville
William Tait
Thomas Talbot
George Poyzer
Thomas Dillon
William Whorton
George Whorton.

With others, old veterans composing a company, all over fifty years of age.

All those marked thus ‡ were officers in the revolutionary war.

To suppose any treasonable connection between Gen. Jackson and Col. Burr after reading *this* testimony, we must either believe that, these veterans who had shed their blood for their country's independence were, themselves, connected with Burr, and published this address to conceal their treason, or that they were so "ineffably stupid," as to place themselves under the command of one of whose fidelity and patriotism they were not well assured. But, admitting the patriotism of these revolutionary heroes, how can we reconcile the supposition of Gen. Jackson's treason with his answer to their address?—Here it is. Let the confident read it and rejoice; let the doubtful read it and be convinced:

General JAMES ROBERTSON, and the corps of INVINCIBLES, you have the honor to command.

The tender of your services at the serious crisis, when our government has warned to be watchful, is honorable, not only to yourselves, but the country in which we live. It is interesting and grateful at the present moment. The Executive of the Union in whom we all have confidence will not only receive it with pleasure as a mark of attachment to the government and laws, but the faithful historian of passing times, cannot avoid noticing it as an instance of patriotism, to be found only in Republics; for the support they rest on the opinion and affections of the people, and above all government, union of sentiments and action is necessary.

Though all citizens must be sensible of the inestimable blessings we enjoy, yet your generous expressions of them, has filled me with emotions of ardor as extraordinary, as the occasion which gave birth to them—may all men cherish such sentiments, is my sincere wish. Age, in a government of laws and freedom, is entitled to a claim of patriotism, but it is equally entitled to the highest respect from youth. The frost of age and experience is as necessary in the moral as in the physical world. The dissipated attention of men is collected and the neutral relaxation of youth invigorated. Hence our union of sentiments in the position that all men ought to contribute their mite in some mode to the public good. But when age in its wisdom bounds beyond its ordinary limits of counsel and admonition into the hardy field of exertions!—My God! how can I express my sensations!!!

Age, from the immutable principles of the law of nature, is entitled to an exemption, but should the danger which threatens our country, require your services in the field, it is hoped that the occasion may be temporary, and that you will only be wanting in the field of battle, where your years and meritorious services will be duly considered. There your commander well knows, that your former services, presence and bravery, will be equal to a regiment of men.

Accept the thanks of the government, and of your General to whom you so generously offered your services, with the sentiments of my grateful respect.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. 2d Division.

But, we have not done. But a few weeks before the organization of this patriotic corps, and the publication at Nashville, of this patriotic address and answer, General Jackson addressed the following letter to Gov. Claiborne of Louisiana, for the purpose of warning him against an apprehended movement upon New-Orleans by the conspirators.

Letter of General Andrew Jackson to his Excellency William Claiborne, warning him to be on the alert to detect the Burr conspiracy.

Sir:—Although it is a long time since I wrote you, still that friendship that once existed remains bright on my part; although since I have had the pleasure of seeing you, I have waded through difficult and disagreeable scenes, still I have all that fondness for my old and former friends that I ever had, and their memory has been more endeared to me, by the treachery I have experienced since I saw you, by some newly acquired ones. Indeed I fear treachery has become the order of the day. This induces me to write to you. Put your town in a state of defence. Organize your militia, and defend your city as well against internal enemies as external: my knowledge does not extend so far as to authorize me to go into detail; but I fear you will meet an attack from quarters you do not at present expect. Be upon the alert; keep a watchful eye upon our General and beware of an attack as well from our own country as Spain, I fear there is something rotten in the state of Denmark. You have enemies within your own city that may try to subvert your government, and try to separate it from the Union. You know I never hazard ideas without good grounds, and you will keep these hints to yourself.—But I say again, be on the alert, your government I fear is in danger.

Whether they will be attempted to be carried into effect or not, I cannot say; but rest assured they are in operation or I calculate boldly. Beware of the month of December: I love my country and government: I hate the Dons; I would delight to see Mexico reduced, but I will die in the last ditch, before I would yield a foot to the Dons, or see the Union disunited. This I write for your own eye, and for your own safety; profit by it, and the ides of March remember.

With sincere respect I am, as usual, your sincere friend,
ANDREW JACKSON.
Nov. 12, 1806.

After publishing these documents, which we recommend to the attention of every republican press in the Union, we hope this slander may not be repeated; for though we know the Coalition would repeat it, if they thought its repetition would deceive a single voter, we hope they will not so far compromit their reputation for common sense, as to venture upon a thrice refuted falsehood.
U. S. Telegraph.

"The *presidential question* aside (says Nathaniel W. Williams,) no man could feel more bound to General Jackson than myself, *for the great honor conferred by him on his country.*" But the Presidential question *in the way*, this same Mr. Williams thinks it necessary to attempt to [illegible] the idea that Gen. Jackson, who he [illegible] conferred so much honor on his country, has been engaged in a *Treasonable Conspiracy against his Country!!* Poor Mr. Williams, we pity him!

SIGNS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A vote on the Presidential question was taken in capt. Fields' company, in Wilkes county, on the 5th ult. (none voting but those legally entitled,) which was as follows:

For Jackson	81
For Adams	*none.*

At another muster in Rockingham county, on the 4th ult. the vote stood thus:

For Jackson	197
For Adams	0
Declined voting	1

At a company muster in Caswell county, where between 250 and 300 of the citizens were assembled, the vote was taken and the whole company declared themselves in favor of Gen. Jackson, with the exception of 3.

At a muster in Haywood co. on the 15th ult. Jackson got 520 votes, Adams *none!*

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

MR. EDITOR:

When infuriate and dishonest politicians colleague with their minions, and endeavour to prostrate the fair reputation of him whose mighty arm saved our country from many a slanderous imputation, it becomes the people to arrest their evil machinations, and to represent them to the world in their darkest and most disgusting colours. After alleging that Jackson is the wilful perpetrator of the most horrid deeds—that he has shown a disposition to trample the rights of his fellow citizens under his feet, and after having been confuted in every position of the kind they have taken, they are now compelled, in order to sustain their tottering cause, to resort to means libellous in their nature, and disgraceful in their tendency—means, which were it not for their desperation, would cover them with shame, and which will in the lapse of time bring down upon them the contempt of an insulted people.

After more than twenty years have rolled round, they now, resting upon the authority of a Judge, say that Jackson was concerned in Burr's conspiracy. A man whose conduct has ever been marked with the most sterling patriotism, is charged with the crime of treason. But who are his accusers? Political opponents. They who have been defeated in all their struggles to put the Hero down.—[illegible]ons can forge a letter, and the Coalition can support him—What then should we expect from such a source?

I will now take a view of the statements of this judge Williams, and show to the reader their inconsistency, yea, their *self-destruction.* In an extract of his letter to Mr. Kerr, he says: "He (Jackson) offered me a commission of Captain in Burr's army, or told me, I could get one if I would accept." It may perhaps be necessary to show that in the above extract there are two sentences, which contradict each other. The first is, that Jackson offerred him a commission in Burr's army; the second is, that he did not offer him a commission, but told him he could get one, if he would accept. Here the Judge makes two statements, and one contradicts the other. But suppose the last statement, which he affirms, be correct, is there any thing so culpable in it? Judge Williams applies to Jackson to sign his license as a lawyer. After it is done, Jackson makes the observation—"You are a young man of some promise, if you will accept a commission in Burr's army you can get one." Is there any person who can believe that the General was serious in his remark, even if there were positive evidence of its truth? No. It seems from a view of all the circumstances, that he was rather amusing himself at the expense of this judge Williams, who at that time was a young man. He even at his present age has evinced but a very small share of good sense; hence it is reasonable to suppose that more than twenty years ago, he was extremely shallow. The General, knowing this, makes the observation, jocosely, you are a young man of *some promise*, apply to Burr, there get a commission and signalize yourself. I do not say that this is the exact language of the General, but it is in effect the same: The reader will perceive, that these observations are founded on the admission of the correctness of the above statement. But I will make a few more remarks which go to prove what I have said above, viz: that the Judge contradicts himself. In the postscript of the letter to Gen. Jackson from Virginia it is stated, that he (the judge) writes, that when a young man he applied to Jackson to sign his license as a lawyer; that he did so, but recommended to him to push his fortune by joining Burr.—But in his letter to Jackson he says that the observation was made to him by the General while riding from his house to Nashville.—Here is another contradiction. He certainly lost sight of truth; but to prove that it is all a falsehood, *Jackson had resigned his judicial appointment before ever Burr came into Tennessee.* What are we to think of this Judge who accuses the Hero of conspiracy after remaining silent for twenty-two years? We should point the finger of scorn at him, and exclaim, *Such a Judge!*

I will now leave this charge to the contemplation of the reader and pass over to his last attack upon the Patriot's character.—He says "that Gen. Jackson said to HIM, take notice GENTLEMEN, you will find that a division of the United States has taken deep root," &c. He says that the General addressed HIM; then why is the word GENTLEMEN used? Does not this show that the General did not address himself to him? This is *prima facie* evidence of an untruth on the part of the Judge; and it also goes to prove, that he has a greater opinion of himself than any other person has. But to proceed: judge Stuart, who it seems was the one mentioned in the letter to Kerr, and who was present as he thinks when Jackson made the observation, says that *he does not remember it!* Now this implies two very ostensible things: 1st, That Jackson never expressed himself as above stated, or if he did, 2nd, That he spoke in a manner that was by no means culpable. Or had the General conveyed the least idea that he was friendly to Burr, where is the man,—where is the friend to his country, that would have noticed it in a person of his standing in society. Yet the Judge, upon his own *responsibility*, boldly asserts that Jackson made the observation with all the seriousness imaginable. His reasons for asserting this are centred in his own breast. The people are ignorant of them, but to pronounce them corrupt is consistent with his conduct. He now has found an opportunity to wreak his vengeance by stating falsehoods. It is a pity that his ingenuity is not commensurate with his evil motives.

I now ask the candid reader, if he believes Jackson to be guilty of the charge alleged against him by judge Williams. If he still thinks so, has not the Hero reason to exclaim, Alas! my ungrateful countryman, after spending my youthful vigour, the prime of life in your service, you now in my old age strike me in the most tender part—your object to disturb my midnight repose with visions of distraction, yea, to bring down my gray hairs with sorrow to the grave! I ask, if the General has not reason to make the exclamation, if he believe this *got up* by political opponents? But this is not all, [illegible]tion, his letter to Claibourne—Jefferson's letter—The confidence of many Revolutionary heroes in the purity of his motives, go to show, that *Jackson* never was what a few—a dishonest few, are endeavouring to make us believe him to be.

GUACANAHARI.

Princess-Anne, Aug. 4.

I am informed by a respectable gentleman of this county, that Mr. Teackle, the Editor of the Somerset Iris, publicly declared that *J. R. W. Pitt* of Dorchester was engaged in Burr's conspiracy. I make this statement merely to show how much confidence there is to be placed in this man who now is one of the greatest revilers of Gen. *Jackson*, and who is exerting the utmost stretch of his ingenuity in order to implicate him with Burr.
G.

THE BARGAIN—*More Proof!*

FROM THE FREDERICK CITIZEN.

Mr. Amos Kendall's reply to Mr. Clay's last publication, has come to hand. It is of great length, and of equal interest. Nothing that has yet appeared—not even excepting the able and triumphant address of the Central committee at Washington, conclusive as is its proof of the bargain—can be compared with it, in point of strong and undeniable testimony. It strips Mr. Clay of his mask, and exposes him to the world, an artful, intriguing, ambitious demagogue, a dissembling political knave, devoted solely to the aggrandizement of himself. Out of Mr. Clay's own mouth, does Mr. Kendall condemn him—by copies of private letters written by Mr. Clay, and corroborated by letters written by F. P. Blair and J. J. Crittenden. They lift the curtain and clear away the mystery which enveloped the manner in which the Kentucky delegation was decoyed into the support of John Q. Adams. These letters clearly and unequivocally and incontrovertibly establish the following facts:

"That it was known in Frankfort, in January 1825, that Mr. Adams would be elected President, and that he would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State; that letters from a number of Mr. White's constituents, urging him to vote for Mr. Adams, were procured at the instance of Mr. Henry Clay—and Mr. White was thus prevailed on to vote for Adams, *"with a view to promote Mr. Clay's future prospects for the Presidency"*—in other terms, to place him in the "line of safe precedent"—the office of Secretary of State.

Mr. Clay confessed in his letter to Mr. Blair, that the contest rested on him. He also stated that the friends of Jackson said their hopes of obtaining a *western* President rested on him. Mr. Crawford's friends declared that the hopes of the republican party were upon Mr. Clay—thus holding out no indirect offer of an office to Mr. Clay, and establishing the fact, that they were incapable of corruption. But how did Mr. Adams' friends approach him? Sir, "there is no *station* to which you are not equal"—we "pray you to consider whether the public good and *your own future interests* do not distinctly point to the course you ought to pursue." They knew Mr. Clay's true character, and of course appealed to his ambition and his selfishness—flattered his vanity by declaring that there was no office to which he was *not equal*—ministered to his ambition, by reminding him of his *future* prospects for the Presidency. Mr. Clay understood them. Hence he said in his letter to Mr. Blair, "my friends entertain the belief that their kind wishes towards me" [to make him President in future] will, in the end, be more likely to be accomplished by so bestowing their votes"—on Mr. Adams.—On this authority, (and surely it was unquestionable,) Mr. Blair assured Jeptha Dudley and others, that Mr. Clay would receive the appointment of Secretary of State, should Mr. Adams be elected President; and it was on the same authority that Blair Crittenden and others, wrote to Mr. White to vote for Mr. Adams, as it was understood that Mr. Clay would be brought into the cabinet."

Mr. Clay, it will be recollected, refused to publish his letter to Mr. Blair, alleging that it would be INDECOROUS to the public, as it was SPONTIVELY written; but added that any gentleman might have a view of it by calling on his committee in Frankfort Mr. Kendall called on the committee and attentively perused the letter, in the absence of the chairman, and treasured up its contents in his memory. He afterwards solicited a copy of the letter in reply to which the *well drille!* chairman said, that so far from getting a copy, Mr. Kendall should not even have had a sight of the letter, had he been present to prevent it. Mr. Kendall thus addressed Mr. Clay in relation to the letter:

"Let the date be recollected—*it is January 8th*, 1825. You commence by giving Mr. Blair your opinion upon a work by Lord Byron which you say you have sent him—*(franked I presume.)* You then enter into the subject of the Presidential election and say, that the time has now arrived when *you must begin to think seriously for whom you are to vote.* You state that the friends of all the candidates entertained the opinion that on you rested the decision of the contest, and that your situation was singular and amusing. You say that the friends of the several candidates accost you in turn; that a friend of General Jackson says to you, My dear sir, my hopes are upon you—do not disappoint us—our partiality was for you next to the hero—you know the anxiety we all had for a western President: That a friend of Mr. Crawford comes and says, the hopes of the republican party are upon you; and Mr. Crawford were the only republican candidates; had you been returned to the House, we should have concentrated our force upon you. The language of Mr. Adams' friends, you give in nearly the following words:

"A friend of Mr. Adams comes to me 'with tears in his eyes,' and says—Sir, Mr. Adams has always had the greatest respect for you. There is no station to which you are not equal. You were undoubtedly the second choice of New-England, and I pray you to consider whether the public good and your own true interests do not distinctly point you to the course which you ought to pursue."

You then give some reasons why Mr. Adams should be preferred to General Jackson, among which I remember only the statement that the Ohio delegation had determined to vote for Mr. Adams, the alleged want of qualification in the General and his military propensities. You then declare distinctly, and in the following words:

"My friends entertain the belief that their kind wishes towards me, will, in the end be more likely to be accomplished, by so bestowing their votes."

You then declare, that you have urged them to be governed by their views of the public good alone, and aver that you have been influenced only by that consideration. In conclusion, you use nearly the following words:

"Your Representative is inclined to concur with us in these sentiments, and as I know his respect for your opinion, I request, if you concur in our views, that you will write to him by return mail to strengthen him in his inclinations. Shew this to Crittenden alone."

You say you could not publish this letter without publishing letters from Mr. Blair to show how he understood it. This was written on the 8th of January. About the 20th he must have received it, I have stated, and he has admitted that about the 20th, he told me that *Mr. Adams, if elected, would make you Secretary of State.* Does not this shew how he understood it?

The letter concludes by saying *"shew this to Crittenden alone."* Doubtless it was shewn to him. On the 19th January, Mr. Crittenden wrote to *"our representative"* as follows:

"Thinking as I do of Mr. Clay—of his great integrity, his lofty American spirit, and his consummate ability, I believe it to be highly important to the public interest that he should occupy a distinguished station in the Executive Department. Under all present circumstances, my first wish in regard to this subject (and it is one dictated both by personal partialities and considerations of the public good) would be, that Jackson should be the President and Clay his Secretary of State: and I really do believe, that the common good is more concerned in Clay's being Secretary, than it is in the question whether Jackson or Adams shall be the President."

Does not this show how *he* understood it?

On the *same day* Mr. Blair wrote to *"our Representative"* as follows:

"You have it in your power to vote not only with a view to the first officer, but probably in reference to the whole administration. Under some circumstances the latter consideration might deservedly be more influential than the first, as the selection of the managers of the department not only involves, in a great degree, the conduct of public affairs throughout the Presidential term, but probably will decide the next Presidential election." Again—"If it had been thought that Mr. Adams would be elected, and if elected would give Mr. Clay the highest place in his cabinet, there is scarcely a doubt that the vote [of the Kentucky Legislature] would have been in favor of Adams."

Does not this further show how *he* understood it?

You say, in your letter to Mr. Blair, that your "friends entertain the belief, that their *kind wishes towards you* would be most likely to be accomplished" by voting for Mr. Adams. What were their *"kind wishes?"* Doubtless the *'kind wishes'* of your friends in Frankfort and Washington were the same. We have seen that the "kind wishes" of Messrs. Blair and Crittenden were, that you should be Secretary of State, as a stepping stone to the Presidency.

Mr. Trimble said, after he came home, that he "voted for Mr. Adams because it was distinctly ascertained that he would make you Secretary of State." This shows what were his "kind wishes."

Gen. Metcalfe said, they "could not possibly get Mr. Clay made Secretary of State without voting for, and electing Mr. Adams." This proves what were his "kind wishes."

Mr. Fr. Johnson said, he "voted for Mr. Adams to get Mr. Clay made Secretary of State." This shows what were his "kind wishes."

Mr. White was not quite *"kind"* enough, and you undertook to get letters from some of your friends, among his constituents, "to strengthen him in his inclinations," and warm up his "kind wishes."

My "kind wishes" did not extend to your electing and accepting an office under John Quincy Adams, and it took your friend, Mr. Blair, some days to persuade me to aid in the kind purpose of making you Secretary of State by his election.

That the world may see how perfectly Messrs. Blair, Crittenden and myself finally concurred in our "kind wishes" and views. I annexed my letter to you, of 21st January, to theirs of the 19th, to Mr. White. You say I never explained to you what I meant by "promoting our interest in the west by any arrangement other than the election of General Jackson." True, but did you not well understand my meaning? Read the letters of Crittenden and Blair, which you doubtless saw at the time, and you will see, as you already *know*, that it consisted wholly in my "kind wishes" towards you, whose elevation we all considered as identified with *"our interests in the west."*

After the close of the investigation in the Senate of Kentucky, Mr. White, our former Representative, made a publication, in which he denied any knowledge of a bargain between you and Mr. Adams, and said—"When I gave my vote to Mr. Adams, I did it under the firm persuasion, from the information I had received, through many intelligent gentlemen, of high political standing, within my district, that I was acting in strict conformity to the will of my constituents."

This publication excited a feeling among many of his constituents which is described in a letter from me to him, of which I have lately procured a copy, an extract from which is annexed. In compliance, not only with my request, but with that of many others of his former constituents, he has sent me a further explanation, accompanied by copies of the letters received by him from Messrs. Blair and Crittenden. It will be perceived that the information to which he alluded in his former publication, was contained in these letters and many others of a similar import, and that it was nothing more nor less than that *he should so vote as to secure to you the office of Secretary of State, as a means of promoting your future views in relation to the Presidency.* In speaking of these letters, Mr. White says—"That I was confirmed in my vote by their suggestions, I do freely acknowledge: and, therefore, as I have often heretofore frankly avowed, I now state, that I voted for Mr. Adams with a view to promote Mr. Clay's future prospects for the Presidency."

The justification of Mr. White is complete. Ignorant of your management, he received the letters as the spontaneous effusion of his constituents and had no reason to doubt that they spoke the will of the people. If indignation be deserved by any one for the manner in which the vote of this district was given, it is by *Henry Clay* and not by *David White.*

In what attitude do these facts place you in relation to that gentleman? He was your friend and colleague. While, as you say you were urging him to be governed in his vote for President by the public good alone, regardless of all considerations personal to yourself, you were secretly taking steps to influence his course by the agency of your personal friends among his constituents.—Surely, you could not have offered a grosser insult to his integrity or to his understanding. It implies, that in your opinion, he had not honesty enough to do his duty, or not sense enough to understand it.

It is of no avail to say, that your letter to Mr. Blair does not mention the office of Secretary of State, or say, in so many words that an understanding existed between you and Mr. Adams. The manner in which it was understood and the purpose for which it was written, fully explains its meaning. But if we had to rely on the words of the letter alone for the motive by which you were then actuated, it would be difficult to imagine sentences conveying a more direct inference that you and your friends were acting with a view to your own personal aggrandizement. Though you and your friends have endeavoured to make an impression upon the public mind, that Gen. Jackson's friends appealed to your interests for the purpose of securing your support, it is *remarkable* that by this confidential letter it appears, that such appeals were made *only by the friends of Mr. Adams.* You represent Gen. Jackson's friends as appealing to you through the hopes of the west, and Mr. Crawford's through the hopes of the republican party. They give no assurance of respect and admiration from their respective leaders—no declarations of your fitness for any station—no predictions that you will in future profit by your course. But the friends of Mr. Adams are all flattery and promise. Scarcely does *"public good"* find a place in all they say, and then only that the appeal to "your own future interests" may not be too abrupt." "Mr. Adams has *always* had the greatest respect for you and the highest admiration of your talents: there is no station to which you are not equal." What does this mean but that Mr. Adams will bestow on you the first office in his gift? "You were undoubtedly the second choice of New-England" What does this mean but that New-England desires to see you in the second office now, and will support you for the first when Mr. Adams has served out his eight years? "I pray you to consider, whether the public good and *your own future interests* do not distinctly point you to the course you ought to pursue." What is this, but saying that your *future interest* will be promoted by supporting Mr. Adams—we will make you Secretary of State and then President? These appeals touched the sensitive chord and roused in your bosom the flutterings of hope and ambition. You understood them; your friends understood them; they saw how their 'kind wishes' towards you were to be accomplished; they made Mr. Adams President, and he made you Secretary of State.

From the (N. Y.) Poughkeepsie Telegraph.

Mr. Adams' Portrait.

There are some of the followers of Messrs. Adams and Clay, in this place, who have declared that the sum alleged to have been paid by Mr. Adams for his portrait, was only $10, and that was for a medal and not a portrait. It is true that the medal of John Q. Adams cost the people only $10, and *it is also true, that* **ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS** *of the Public Money has been expended for having the PORTRAIT of Mr. ADAMS taken.* But they would have the Farmers and Mechanics believe that they were only robbed of *ten dollars*, instead of TEN HUNDRED; and that the former was too trifling a sum to mention. The charge of $1,000 for the Portrait, is made in the following words and figures, and appears on the books of the Indian department; the money was taken from the "Contingent Fund" of that department, by order of Mr. Barbour then Secretary of War, but now made Minister to England for his useful servises to Mr. Adams.

"*U. States Indian Department to Mority Furst,* Dr.

For his expenses in coming to Washington city to take President Adams likeness, and returning,	$125 00
For loss of time and services in taking said likeness,	125 00
For three lead dies, at $250 each,	750 00
Received payment,	$1,000 00

New York, Jan 15, 1826.
MORITY FURST.

Recommended for payment—charge to contingencies of Indian Department. (Remit to New York.)

(N. B.) THOS. L. M'KINNEY.
Jan. 19, 1826. Dept. of War, Office of Indian Affairs."

A Contradiction—The Adams men pretend that they are opposed to the election of Gen. Jackson, on account of outrages committed by him while as the head of a Military force; and yet they say that if we were again involved in war they would be pleased to see him placed at the head of the army? Now here is a sample of their consistency. If Jackson did wrong while at the head of a military force, they would be pleased to see him placed in a situation in which he could do so again! Does not this prove, beyond dispute, their insincerity; and that their allegations against him are mere matters of pretence? It certainly does; and no sensible man can fail to perceive it.—*Delaware Gazette.*

No wonder that Dr. Clay prays for *"a pestilence"* for if there is not one among the Jackson men of the United States; they will be *too many* for the coalition in November.—Nothing but a *"pestilence"* among the "common people," the "husbandmen, mechanics, and merchants in general" who are destined to labour," as the House of Braintree say, can prevent the election of General Jackson.
Boston Statesman.

☞ *NOTICE.*

A PLANTER who desires to procure some *SLAVES* for his own service, will give the best prices in cash, for a few of both sexes, between the ages of 12 and 25 years. Those who have such to dispose of will please apply at Col. Dashiell's Tavern, immediately.
Princess-Anne, August 4.

FOR RENT,

FOR the ensuing year, the Houses now occupied, one by Mrs. Mary Ballard, and the other by Joseph S. Colgan, in the town of Princess-Anne. For terms apply to
JAMES POLK.
July 15, 1828. k

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office.

☞ We have seen in the Iris of the 22nd July, the official Report of Mr. Lacock in the United States' Senate, on Gen Jackson's conduct in the Seminole war. It is only necessary to put the public in mind of the facts that this Mr. Lacock, as well as a majority of the committee were enemies of Gen. *Jackson*—and that the report underwent a full debate in Congress, that some of the most violent speeches were made against General *Jackson*, but notwithstanding all the efforts of Mr. Clay, Mr. Lacock and others, the Congress of the United States decided that Gen. *Jackson's* conduct *was not censurable.*

WHY NOT?—Clay receives *Seventeen Dollars a Day* as Secretary of State. Why is not this sum deducted from his accounts, during his Summer ELECTIONEERING campaign? *Noah.*

☞ The communications of "QUERCUS," "GUACANAHARI," "DAVID EXPLORATION," and several other articles intended for this week's paper, are unavoidably crowded out.

Baltimore Prices Current.

Aug. 1, 1828.

FLOUR—white wheat family, $6 a 6.50; superfine Howard-st. 4.75 a 4.87½; city mills 4.50; Susquehanna, 4.37½ a 4.50; WHEAT, best red .85 a .90; best white .95 a 1.00—CORN, .32 a .34; OATS .20 a .22

☞ A Camp Meeting will commence at Nanticoke Point on the 14th of August.

☞ The Orphans' Court of Somerset County will sit on next Tuesday.

[COMMUNICATED.]

OBITUARY.

My tale is full of sadness. The scalding tears of a disconsolate father—the wounded feelings of a parent "whose locks are silvered o'er with age," call forth the emotions of sympathetic anguish, and guide my pen while I relate a circumstance which would melt the icy nature of the savage and fill the heart of a man with sorrow. To loose an affectionate son, a warm friend, and a good member of society, is no common loss. It is to be regretted even when the cold hand of death drags its victim by degrees to a *natural* grave. But how much more is it to be lamented when the bloom of youth, the vigor of manhood, the father's pride, the mother's joy, are all ingulphed in a watery grave.—EVERTON, the son of Isaac Kennerly, Esq. was unfortunately drowned, on Sunday the 27th ult. in the Chesapeake bay. The particulars, I believe, have not been ascertained; but it seems, while a furious storm was raging, he was knocked off the deck into the watery main, and since has never been heard of. Such was the fate of this unfortunate youth. The lapse of years will pass away—the gray hairs of a father will be laid in the grave, yet this circumstance will be fresh in the memories of some, and while the tears of sympathy rolls down their cheeks, many will contemplate the great expanse of water which ingulphs the remains of *Everton Kennerly.*

☞ NOTICE.

The Entire Personal Estate of

The late CHARLES ROBINSON,

Will be sold at the residence of the deceased, in Princess-Anne, on TUESDAY THE 12th INSTANT, consisting of the CROP growing on the ground

AN ASSORTMENT OF
Groceries, Dry Goods, one Mare, one Gig and Harness, Cattle, Hogs, Household & Kitchen Furniture, and sundry other Articles.—

The cash will be required for purchases not exceeding five dollars; but for larger purchases, a bond or note with approved security will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

HENRIETTA B. ROBINSON,
Adm'x. of C. Robinson, dec'd.
August 5 wm

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable **FARM**, on Trading Branch, containing between SIX and SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES.

This farm is within four miles of Princess-Anne; it formerly belonged to Richard H. Handy, Esq. and is latterly known as the "Pershouse Farm." It is well timbered and will be divided to suit purchasers. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to
THOMAS K. CARROLL.
August 5. jß

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of Somerset county Court, passed at May Term, 1828, the undersigned, or a majority of them, will sell, on THURSDAY the 28th INSTANT, at Major Leary's tavern, at Barren Creek Springs, in said county, on a credit of twelve months—

All the REAL ESTATE of
LEVIN RUSSELL,

Late of said county, deceased, which was lately valued by the undersigned. The purchaser, or purchasers, to enter into bond with approved security to the heirs of said Russel for their respective proportions.

TUBMAN BEDSWORTH,
ZACCHEUS LLOYD,
BEACHAM ACKWORTH,
JAMES BOUNDS,
WILLIAM TWILLEY,
August 5—ßP *Commissioners.*

☞ *NOTICE.*

ON WEDNESDAY the 13th INSTANT, the Trustees of the Poor of Somerset county will elect an *OVERSEER of the POOR* for the residue of the year. Persons wishing that situation will make proposals in writing to the Board of Trustees, or some member thereof, on or before that day.

By order of the Board,
JAMES WILSON, Sec'y.
August 5. m?m

FOR RENT,

For the ensuing year, that FARM which was formerly the property of William Tilghman, dec'd. situated on the head of Back Creek. For terms apply to JAMES STEWART.
July 22, 1828. kw

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

FROM THE EMERALD.

STANZAS.

I hate the world—it hath no sun
To warm the injured breast,
No couch whereon the worn out soul,
Might sleep and be at rest,
The heart once peirced must still bleed on
"Till life's last throbbing pulse be gone."

Is there one hope that does not fade,
One smile without a tear,
Is there one bright, one gladdening ray,
To light man's travel here?
There is no hallowed spot on earth,
That has not known Affliction's birth.

There are blue skies—yet they grow dark,
And flowers—yet they must die:
And seasons full of joy and dreams,
Yet they pass quickly by,
The spirit's hope—the spirit's glee,
Change to a stern reality.

I knew one in my early days,
One of earth's fairest kind,
"Made up alone of loveliness,"
Alike in form and mind,
She seemed the mould of heaven's own hand,
The creature of some Eden land.

But she had sinn'd, and what tho' years
Of penance and of prayer,
Had gained compassion from the sky,
And found forgiveness there?
Nor prayer, nor penitence, nor time,
Won the world's pardon for that crime.

She died, as broken hearts *all* die,
Uncared for and unwept,
With no memorial left to tell,
Where her still spirit slept;
They laid her in some lonely spot,
Her name and fate alike forgot.

Such is the world—it hath no sun
To warm the injured breast,
No couch whereon the worn out soul,
Might sleep and be at rest;
The heart once pierced must still bleed on
"Till life's last throbbing pulse be gone."
J. P. B.

SONG.—To Mary.

If in the hour of mirth and glee,
My thoughts from joyance stray,
They only turn to home and thee
So far, so far away.
Affection opes her thousand springs;
Remembrance strikes the lyre;
And Love, from off his glittering wings,
Sheds many an orb of fire.
Yes! if in crowds of mirth or glee
My thoughts from joyance stray,
They only turn to home and thee
So far, so far away.

Here, where the ocean laves the shore,
And beauty reigns o'er all;
Amid those scenes forever more,
My thoughts embitter'd fall;
For absence severs me from thee,
The mountains 'tween us rise,
And every star of light I see,
But tells me of thine eyes.
Yes! if in crowds, &c.

There be unnumbered beauties here,
Springing from nature's hand,
And bounteous heaven hath made appear
Sweet verdure o'er the land.
And yet, 'mid all these scenes so bright,
'Mid all the thoughts they bring,
I want my spirit's beaming light,
Its glow o'er me to fling.
Yes! if in crowds, &c.

Yet, may I hope—for hope is given
A day-star from on high—
Full soon to bask me in the heaven
That shines in thy blue eye.
And, Mary dear, this faithful heart
Will then be pressed to thine,
With joy to meet, and never part,
But love with life resign,
Yes! if in crowds, &c.

From the American Farmer.

To prevent the Destruction of Bees, by the Bee Miller.

Devan's Ferry, Bertie Co., N. C.,
July 8, 1828.

Sir,—I have, for many years, been the raiser of bees, and was at one time much troubled with the bee-worm, but, upon examination, I found they always bred between the bench upon which the hive sat and the bottom of the hive; I first adopted the method of having the bottom edges of the hive brought to so small a point or edge as to afford them no shelter; but now, during the warm season, I raise the hive by placing small sticks around under the hive, so as to raise it, say about half an inch from the bench, which I take out during winter or the cold months.

And I can say, sir, that for many years I have seen nothing of the bee-worm, and that my stock of bees has increased as fast as I can or could wish. Yours, &c.

MILEY HAMILTON.

Insect Architects.—Of the wonderful instinctive power and economy of the bee, the ant, and the beaver, most of our readers are no doubt well acquainted though they may not be aware that there is a species of insects which even excel these in wisdom and policy. These are called *Termes* in natural history, a genius of insects of the order Aptera: they are found in the East Indies, Africa and South America. They build pyramidal structures, ten or twelve feet in height and divided into appropriate apartments, magazines for provisions, arched chambers and galleries for communication. These structures are so firmly cemented that they easily bear four men to stand upon them, and in the plains of Senegal, appear at a distance like the villages of the natives. A portion only of these insects, not bigger than the larger ants, are labourers, and these build the structures, procure provisions for the males and females, and take care of the eggs. Another portion of the community act as superintendents over the labourers, or as guards to defend their habitations from intrusion or violence. When a breach is made in the dwelling, they rush forward and defend the entrance with great ferocity: some of them beating against any hard substance, as a signal to the other guards, or as encouragement to the labourers; they then retire and are suceeded by the laborers, each with a burthen of tempered mortar in his mouth, and who diligently set about to repair whatever injury has been sustained. The more domestic habits of these insects are no less remarkable than those of the bee, to which they in some degree assimilate.

From the Nashville (Tennessee) Republican. June the 11th. 1828.

Died, at the Hermitage, on the morning of the 1st instant, of a pulmonary complaint, and in the 16th year of his age, *Lyncoya*, the orphan son of a chief of the Creek Nation.

On the 3d of November, 1813, after the battle of Talulshatche was gained, an Indian child, about ten or twelve months old, was found by an American soldier, in the bloodiest part of the field, sucking at the breast of its dead mother, who was killed, unfortunately, in the action. The child was brought to Gen. Jackson, whose heart was immediately interested in its preservation. As many squaws had been taken, and some of them had children at the breast, he applied to these to suckle it, offering a reward to any one who would preserve it. They all refused, saying that as its father and mother had been killed, the best way would be to kill it also. At that time the army was destitute of provisions, and the only substance that could be got for the infant captive was made of a small quantity of brown sugar and the crums of biscuits scraped from the chinks of a barrel. These, mixed in water composed a diet which it seemed to relish; and with it the Gen. and his faithful servant Charles kept him alive until opportunity occurred for sending him to Huntsville. The general then committed his foundling to the care of Col. Leroy Pope, of that place, who was requested to take charge of him until he could be conveyed to Mrs. Jackson. Col. Pope humanely received the little "Indian boy," and his amiable daughter, Maria, bestowed upon him the tenderest care. She gave him the name of Lyncoya, and affectionately retained him at her father's until the close of the Creek war; when Gen. Jackson on his return march to Tennessee, took him home, delivered him to Mrs. Jackson, and adopted him into his family.

In his first years he was feeble and sickly, a consequence, probably, of his want of a mother's care and nourishment—a want which nothing can supply. But after a time he became healthy and grew finely. At the age of five he began to discover an inclination for solitude and a turn for mechanical employments. At this age he made a bow, fashioned after the manner of the Indians, the first of the kind that had ever been seen on the General's farm. This excited much surprise in the family, as he had no intercourse whatever with Indians, except on one or two occasions when a few chiefs called to visit the General; when they were observed to take but slight notice of him. But from instinct, or from a predisposition to imitate Indian manners, he was in the habit of dressing his head with all the feathers he could pick up in the yard—and amusing himself constantly with his little bow—differing in this particular from civilized children, who change their amusements and toys with a sort of capricious variety.

At 8 years of age the General sent him to a good day school in the neighbourhood, but he was very averse to learning, and not even master of the alphabet in the course of a whole year. At 10, however his intellectual faculties seemed to awaken. He became fond of learning and advanced in it rapidly, giving evident signs of genius. The General then proposed having his education completed at West Point, and securing him a station in the army; and had made known his wishes to President Monroe, who promised his countenance and favour. But before Lyncoya's education was sufficiently advanced to give him admission at West Point, Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay came into power under circumstances which prevented any application for a warrant on the part of General Jackson. He therefore proposed to Lyncoya that he should indulge his mechanical turn, and learn some profitable trade. He said he preferred being a saddler, and in 1827 his English education being sufficient he was bound to a saddler in Nashville.

During last winter he caught a cold which fixed on his lungs, and reduced him to such weakness that he got leave of absence, and returned, as he said, "*home*," to the Hermitage. There he was treated with the greatest kindness and care. His diet was attended to—medical aid called in, and exercise both in a carriage and on horseback afforded him. I have frequently seen him accompanying Mrs. J. in short excursions taken for his benefit; and that amiable and benevolent lady, learning that *Liverwort* was esteemed salutary in consumptive cases, procured it and administered it to the Indian orphan. But all was in vain; he declined with a progress daily visible; and, after very severe sufferings, which he bore with the uncomplaining fortitude of his race, expired under the roof of the hero who had conquered his nation, but who followed his remains to a decent grave, and shed a tear as the earth closed over him forever.

FOR RENT,

FOR the ensuing year or for a term of years, the FARM on Little Monie, now occupied by Mitchell Phoebus.

For terms apply to

JAMES POLK.

June 3, 1828. wk

WANTED.

I want to hire a COLOURED WOMAN, of good character, who understands cooking and house work in general. To such a one I will give liberal wages. Enquire at the Village Herald office. July 22

INSOLVENT BLANKS.

JUST printed and for sale at the *Village Herald* office, a quantity of *INSOLVENT BLANKS*, of an approved form; and a supply of blank

BILLS OF SALE.

ALSO,

A Supply of Magistrates' Blanks,

FIERI FACIAS, before supersedeas,
Do. do. after supersedeas,
CA. SA's before supersedeas,
Do. do. after supersedeas
WARRANTS.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Two Dollars a year, *if paid in advance*; or $2 50 if paid within six months; or $3 if not paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance*.

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year*.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞All communications addressd to the editor must come POST PAID.

CAMBRIDGE HOTEL,

Sign of the Steam-Boat & Stages.

THE Subscriber continues to keep this handsome establishment, a few doors above his old stand, in a very central part of the town, where he is prepared at all times for the reception of travellers, and others, who may please give him a call. His house is well furnished; the rooms private and comfortable; his bar supplied with a choice selection of the best Liquors; his stable stored with good provender, and his prices regulated by the times. By strict attention to his business, he flatters himself with a continuation of those customers who have been so liberal heretofore, to whom he gratefully acknowledges himself indebted.

The public's obt. servant.

WM. C. RIDGAWAY.

N.B. His Hack runs to the Cambridge wharf to meet the Steam-Boat *Maryland*, on her arrival from Baltimore every Tuesday & Friday evening. Also for the conveyance of passengers from his house to the boat on her departure every Wednesday and Saturday morning, *free of charge*. He has, for the accommodation of persons who are going on to Baltimore, rented a private stable with a fine grazing lot, well enclosed, for the purpose of taking at livery horses at a low price, which shall be regulated by the price of grain, hay, &c. he is prepared at all times with fine horses and carriages, for the conveyance of Travellers to any part of the Peninsula.

W. C. R.

Cambridge, June 3, 1828.

Notice to Creditors.

The creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified to appear in Somerset county court, in Princess-Anne, on the 1st Saturday after the third Monday in November next, to shew cause if any they have why he should not be entitled to the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland.

LEVIN H. POWELL.

July 8 ww

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

CERTIFICATE.

10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an annodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER.

Nov. 20, 1827. Princess Anne, Md.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of disposing of his real estate, being and lying in Worcester county, Md. and situated on Dividing Creek. The landed estate consists of 2000, or more acres. The improvements are a dwelling house and out buildings with a good SAW and GRIST MILL, both in excellent order; also a young orchard. About 100 acres of the land is in a good state of cultivation.

There is, on one part of the above property, an abundance of *Iron Ore*, which would warrant the erection of a Forge, and prove an object of value to a purchaser acquainted with, and calculated for, such an undertaking.

The terms of sale will be—one third down, and 3 years for the payment of the balance. For further particulars apply to

JOHN MORRIS.

April 22 kd

E. T. J. WOODWARD,

Corner of Dugan's Wharf & Pratt Street.
BALTIMORE,

Informs his friends and customers that he will sell on COMMISSION, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and Oats, Tobacco, and all other articles of Country Produce, and will make liberal advances on the same.

He has on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

CONSISTING OF

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Family Flour, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Spirits, Whiskey and Cordials, Spices, Soap & Candles, Shad, Mackerel, Herrings, Oil and Salt, together with every other article in his line.

ALSO,

Glass Ware, Queen's Ware,

Stone and Earthen Ware, &c.

And a general assortment

Of Garden Seeds of approved kinds, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

DRY PINE OR OAK WOOD

Will be taken in exchange for Goods, on fair terms.

May 13, 1828 mw

PROPOSALS

For publishing in Hagerstown, Md. a Weekly Newspaper, under the title of

The Hagerstown Mail.

The Mail will convey "news from all nations"—particularly those most interesting to our own country, and will be conducted so as to give early and correct information of public affairs generally; of political occurrences in the different states; of the rise and fall of American produce in our principal cities, and the prices in foreign markets.

The political principles of this paper will be as purely Republican as those contained in the Declaration of Independence, and the Rights of the People shall be at all times zealously, firmly and fearlessly supported, whoever may be in power. The Establishment is intended to be a permanent one, and as such every endeavor will be used to render it a first rate country paper deserving public patronage.

With regard to the Presidential question which now agitates the whole Union, the *Mail* will decidedly and openly advocate the election of ANDREW JACKSON. And when it is considered that there is only one press in Baltimore, and only one between Baltimore and Cumberland that espouses his cause, it will readily be allowed that in so large an extent of country there is room for at least another—more particularly as all the other presses in this rich, and populous country, where he has so many disinterested friends, are against him; the times too emphatically demand the establishment of such a press, for at no period of our political history have such unfair and unjustifiable means been resorted to, in order to destroy the character of a public man, as have been within the last year to injure the well-earned fame of the Hero of New Orleans, and merely because he is a candidate before the people for a high and important office—although he was brought out by the people themselves; but the *Mail* will never leave him until he arrives at Washington, and receives from the hands of the people, the honors justly due to one whose whole life in peace and in war has been devoted to his Country's Liberty, Welfare and Happiness.

Terms of Subscription.

For a single paper Three Dollars a year: But this may be discharged by Two Dollars paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty cents in Six Months—Any person obtaining Ten subscribers and becoming responsible for the money shall have a paper *gratis*.

Hagers-town, May 13—July 1

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by James L. Waller, a justice of the peace, and to me directed, at the suit of William Kibble against Isaac Surmon, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one house and lot, containing one acre, more or less, known by the name of Hog Neck, and situated on Wicomico river, about 3 miles from its head; also two beds, one loom, one gun, one sein, two canoes, two hogs, and one yearling, which I shall proceed to sell on Wednesday the 6th of next August, on the premises to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

July 15, 1828. ws

EMIGRATION to LIBERIA.

NOTICE.

THE Managers of the *American Colonization Society* give notice, that they are ready to receive applications for the conveyance of free people of color to the colony of Liberia.

In all cases, the age, sex, and professions of the applicants must be mentioned.

Applicants from the State of Maryland must be prepared to offer the affidavit of some free white person, to their having actually resided within the State of Maryland for 'twelve months' previous to the period of emigration.

Applications may be made in Baltimore, to Hon. Judge Brice, Charles Howard Esq. or John E., John H. B. Latrobe Esq., or Charles C. Harper Esq., Agents of the Society.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this office.

IN CHANCERY,

12TH JULY, 1828.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of William Waters, made and reported by the Trustee, Marcellus Jones, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 12th day of September next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in Somerset county, before the 12th day of August next. The report states the amount of sales to be $601 25.

True copy. TEST,

RAMSAY WATERS,

July 22, 1828. Reg. in Chan.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Princess-Anne, Md., on July 1, 1828.

B—William Bennett, Isaiah Bayley, James Benson
C—Joseph S. Colgan
D—Elizabeth Dory, George Davy, jun. William Dix, Elizbeth Durby, Isaac Dashiell, William F. Dashiell, Littleton Dennis
F—Josiah Furness, Whitty Fountain
G—Henry I S Gibbons
H—William Hunt, Mrs Sarah Hayward, Isaiah Hayman
I—Isaiah & Susan (care of Lambert Hyland)
J—John Jones 2, Levin D Jones, Alexander Jones, Doct Matthias Jones
K—Robert I H King
L—Henry Lankford
M—William Miles, Daniel Miles, John McDaniel, William M'Daniel 2, Miss Ann Martin, Miss Sarah R Maddux, Masonic Somerset Lodge
P—William Purnell, William Parkes 2, Stephen Parkes
R—Noah Riley, Robert Rich, Miss Mary Ann Riggin
S—John B. Stevenson, Rev. William Stone
T—Gilbert Townsend, Rinaldo Turner
W—William Williams, Miss Mary G. Wilson

SAML. BROWN, P. M.

July 8, 1828. ww

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

July 8th, 1828.

ON *application of Sarah Dashiell, Administratrix of John Dashiell, (negro) late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the successive weeks in the Village Herald, printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy, Test.

JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN DASHIELL, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 29th of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th of July, 1828.

SARAH DASHIELL,

Adm'trix of John Dashiell, dec'd.

July 15, 1828. k

SINCLAIR & MOORE,

Pratt-St. Wharf, Baltimore,

HAVE in store—Millet, Lucerne, Field Corn, bunch, pole & soup Beans, a large assortment, for planting, and garden seeds generally.

PLOUGHS,

Amongst which are the much approved self-sharpening point Plough—By turning and reversing said point, the share lasts much longer than the cast share of any other plough, in as much as the point is steel, and when worn bevelling it is sharpened, if turned over. The CULTIVATORS made by Sinclair & Moore, pulverize the ground more effectually, and much deeper than the old fashioned tooth hoed kind—and by the use of these in the culture of corn, it will save nearly two thirds of the ploughing.

ALSO, Socket Shovels, Scythes, Mattocks and Picks, with handles;—cast steel Hay and Manure Forks, WHEAT FANS, & GRAIN CRADLES, with Waldron Scythes; Garden Tools generally; Wove Wire for Seives, and Mill Screens.

☞They have received from on board the brig Hyperion, capt. Forbes, just from Liverpool, a quantity of grain and grass Scythes, (Waldron's prime) Sickles, Malleable trace Chains; Straw and Hay Knives, Grass Hooks, and Garden Tools, amongst which are turnip and other Hoes; Edge Tools, budding and pruning Knives, &c.

☞For the greater convenience of those who use our PLOUGHS in Somerset, we have appointed JOHNSTON & SUDLER of Princess-Anne, our agents for the sale of them, who will constantly keep a supply of the different kinds at our prices.

June, 1828. S. & M.

Nest Boxes and Barrel Covers.

30,000 *Cane, suitable for Reed makers*
300 *Nests Sugar Boxes*
200 *Barrel Covers*
100 *Butter Prints*

100 gross of Lamp Wick, assorted; Spigots and faucets, suitable for hogsheads, barrels, kegs, and hydrants, shoe, sweeping, dusting and other brushes, sifters, mats, and lime squeezers, fancy and common bellows, pound, half pound and quarter pound Butter Prints, of various patterns, fishing lines and rods, butter bowls, trays, baskets, wash and cake boards, ropes and cord, patent taps, humming and common tops, nests of sugar boxes and tubs, boot & shoe blacking, towel rollers, tubs and turnip mashers, rolling pins, carpenters or joiners' chalk lines, spoons and pie trenchers, crabbing and cabbage nets, &c.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms, by

VALERIUS DUKEHART,

No. 1012 Baltimore, between South and Calvert Sts.

Baltimore, 6th mo. 24.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. II. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., AUGUST 12, 1828. NO. 20.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Two Dollars a year, *if paid in advance*; or $2 50 if paid within six months; or $3 if not paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance*.

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year*.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞All communications addressd to the editor must come POST PAID.

☞NOTICE.

The Entire Personal Estate of

The late CHARLES ROBINSON,

Will be sold at the residence of the deceased, in Princess Anne, on TUESDAY THE 12th INSTANT, consisting of the CROP growing on the ground

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Groceries, Dry Goods, one Mare, one Gig and Harness, Cattle, Hogs, Household & Kitchen Furniture, and sundry other Articles.—

The cash will be required for purchases not exceeding five dollars; but for larger purchases, a bond or note with approved security will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

HENRIETTA B. ROBINSON.

Adm'x. of C. Robinson, dec'd.

August 5 wm

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable **FARM**, on Trading Branch, containing between SIX and SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES.

This farm is within four miles of Princess-Anne; it formerly belonged to Richard H. Handy, Esq. and is latterly known as the "Pershouse Farm." It is well timbered and will be divided to suit purchasers. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to

THOMAS K. CARROLL.

August 5. 1f

☞NOTICE.

A PLANTER who desires to procure some *SLAVES* for his own service, will give the best prices in cash, for a few of both sexes, between the ages of 12 and 25 years. Those who have such to dispose of will please apply at Col. Dashiell's Tavern, immediately Princess-Anne, August 4.

FOR RENT,

FOR the ensuing year, the Houses now occupied, one by Mrs. Mary Ballard, and the other by Joseph S Colgan, in the town of Princess-Anne. For terms apply to

JAMES POLK.

July 15, 1828. k

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office.

From the (N. Y.) Poughkeepsie Telegraph.

Mr. Adams' Portrait.

There are some of the followers of Messrs. Adams and Clay, in this place, who have declared that the sum alleged to have been paid by Mr. Adams for his portrait, was only $10, and that was for a medal and not a portrait. It is true that the medal of John Q. Adams cost the people only $10, and *it is also true, that* **ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS** *of the Public Money has been expended for having the PORTRAIT of Mr. ADAMS taken.* But they would have the Farmers and Mechanics believe that they were only robbed of *ten dollars*, instead of TEN HUNDRED; and that the former was too trifling a sum to mention. The charge of $1,000 for the Portrait, is made in the following words and figures, and appears on the books of the Indian department; the money was taken from the "Contingent Fund" of that department, by order of Mr. Barbour then Secretary of War, but now made Minister to England for his useful servises to Mr. Adams.

"*U. States Indian Department to Mority Furst,* Dr.

For his expenses in coming to Washington city to take President Adams likeness, and returning.	$125 00
For loss of time and services in taking said likeness.	125 00
For three lead dies, at $250 each,	750 00
Received payment,	$1,000 00

New York, Jan 15, 1826.

MORITY FURST.

Recommended for payment—charge to contingencies of Indian Department. (Remit to New York.)

(N. B.) THOS. L. M'KINNEY.

Jan. 19, 1826. Dept. of War, Office of Indian Affairs."

Mr. Adams as a Politician.

From the Ithica (N. Y.) Journal.

Our investigations of the character of *John Quincy Adams* have convinced us that he is sordid and selfish as an individual, and cold, faithless and unprincipled as a politician.—Such is our deliberate and candid opinion; and as we wish to justify our opinions in the estimation of all honorable men, we request the attention of our readers, and particularly of those who are admirers of Mr. Adams to the following facts:

Until the year 1803, during the whole period of what was termed the "reign of terror," and almost for the whole time that Mr. Jefferson was in office, Mr. Adams was a leading and severe *federalist*. He was among the most determined opponents of Mr. Jefferson's administration. He was the most active and noisy of Mr. Jefferson's revilers.—His writings for the public press were numerous, and distinguished for their vindictiveness. He not only indulged in those ordinary modes of recrimination and argument by which *gentlemen* politicians sustain their cause, but resorted to the lowest grades of pasquinade and ribaldry; and some of his productions in doggrel rhyme, are now well known and remembered. Take the following specimen from a production first published in the *Boston Gazette*, in 1802, and thence copied into the Port Folio with this introductory note:

"Some of our papers have hinted at the amours of a certain great personage, which are said to be of a *dark* complexion. In the language of poetry there are "jetty loves," as well as "rosy loves" and Cupid sometimes pierces a *black* heart. If, according to the *elegant* proverbs of Dr. Franklin, "a man may *kiss his cow*," surely a "*philosopher may kiss his wench*." The following, from an eastern paper, is witty and poetical."

SONG.

Supposed to have been written by the sage of Monticello.—[*Written by John Q. Adams.*]

Et etiam *fusca grata* colore Venus.—OVID.
And Venus pleases though as black as jet.

Of all the damsels on the green,
On mountain or in valley,
A lass so luscious ne'er was seen
As Monticellian Sally.
Yankee doodle who's the noodle?
What wife were half so handy?
To breed a flock of slaves for stock,
A blackamoore's the dandy.

Search every town and city through,
Search market, street, and alley;
No dame at dusk shall meet your view,
So yielding as my Sally.
Yankee doodle, &c.

When press'd by loads of state affairs,
I seek to sport and dally,
The sweetest solace of my cares
Is in the lap of Sally.
Yankee doodle, &c.

Let Yankee parsons preach their worst,
Let tory witlings rally!
You men of morals! and be curst,
You would snap like sharks for Sally.
Yankee doodle, &c.

She's black, you tell me—grant she be—
Must colour always tally?
Black is love's proper hue for me—
And white's the hue for Sally.
Yankee doodle, &c.

What though she by the glands secretes,
Must I stand shil-I-shall-I?
Tuck'd up between a pair of sheets,
There's no perfume like Sally.
Yankee doodle, &c.

You call her slave—and pray were slaves
Made only for the gally?
Try for yourselves, you witless knaves,
Take each to bed your Sally.
Yankee doodle, &c.

And the following a *little* more decent, from a production published in 1805, ridiculing the expedition of capt. Lewis to the Rocky Mountains.

We never will be so fobb'd off,
As sure as I'm a sinner;
Come, let us all subscribe, and ask
The hero to a dinner;
And Barlow, stanzas shall endite,
A bard the tide who tames, sir;
And if we cannot alter things,
By G-d we'll change their names, sir;

Let old Columbus be once more
Degraded from his glory,
And not a river by his name,
Remember him in story;
For what is *old* discovery,
Compared to that which *new* is?
Strike—strike Columbia river out,
And put in river *Lewis*.

Let *dusky Sally* henceforth bear
The name of Isabella,
And let the mountain all of salt,
Be christened Monticella.
The hog with navel on his back,
Tom Paine may be when drunk, sir,
And Joel call the Prairie dog,
Which once was called a skunk, sir,

Such are the specimens of Mr. Adams' political *poetry*. His *prose* was not less *poetical* than his rhyme, and equally vulgar and vindictive.

We will now call the reader's attention to one or two circumstances, immediately previous to the *conversion* of Mr. Adams. It may be well, however, to pause for a few moments over the following *prophetic* sentence of the elder Adams, in a letter to W. Cunningham, dated 15th Feb. 1814:

"If a family which has been *high in office* and splendid in wealth, *falls into decay* from profligacy, folly, vice, or misfortune, they generally *turn* DEMOCRAT, and *court the lowest of the people*, with an *ardor*, an *art*, a *skill*, and consequently with a *success*, which no *vulgar* democrat can attain."

In the spring of 1807, Mr. John Q. Adams presided as chairman at the federal caucus in Boston, which nominated the notorious *Caleb Strong* as candidate for governor: but Mr. Strong was defeated, and the republicans, by the election of Mr. Sullivan, triumphed for the *first time* in Massachusetts, after the downfall of John Adams' administration. About the same time, Mr. John Quincy Adams, at the table of a respectable citizen, '*lamented* the fearful progress of the *democratic party* and of its *principles*; and declared that *he had long meditated the subject and had become convinced, that the only method by which the democratic party could be destroyed, was by joining with it, and urging it on with the utmost energy to the completion of its views, whereby the result would prove so ridiculous and so ruinous to the country, that the people would be led to dispise the principles and to condemn the effects of democratic policy; and then*, said he, we may have a *form of government better suited to the genius and disposition of our country than our present constitution*!"

The fact that Mr Adams made the foregoing declarations is established by affidavits now before us, published in the Boston papers in 1824. And conformably to this expression of his views, we find him in *December*, 1807, he then being a United States senator, elected by the *federalists* of Massachusetts, suddenly and unexpectedly acting with the *republicans* in congress, by supporting one of the most *unfortunate* of Mr. Jefferson's measures, the *embargo*; and so *zealous* was he on this occasion, that he declared, as the *president* had RECOMMENDED the measure, he "*would not* DELIBERATE, *but would* ACT!" To justify this sudden conversion, he DENOUNCED THE FEDERAL PARTY, CONFIDENTIALLY, it seems to president Jefferson and senator Giles, as having TREASONABLE VIEWS against the country. This fact was hinted at by Mr. Jefferson, in a correspondence a short time before his death; and now has been recently confirmed by Mr. Giles, gov. of Virginia, in an address to the public, from which the following is an extract:

"Mr. Adams made the disclosure to me of his intending to desert the federal party, the winter of 1807, 1808; to the best of my recollection, it was a short time previous to the first embargo. That it was made under the most solemn assurances of his patriotism and disinterestedness, and of entire exemption from all views of personal promotion by the party to which he was proselyted. Mr. Jefferson states the grounds of this change, as communicated by Mr. Adams himself, to be the TREASONABLE VIEWS of the *federal party*, and that these treasonable views extended to *disunion*. All that now remains to be disclosed to the public to give a full view of the whole ground of this eventful transaction, is to designate the particular conspiracy on the part of the federalists of that day, which did induce Mr. Adams to charge them according to Mr. Jefferson's statement, with treasonable views to dissever the Union; the particular foreign agents with whom it was carried on; the particular circumstances which gave rise to it; and the particular portion of the federalists implicated in the treasonable negociations then on foot. Mr. Adams can state facts to the public if he should think proper to do so. WILLIAM B. GILES.

February 28, 1828."

If these declarations of the "treasonable views" of the federal party were *true*, how can Mr. Adams justify himself for having so long acted as a member and *confidential leader* of that party, and for the recent acts of confidence by which he has distinguished some of its most influential leaders of that and a subsequent period? If they were FALSE, what epithet does the English language furnish to distinguish the full measures of his baseness?

But it seems that the elder Adams fully appreciated the motives and views of his son, that he did not believe John Q. had deserted his *principles* with his party; but that he had "turned DEMOCRAT" merely for the purpose of "urging on" and "destroying" the republican party. Consequently, we find the father in December 1808, objecting to the son being the candidate of the republicans of Massachusetts for governor of that state, "*because it would produce an eternal separation between him and the federalists*—AT LEAST THAT PORTION OF THEM WHO CONSTITUTE THE ABSOLUTE OLIGARCHY!!" And in order to prevent this "eternal separation," and to remove the young convert entirely from the party contensions of the day, it was cunningly devised between father and son, that the latter should claim as the reward of his apostacy, a foreign mission. In this attempt he was successful; and in October, 1808, it appears by his accounts, he received an outfit of $9,000 as minister to Russia. He remained abroad until the close of the late war; and in that period we shall look in vain for the evidences of his *republican principles* or of his *American feelings*. On the contrary, while negociating for peace at Ghent, and receiving upwards of *thirty thousand dollars a year*, he wrote a letter to Levitt Harris, in which he spoke with the coldest indifference of some of the most brilliant events of the late war, the defence of Plattsburgh, Baltimore, &c. ridiculing the *militia* of America, by remarking that "the fire eater Brisbane, and the fire brand Cockburn, had kept the *rankest* of our *militia* in countenance by their *expertness in running away*;" and used the following language in disparagement of our government and cause: with "A FEEBLE and *penurious government*, with five frigates for a navy, and scarcely five efficient regiments for an army, *how can it be expected that we should* RESIST *the mass of force* which that *gigantic power* [Great Britain] *has collected to* CRUSH US AT A BLOW!"

We now come to the most recent evidencies of Mr. Adams' *political inconsistency*—his want of *political integrity*.

The circumstance of his sudden and unexpected union with Henry Clay, whereby the latter supported him for the first office in the government, and received at his hands an appointment to the *second* office—we shall pass over at present. *This* may be deemed by some a perfectly honorable and natural, although a somewhat *marvellous* reconciliation of two powerful rivals of the same political party. But can they justify upon the same grounds the *pledge*, asserted to have been given by Mr. Adams to certain members of the *federal party* at the same period, and to secure to him their support for the same office? Yes, it does appear from evidence not to be resisted, that during the pendency of the last presidential election, Mr. Adams did, on the application of some of his old federal associates *cause a letter to be written*, which was *revised by him*, and *interlined in his own hand writing*, and which contained PLEDGES of a *political nature* to the *federal party*, which secured to him the votes of the federal members in congress. Mr. Webster is asserted to have been the active agent in this transaction. It has been also asserted that the letter was shown to Mr. M'Lane, of Delaware; to Mr. Stockton, of New-Jersey; and to a number of other distinguished federal gentlemen, and *the circumstances have never been denied by them.* The editor of the Buffalo Republican, formerly of New-Jersey, and acting there with the political friends of Mr. Adams, published in his paper of the 9th ult. the following extract from a letter of the late honourable Richard Stockton, of that state:

"You inquire of me in relation to the pledge given by Mr. Adams, through Mr. Webster, to the old federal party. An unsophisticated young man like yourself, unused to the chicanery of politics, might well enough question whether a proposition of that nature from an apostate, would have been accepted, or relied upon, by one in my situation, whom he had abandoned and denounced as plotting treason against the republic.—You do me too much honor, however. *That pledge was made and accepted, and I will add, relied on too.* In truth, we never had any faith in the apostacy of Mr. Adams—his principles remain unchanged. For one, I doubt not that his attachment to the men of our faith was unshaken, until after his preference of a noted democrat for the office of district judge was made known. You know enough of New Jersey, however, to know, that the appointment of an old federalist to that office, would have been fatal to his then dubious interests here; and perhaps my friends were asking too much, when they demanded the fulfilment of a voluntary pledge. The letter was shown me at Bispham's in Trenton, in presence of Mr. Hopkinson and one or two others. I know Mr. A's. hand writing well, and was perfectly satisfied of its being genuine, *by its being interlined by him.* The substance of the pledge has been correctly given in the papers. I have thus frankly answered in detail, the question you have propounded; and whatever influence these avowals may have on your mind, I am sure of being exonerated by you, of inconsistency in having changed ground."

We are aware that the *authenticity* of this letter has been questioned by some of the friends of the late Mr. Stockton; but the *facts* detailed in it, they do not deny. The editor of the Republican, however, in his paper of the 20th ult. affirms the genuineness of the letter; and declares that when the consent of the parties concerned is obtained, "it shall be published, accompanied by name, date, and all the circumstances connected with it." In corroboration, the Philadelphia *Gazette* says:

"The National Journal *professes* to doubt the existence of the letter from Mr. Stockton, published in the Buffalo Republican. It even goes so far as to assert its "conviction the whole story is an entire and intentional falsehood."

"We have *positive* and *direct* testimony, that Mr. Stockton made similar statements in conversation but a short time before his death. Mr Stockton was not the only person cognizant of those facts. There are gentlemen now living in this city, who can speak to the point if they *choose*."

In addition to this, the American Sentinel of that city, of April 23, affirms on his own responsibility, that

"The substance of the letter has been stated by Mr. Stockton to living witnesses, *who can be summoned to court when an investigation is demanded.*"

The New-Brunswick (New-Jersey) Times, also says in relation to the subject:

"Mr. Stockton, in August last, related the substance of what is contained in the letter now published, to a gentleman of our acquaintance."

Mr. Walsh, also, one of the gentlemen referred to, a present supporter of Mr. Adams, after so long a silence, has at length in his paper of May first, been compelled to notice the subject. *He confirms the existence of the PLEDGE*, but as is natural for a party implicated, endeavours to palliate the transaction. He says,

"The utmost that has been alleged, *with any semblance of truth*, is that one or two members of congress, federalists who decidedly preferred Mr Adams to gen Jackson, on the broadest grounds *wished to know before they definitely resolved to vote for him, whether, if made president, he would pursue the policy of excluding federalists from office*; and they accordingly *asked information* on the subject from *Mr. Webster*, or some other friend of Mr. Adams, supposed to be acquainted with his sentiments.

The object was, not any stipulation for themselves; but simply the satisfaction of being assured that a defranchisement as detrimental to the national weal, as unjust and absurd in itself, was not likely to be continued. To this application the gentleman addressed gave a written answer, *which had the approbation or revision of Mr. Adams*; and which contained a profession of doctrine on the point, similar to the one soon after made to the world, more emphatically and fully in his inaugural address."

Here, then, is *proof undeniable* that certain *federalists*, "before they DEFINITELY RESOLVED *to vote for*" Mr. Adams as president, required from him a PLEDGE that he would *appoint federalists to office*; and that this PLEDGE was *satisfactorily* given. It was, as all know, *redeemed in part*; by the appointment of *Rufus King* as minister to England; of his son and son-in-law as members of the same mission; of Mr. Sergeant as commissioner to Panama, and of many other federal gentlemen to various public offices.

Now, to sum up the whole *facts* in this case, it appears: That *John Q. Adams*, after reviling Mr. Jefferson and the republican party as every thing mean and despicable, "turned democrat," and denounced his former political associates as TRAITORS to their country: That he "turned democrat," not from *principle*, but to "urge on" the party to "destruction," and that he did not desire an "eternal separation" from the federalists, "at least that portion of them who constitute the *absolute oligarchy*: That while then *professing* to be a *republican*, appointed by republicans to an important foreign mission, and drawing from the national treasury the amount of more than *thirty thousand dollars a year*, he denounced a *republican administration* as "WEAK and PENURIOUS," and yielded up his country in anticipation without a sign as a victim to the "*gigantic power*" of a foreign invader: That on return again to the bosom of his country and partaking largely of its official bounties, under the renewed triumphs of republican principles and the republican party, he embraced the first opportunity that *self interest* presented, to reunite himself to the *federal* PARTY which he had deserted and denounced for its "*treasonable views*;" gave to the leaders of that party, for the express purpose of securing their votes to himself for the presidency, a written *pledge* to appoint *federalists to office*; and that he has since redeemed that pledge, so far as he dared to do so, while hoping and looking for *republican* support to secure his *re-election*.

Can any candid and impartial reader, therefore, resist the conclusion to which we ourselves have come, that *John Quincy Adams* is a faithless and unprincipled politician? That he has, in his whole political career, been actuated by the sordid motives of pecuniary gain and official promotion? Certain portions of the *federal party* may indeed rely upon his recent pledges—they may cling to him as their last anchor of hope: But, he has forever forfeited—he does not merit and he cannot receive, the confidence of the friends of their country, the support of the *republican party*.

A True and Plain Statement.

Extract from the Address of the Maryland Jackson Convention.

Mr. Adams at the last election in the House of Representatives, received the votes of five of the Western States. In the nine Western States, General Jackson received twenty nine electoral votes, and Mr. Adams only three; but one of which was from the people, whereas twenty six of the Jackson electors were chosen immediately by the people themselves. The returns of the *popular* votes in the nine Western states, as contained in the papers printed at the time, and not contradicted, are as follows, viz:

	Jackson.	Adams	Clay	Crawford
Ohio,	18487	12280	19255	
Kentucky	6455		16782	
Alabama,	9443	2416	67	1680
Indiana,	7343	3085	5315	
Tennessee,	20197	216		312
Mississippi,	3234	1794		119
Illinois,	1901	1542	1047	219
Missouri,	987	311	1401	
Total,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

From the above returns, it appears that of the votes of the people in the nine Western States, General Jackson received 38,512 votes more than Mr. Adams, [illegible] more than Mr. Clay—2615 more than Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams together, and 515 more than the whole received by all three of the opposing candidates. Suppose the contest to have been between Mr. Adams and General Jackson, and the votes confined to those two, is there any one who looks at the above statement of the actual votes received by Mr Adams, and reflects that Mr. Clay's friends had industriously represented Mr. Adams as unfriendly to the Western interests, and that a President ought not again be taken from the *Cabinet*. Is there any one, we repeat, who will venture to say that Mr. Adams would have got one-fourth of the votes of the nine Western States? And yet he received the votes of 5 states in Congress, and Jackson only four.

The following are the results of the votes, of such states as are not contained in the above list, taken from the papers printed at the close of the Presidential election. They cannot vary far from the official returns.

	Adams	Jackson	Crawford	Clay
Maine,	6870		2330	
Massach'ts.,	30687		6616	
Connecticut,	7587		1978	
R. Island,	2145		200	
N. Hampshire,	4107		643	
Virginia,	3189	2861	8489	416
New Jersey,	9110	10985	1196	
Pennsylvania,	5440	36100	1206	1690
N. Carolina,		20415	15621	
Maryland,	14632	14523	3645	695
	83767	84884	41975	2081
Add W. S.	21555	68067	2330	43867
Total U. S.	105322	152951	47,065	46668

From this table it appears that General

Jackson's majority of the popular votes, so far as taken throughout the United States, over Mr. Adams, was 47,629 and over both Adams and Clay 961.

The returns of votes from new Hampshire, Virginia, and Missouri, in the above tables, are not entirely complete, the votes from some few counties not being included. These, however, could not vary the result 1000 votes, and suppose that thousand be taken from General Jackson, there can be no question on the mind of any one, who recalls the state of public opinion in the states of Delaware, New York, Vermont, Georgia, and South Carolina, where the electors were appointed by their Legislatures, that if the vote of the people had been taken there would have been for Jackson a much larger majority than 1000 votes. And if any one will recollect the state of public opinion in those Southern and Western States, where Clay and Crawford received the principal part of their votes, he cannot, without flying in the face of all reasonable calculations, come to any other conclusion, than that, if the election in those States had been by the people, and the choice restricted to Jackson and Adams, the majority of the former over the latter, throughout the Union, would have been greatly increased—and if you look to the public opinion in the States, where Crawford and Clay received the votes, you will be obliged to admit, that if their choice in the House had been confirmed to Adams and Jackson, the votes of nearly all of them would have been for Jackson, if the will of the people of these states, had been attended to by their Representatives in Congress. This subject may be placed in another striking point of view.

All the electoral votes for Mr. Adams were received from the New England States and New York, except seven, which were received as follows: One out of three from Delaware—three out of eleven in Maryland—two out of five in Louisiana—one out of three in Illinois—that is only seven electoral votes out of seventeen States, and not a majority of the electoral votes in any of those seventeen states; yet in the House of Representatives, he received the votes of five of these states.

"Few and Far Between!!"

Although there are, we believe, many of those editors who defile their columns with the infamous slanders and calumnies on Andrew Jackson, who at the same time know them to be false, yet we regret to say, that those who are found willing to acknowledge it are, "like angels' visits—few and far between." The following are of the latter class:

From the N. Y. Canal of Intelligence, (a decisive Adams paper.)

In our paper to-day we publish an extract from the report of the Committee on Military Affairs, in Congress, to whom was refered the case of the six militiamen. We do not give place to this document because we have become converts to the Jackson faith; but because we are not converts to the maxim "the end justifies the means." We do not wish to have the people's prejudices or predelictions wrought upon by the propagation of palpable errours and gross falsehoods. The use of these weapons has been attributed to the Jackson party; and if they do use them, let them have the exclusive use and credit of it. Truth is the most potent engine that can be used in such a warfare; for it will certainly and effectually operate; and the cause sustained by it, is surely just. The truth, it appears, has been fully told; and as all that we have published heretofore, either editorially or otherwise, has been rather against than for General Jackson, we publish the extract aforesaid from an honest feeling of duty to the General as unjustly accused in the execution of the militia men. We will add that our opinion on this head is changed. We believe the Court Martial did right; and that General Jackson did equally so. It appears that the mutinous excitement and acts of mutiny took place even before *three months* term of service had expired! and according to the articles of war, the punishment was legal. Thus the matter is indisputably at rest, unless these facts be controverted. The report of the Committee is calm, dispassionate, and dignified. Their view of the subject is candid; there is no glosing; no false colouring; and conceals no circumstances essential to be divulged. We are glad to see this charge so successfully confuted.

Another Instance!

The following remarks are copied from the [illegible] Daily Advertiser, an administration paper; and they furnish the most pointed censure upon those degraded Ebonyites who persist in their wholesale charges of 'treason' against General Jackson, without the shadow of foundation:

"JACKSON AND BURR.—We have seen much of late in the papers, attempting to show that General Jackson was concerned with Col Burr, in what is known by the name of 'Burr's Conspiracy.' What that 'conspiracy' was, we do not pretend exactly to know; but are rather of the opinion, that it did not aim at all at the government or people of the United States, but was intended to operate against Mexico. Therefore we, ought to disapprove of any act of hostility against another peaceable government, being perpetrated in this country; we would not be justified in pronouncing it *treason*, or the persons concerned in it, as *traitors*. Consequently, it it were proved that Gen. Jackson was an associate of Burr, and consenant of his designs, though we might regret his "demented quixotism" we could not call him by that name, which of all others, a patriot most hates.

"But admitting that Burr's intentions were to overthrow the government of the Union, (which admission, supposing Burr to have common sense, is a very great one) we have never yet seen any thing which would justify the belief that Gen. Jackson was in any way an encourager or promoter of such intentions. And even in the following letter of Judge Williams, we cannot discover aught that goes to change our former impressions.

"The expressions that Judge W. attributes to Gen. Jackson, are extremely vague, and amount to any thing or nothing. And in a matter of this kind, where the character of one of our great men, is, in a measure, at stake, we are not so hot politicians, as to suffer our national pride entirely to be merged in a desire to advance the interests of our party. We are not disposed to interpret these [illegible] to the dishonour of a patriot, whose fame is identified with that of his country, when we can as easily expound them differently."

"ORDER AND DECENCY" OF THE ADAMS PARTY!!!

[From the Louisville Advertiser.]

VILLAINOUS.

Our readers will be astonished when they peruse the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cincinnati. We supposed the cup of calumny had been drained to its very dregs, but we were deceived. We blieved that nothing more base, vallainous and dastardly could be imagined, projected or fabricated, by the coalition or its panders, than the attack upon the reputation of an unoffending female—Mrs. Jackson—but we confess we were deceived. Base and reckless as we viewed them, their malignant villany surpasses any thing we ever attributed to them, in word or thought. ☞Charles Hammond, we are informed, has been furnished with *forged documents*, to prove—what?—that the *mother* of Gen. Jackson was a prostitute; that she came to this country *with the British army!* and afterwards married a *mulatto*, by whom she had seven children, and that Gen. Jackson is one of them!!!

The forgery of the Harris letter—the fabrication in relation to Eppes, Decatur and Jackson—and the various forgeries in relation to John Woods and the 'six militia men'—the attempt to rob General Jackson of the glory of the victory of New Orleans—the *forged note* of the National Journal, to prove that Jackson could not spell, and the villainous attack on Mrs. Jackson, were not deemed sufficient! Still darker and more hellish forgeries were in reserve. Not content with assailing the wife of the defender of the west, his enemies are now prepared to assail the ashes of his deceased *mother*, by a forged statement equally at war with truth and all the generous sympathies of human nature. When men are driven by their ambition to the commission of such outrages upon the feelings of a venerable patriot—when truth is contemned and all that is moral and decorous in society is disregarded, we would inquire whether any man, who had any respect for himself, can approve the conduct of such a faction, and whether he can conscientiously support an administration, when its confidential friends make use of such means to prostrate Gen. Jackson?

The object of the coalition cannot be mis understood. They imagine they may possibly succeed in rousing Gen. Jackson to resentment, and thus drive him to the commission of some act that would injure his prospects of success. In this they will be deceived. Conscious that he lives in the affections of an overwhelming majority of his country men, he will view without emotion the vile attemps that have been made, or may yet be made, to tarnish his reputation. He knows such efforts must be despised by all honest and honorable men. The good opinion or support of those of an opposite character, he would not have.

This is another "Dusky Sally" story, and only putting in practise the Adams maxim, that *a degraded and disappointed family, would at any time sooner annihilate heaven and earth, than fail of carrying their point.* We suppose John Q. Adams considers these negro calumnies like his poetry about *black* Sal—carrying the "war into *Africa*."

The mother of Andrew Jackson.—Not satisfied with invading the retirement of the Hermitage and attacking the reputation of Mrs. Jackson by the foulest calumnies, the *resurrection men* of the coalition have dragged from her grave the monther of the Hero of New Orleans, and have insulted her memory by the foulest *forgeries*. We find the following remarks respecting the Patriot, of whom Jefferson said that he had "filled the measure of his country's glory" in Eaton's life of Jackson published years ago, *before* the last Presidential election:—

"Andrew Jackson was born on the 15th March 1767. His father Andrew, the youngest son of his family, emigrated to America from Ireland, during the year 1765, bringing with him two sons, Hugh and Robert, both very young. Landing at Charleston in South Carolina, he shortly afterwards purchased a tract of land in what was then called the Waxsaw settlement, about forty five miles above Camden, at which place "the Hero of New Orleans was born." Shortly after this birth, his father died leaving three sons to be provided for by their mother. *She appears to have been an exemplary woman, and to have executed the arduous duties which devolved upon her, with the greatest faithfulness and great success.* To the lesson she inculcated on the youthful minds of her sons, is no doubt owing in a great measure, that fixed opposition to British tyranny and oppression, which afterwards so much distinguished them. She impressed it upon them, as a first duty to expend their lives, should it become necessary *in defending and supporting the natural rights of man.*" Andrew being intended by his father for the ministry, was sent to a flourishing academy near the Waxsaw meeting house, superintended by Mr. Humphreys. When Andrew was about fourteen years of age, the ravages of the British extended to that part of the country, and deriving encouragement from the *recommendations of his mother whose feelings were no less alive* on this occasion than his own, he went forth when a boy to fight in the revolution the battles of his country. He was severely wounded and his father killed. To add to his afflictions, his mother, worn down by grief and her incessant exertions to procure clothing and other comforts for the suffering prisoners who had been taken from her neighbourhood, expired, and Andrew Jackson was left a prisoner to the British, in the wide world a friendless orphan."

THE COALITION SLANDERS.

We have never regretted except for the honor of human nature, that the Adams tactics of the reign of terror, forgery and calumny, should be revived in the vain hope of injuring Jackson. The Coalition Calumnies do not harm Jackson—he is armed so strong in honesty, that they pass by him as the idle wind. But they show the bad hearts of Adams and Clay, and the wickedness and desperation of their cause. Adams has declared that Jackson's "whole career has been signalized by the purest intentions, and the most elevated purposes," and Clay has pronounced, that the reputation of this patriot constituted a great portion of the "MORAL WEALTH" of our country. After this, it is impossible for these men to refute their own testimony and injure the fame of Gen. Jackson, who is the same man now, as then. There is another good effect, which results from the coalition putting in practice the following unprincipled maxim of the first Adams that "a degraded, disappointed, and powerful family, would at any time sooner *annihilate heaven and earth, than fail of carrying their point.*"

We say, therefore, we care not how much the tools of the coalition abuse Jackson and his friends—the more the better. It will cause great excitement among his friends, and greater exertion. Whenever there is a great excitement the republican cause is sure to triumph—*for then the people all come out.* The friends of Jackson will answer all the Adams calumnies against him, one after another, as John Q. Adams did the calumnies of the Spanish agents, against Gen. Jackson:—they "pass unnoticed, mere invectives against an officer whose services to this nation entitle him to their highest regard, and whose *whole career* has been signalized by the *purest intentions* and the *most elevated purposes.*"

[Boston Statesman.

☞Is it true that the Adams party, to show their contempt of "Military Chieftains," are about to erect a Monument to Major *Andre*, the British *spy*, and to the *Jersey mutineers*, who were "shot to death" by the orders of *Gen.* WASHINGTON.

The degraded spirit, which would ridicule and bring into contempt the monuments of our glorious deliverers, would also demolish and rase them to the ground. Let our police be on the alert.

It will be seen that the Adams party, in their zeal to create a feeling of hostility towards Gen. Jackson, whom they have denounced a "*Millitary Chieftain*," represent all who *stuck to their posts* and risked their lives for their country last war, as enemies to their country, as traitors and dangerous men, and represent all those who *deserted their posts* as patriots and martyrs! *Jackson, Coffee* and *Adair*, the three officers, who were most distinguished in the Indian wars, and the defence of New Orleans, are said by these Adams patriots, to have been concerned in the BURR *conspiracy*; and *Harris, Woods*, and others who *deserted their posts*, and were executed for it, are held up to the American people, whose sympathy is invoked for them. Next we shall hear of a dinner given to Gen. *Hull* for his surrender at Detroit last war! [Baltimore Republican.

A CLINCHER.—We think it will be admitted that "An Observer," which follows below, and which we copy from the last Richmond Enquirer has rather *cornered* Mr. Clay's messenger to South America, Mr. *John H. Pleasants*, than otherwise.—[*Bal. Rep.*

LOOK AT THIS.

In an elaborate essay of the senior of the Whig, in this paper of the 12th inst. written in castigation of the "Quarrist," for his second number, I find the following paragraph: "I applied to Mr. Clay in January 1825, for employment as a messenger, with no wish, as I informed him, or expectation of acquiring either honour or emolument by the journey, but from the single desire of temporary absence. After the lapse of several months, he informed me that the department found it necessary to send despatches of importance to Buenos Ayres and Rio; and that if I would go, I must be in Washington by a certain day. With great difficulty and after the lapse of many weeks, I found a vessel in which I took passage. The succeeding incidents are detailed in the letters above."—I suppose that the veracity of Mr. J. H. Pleasants whatever may be thought of his sagacity or prudence, will hardly be doubted by the Coalition, or any of their subalterns; and yet if the facts in the foregoing paragraph be true, they afford not only proof that there was a bargain between Messrs. Clay and Adams, but also that Mr. Pleasants *knew* it as early as January, 1825, and confidently anticipated the ultimate result. Let it be remembered that in January, 1825, Mr. Clay was Speaker of the House of Representatives; that the election of President was not made in that body until the 9th of February of that year; that Mr. Adams was installed as President on the 4th of March, and Mr. Clay's nomination as Secretary of State confirmed (I think) on the 7th of that month. How could Mr. Pleasants apply to Mr. Clay for the appointment of messenger in January unless he had assurance that he was to be Secretary of State? and how could he have that assurance unless there had been an understanding or bargain (call it which you will) between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay? Mr. Pleasants says "after a lapse of several months he informed me that the department," &c. Certainly the application then must have been made *before* Mr. Clay was actually and legally appointed, as Mr. Pleasants left Richmond, by his own account, on the 19th of April 1825, a little more than a month after (instead of several months after) Mr. Clay *became Secretary according to the forms of the Constitution.*" If Mr. Pleasants affirms truly, wherefore can there be any necessity for further proof of the bargain? Verily the gentleman seems to have been confident indeed of the success of the contract; and to have taken "time by the forelock."

AN OBSERVER.

The Adams men frequently accuse men of inconsistency for abandoning Adams and joining Jackson—and the instances are so common, and rapidly increasing, that they have their hands full of business. There are probably now in New England ner *one hundred thousand* voters, who, at the last election, believing John Q. Adams to be an honest politician and a good republican, were in his favour, but who now believing him to be neither an honest politician nor a good republican, are against him. Who are the consistent men—those who support republican principles and will not abandon them for the sake of any man, but will abandon any man for the sake of their principles,—or those who are led by the nose and are willing to abandon republican principles and sacrifice the republican party for the sake of a selfish individual who despises republican principles, hates the republican party and would sacrifice any principles and any party to advance his own interest? —*Boston Statesman.*

In the time of William and Mary, there was in Parliament an enquiry somewhat like that of the committee on Retrenchment in Congress last winter. It is said by the English historians that it produced "a discovery of the most *scandalous practices* in the *mystery of corruption*, in occasional bounties, grants, places, pensions, equivalents and additional salaries." If Dr. Smollet had been describing the discoveries made by the committee on Retrenchment, of "the most scandalous practices in the mystery of corruption" by the *coalition*, he could not have been more near the mark.—*Ib.*

JACKSON'S PRINCIPLES.—We copy below, a letter written by Gen. Jackson, in 1801. It is his political creed, and such an one as became the supporter of Jefferson, at that trying period. Let every candid man read it, and decide for himself, whether the ability or patriotism of the writer can be questioned:

Knoxville, Sept. 31, 1801.

Dear Sir—Through life I have held it a sacred duty I owe to my country and myself, never to give my suffrage to a candidate for a seat in the Congress of the U. States, unless I was convinced that his political sentiments were congenial with those he represented, and that he would speak and do the will of his constituents: and being now informed that you are a candidate for the honor of representing the citizens of the State of Tennessee in the Representative branch of the Federal Legislature: believing as I do, that any citizen who would obtain the suffrage of the freemen of Tennessee, must be a character, the composition of which is *virtue, talents, and the true Whig principles of '76*: in short, sir, that he must be a *Republican*, and in politics, like Cæsar's wife not only *chaste* but *unsuspected*.

The first two component parts of this character I know you possess: the latter, as to myself, I have ever thought you did. But, sir, the public mind has been lately led to believe, that your political sentiments are doubtful; and some have held you up as an aristocrat. These reasons have operated with me to call upon you to answer the following interrogatories:

First. Are you and have you always been a true admirer of the Whig principles of '76?

Have you always been an admirer of State authorities?

Are you now, and have you always been, an admirer of the Constitution of the U. States: friendly to its administration agreeably to the true literal meaning of the instrument, and banishing the dangerous doctrine of implication?

Have you always been, and are you now opposed to standing armies in time of peace?

And are you now, and have you always been opposed to foreign political connexions?

Are you now, and have you always been opposed to the extension of the Executive patronage?

Have you always been, and are you now, an advocate for freedom of religion, and freedom of the press?

Are you now and have you always been, friendly to economy in the public disbursements, and an enemy to the system of loans?

And lastly, are you a real Republican in principle, and will you be a Republican in practice?

The above questions are put to you by a sincere friend in private life, and one who is very much disposed to extend to you his little political support. He expects, however, that these questions will be answered with your usual candor on other subjects. This letter is not confidential—nor will your answer be viewed as such—it is as well for the gratification of inquiring friends as myself.

Accept, sir, my respects, and believe me to be your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Doct. *William Dickson.*

In the month of April 1807 preceding the embargo, Mr. Adams issued the following bulletin:—

At a large and respectable meeting of *federalists*, assembled at Concert Hall, on Wednesday evening, April 1, 1807—the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved unanimously, that we cordially agree, and pledge ourselves each to the other, that we will use every fair and honourable exertion in our power to effect the re-election of his excellency CALEB STRONG,* as governor, and his honor Edward H. Robbins, as lieut. governor; and that we will recommend to our fellow citizens who are to assemble on the 5th inst. at Faneuil Hall, the honorable Christopher Gore, HARRISON GRAY OTIS,† John Philips, William Spooner, and Peter Chardon Brooks, as senators for this county;—that so we may not only afford the best testimony of our approbation for their exertions for the protection of our rights, but to do all in our power to leave our children as free as our fathers left us.

By order of the meeting,

JOHN Q. ADAMS, Moderator."

Have we not here a *public* avowal of Mr. Adams' politics, from his own mouth?—under his own signature?—a public avowal of his predilection for *federalism*, and the *federal party*? And yet, in December 1807, as we are told, he was a pure, purified, new-born, uncontaminated, honest and thorough going democrat! But who can believe the assertion? What act as he done since to prove it? Did he not, in 1814, a few years *afterwards*, and while eating his bread from the treasury of the nation, and while under pay at the rate of *nine thousand dollars per annum*, ridicule, villify, and disgracefully misrepresent our government, in his letters to his correspondents? What did he say in his letter to Leavitt Harris, dated *Ghent, November 16, 1814*, respecting the people of this country, and the character of their government? Read him:

☞"Divided among ourselves more in passion than in interest, *with half the nation sold by their prejudices and their IGNORANCE to our enemy; with a FEEBLE and PENURIOUS government, with five frigates for a navy and scarcely five efficient regiments for an army*, how can it be expected that we should resist the mass of force which that GIGANTIC power has collected to crush us at a blow."

Such was his suicidal language, and in an enemy's country too!

With a *feeble* and *penurious* government! he!—From whom has HE received almost *four hundred thousand dollars* for his *individual* services? And for what services has that sum been paid him? A *feeble* and *penurious* government! O shame, where is thy blush.—And must we still clasp *that* man to our bosoms, to drain yet more the vitals and treasury of our feeble and penurious government? But I have more to add respecting his vote for Mr. Jefferson's embargo. The history of the times will explain his motives, if carefully examined, so that he who runs may also read with ease. LEONIDAS.

* This is the same Caleb Strong who, during the late war, refused the constitutional call of the government of the United States for the militia, and who, in his celebrated proclamation, pronounced England to be the "BULWARK OF THE RELIGION WE PROFESS."

† This is the same Harrison G. Otis who went on a certain journey to Hartford, in December, 1814.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

To LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.

Sir, You still evade the subject of my enquiries, and keep the public in suspense, by your unconquerable silence.

If you are called on to explain the causes and motives of your glaring inconsistency, you still harp to the stale, worn out tune of noticing Quercus "in a legal course," and telling the people, "*you* 'll let him know, whether it is a libel or not." The mischief you will! But when do you mean to do it? There's the rub. If you could sue Quercus and have the matter over *before* the election, the people would have no objection to your legal course. But do you expect the people of Somerset to invest you with legislative authority again, and wait your slow motions to satisfy their suspicions, when *appearances* are so much against you? Why do you not, with the boldness of Innocence, and with the consciousness of correct and honest intentions, willingly and readily enter the lists of a just political enquiry, *admire* the scrupulous and cautious guardianship, which we exercise over our inherent rights, and the virgin purity of our representative government, and prove, to the conviction of our minds, that, though *appearances* are so much against you, yet that appearances are sometimes deceitful, and that your conduct, like Adams said of Jackson's, has been governed by "motives which are founded in the purest patriotism?" Would not this be the legal course of an *Honest* Representative? one, who regarded the purity of his government, more than his own aggrandizement? Indeed, sir, to be plain with you, the evasions you practise; the tremulous fear you manifest, when this *unpleasant* subject is touched upon: the indecorous passion you flew into, upon finding it before the public; the studied ambiguity and equivocality of your card "To the Public;" and the still more extraordinary silence you preserve about your deceiving the people, with respect to the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction; and your silence about the Rail R. appropriation on all so many circumstantial, or rather *prima facie* evidences against you. Do you mean to be driven into retirement and insignificance, by the idignant frown of the public, without making an effort to vindicate yourself? Or are you affraid of being caught in the predicament of Henry Clay, who, in each successive endeavour to prove his innocence, has developed the evidences of his guilt and infamy? 'Tis all nonsense for you to talk about 'libels' and 'legal courses.' You and every body else well know that there is nothing libellous, in the communication, you referred to. You think to put the people off till after the election, with the sound of 'libel' and 'legal courses,' when, if by any unforseen and unexpected event, you should *happen* to have been elected, Quercus and his essay may both go to perdition, for what you care. You would then laugh, in your sleeve, at any man, who would ask you if you meant to prosecute Quercus. If you were to bring suit, now, no body would believe you meant to prosecute it. The people would look upon it as a mere electioneering trick, intended for political effect, to evade the important point, from the investigation of which you seem to have such a mortal aversion. In such a gull trap as this, the people cannot be caught. Evasions and ill-tempered threats will not be considered, by the enlightened citizens of Somerset, as satisfactory answers to enquiries into your public conduct.

You have, *no doubt*, heard or read the story of a fellow who acknowledged to his lawyer, that he had stolen a sheep, but wanted to know how he should answer the court's interrogations on the subject. "When the court ask you a question, (said the limb of the law,) do you cry bah! And as often as they put the question to you, so often do you cry bah!" To this advice, he of the sheepskins strictly adhered, and a question, having arisen among the judges, whether the prisoner was more a *knave* or *fool*, was determined by a majority of the judges thinking him a fool. Your answers to the questions, propounded to you, have been equally as rational and as satisfactory to the people, as those of the sheep stealer were to *his* judges; but whether the people, *your judges* in this case, will come to a determination, similar to that of the judges, in the above, cannot, at present, be positively ascertained: *perhaps not.* You have acted in perfect accordance with the old adage, 'least said, soonest mended.' But to place the matter in bolder relief contemplate the following:

Quercus.—How came you, Mr. Teackle, to lead the people into the belief, that you were discharging the functions of Superintendent of Public Instruction, without compensation, and then to present such an extravagant account to the committee on claims, for your "services and expenses?"

Teackle.—I'll notice you in a legal course.

Quercus.—"Appearances justify suspicion, and when the public welfare is at stake, suspicion is just ground of enquiry." Appearances are against you. You opposed the making of any subscription, on the part of the state, for the Rail Road, previous to your going to the Legislature, but after you got there, *you*, L. D. T., with 4 delegates from CECIL and 3 from KENT, were the only members, out of 32 from the *Eastern* Shore, who voted for the measure, and you appear to be unable to assign any reason for your inconsistency. *Six* of the eight *Eastern* Shore members, who voted for the R. R. appropriation, voted *for* the resolution allowing you $500, as a constructive salary. The other two E. Shore members, who voted for the R. R. appropriation, were Mr Harlan, of Cecil, and yourself, neither of whose names appears on the ayes and nays, for and against, your constructive salary. Mr Stephens of Kent, the chairman of the committee on claims, that made a favourable report on your claim, (instead of a part of your claim,) was a strenuous advocate for the R. R. subscription. *Five* of the committee on claims, were for the R. R. appropriation. Mr. Lloyd of the committee on claims was opposed to the subscription for the R. R. and to your constructive salary. I believe Mr. Banning was also—these things look suspicious, and I therefore make this enquiry—

Had you any *understanding* with any member or members of the committee on claims of the Legislature, that if you voted for the R. R. appropriation, they would vote for your constructive salary; or, did you vote for the R. R. subscription under the *expectation*, that *that* would induce the committee of claims to report in favour of your constructive salary?

Teackle.—I'll notice you in a legal course.

Quercus.—If then, *Expectation* of personal emolument, was *not* the motive of your vote, that induced *you*, who had so inveterately opposed any subscription, on the part of the state, for the Rail Road, *you* alone, of all the representatives of Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester, to vote for a measure, which had so much excited your opposition?

Teackle.—I'll notice you in a legal course.

Pretty answers, indeed, for the representative of a free people, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to give. *You*, your representative, and when we call on you for an account of your conduct, you treat us with contempt. You, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and when the "PUBLIC" call on you for '*Instruction*,' you refuse to give. *You* pretend to be the people's friend, and when one of the people makes an enquiry into your public conduct, you tell him, "begone I'll present you for a libel"! High times in the reign of John the second. Another Gag law, I suppose you would muzzle the press then, put a stop to public enquiry; have every man imprisoned or hung who dared to enquire into the conduct of his representative. When the liberty of the press is invaded, when public enquiry is suppressed, when the representative ceases to be responsible to his constituents, our independence will have become extinct, the Eagle of our FREEDOM will have flown to some other clime, and we will have been prepared to hug the chains of despotism to our degraded bosoms. I hope there may be many centuries to come before the people of this Union, will contemplate, without indignation, an attempt to invade the Liberty of the Press. But were I sure that the people of this country were prepared for a surrender of their dearest rights, and had I an opportunity of addressing to them but one sentence, through the medium of the press—it should be: "*Put down Corruption; encourage a proper spirit of public enquiry; cherish and maintain, with the last vital drop that in [illegible] its the heart, the Liberty of the Press, for it is the surest and safest guarantee of your unalienable rights, and the sacred Palladium of your Freedom and Independence.*" To this doctrine, every *Republican* will subscribe, as indispensable articles of his political creed. I must say, sir, with regret, that the manner, in which you have acted in this affair, has been at variance from the first principles of Republican government.

As this may be my last epistle to *you*, I think it my duty ere I close it, to enquire into another subject, in which you and the public are concerned. What has become of your scheme for enlisting the MORAL POWER of the community against the ruinous practice of treating? Have you found it unpopular and abandoned it? Or have you changed your views about that, like you did about the R. R. appropriation and now *practice*, what you during last fall, preached against? Put it to your conscience; are you not the most inconsistent politician, you ever heard or read of? What is the cause, why *every* thing fails, withers and falls into decay, which your unfortunate hand approaches? Say not again, I bear you malice. I assure you, sir, in my candid estimation, you are *much* more an object of *pity*, than *hate*—But from your sentiment towards the citizens of *this* county perhaps they ought to feel towards you a mixture of both. With a proper respect for the offices you hold under the Constitution of Gov. Kent, I am, &c.

QUERCUS.

August 4th, 1828.

☞Mr. *JAMES A. SLOAN*, of Cambridge, is authorized to act as our agent at that place.

TO LET—At Public Vendue.

ON *Wednesday the 27th instant* I shall offer TO LET to the highest and best bidder, for the ensuing year, the FARM late the property of Samuel Heath, dec'd. and now occupied by [illegible]d Barkley.

ALSO, on the same day, will be offered to let for the ensuing year the farm now occupied by John Powel. The above farms are situated between 2 and 3 miles distant from Princess Anne. Terms will be made known on the above mentioned day.

I also offer for RENT a HOUSE and LOT in Princess-Anne, formerly the property of Mrs. Mary Milleway, for which application can be made to me at any time.

JOSEPH BARKLEY.

August 12. tam

SALE FOR CASH.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of James Polk, esq. against capt. Lee P. Harcum, I shall expose to public sale on Tuesday the 2nd day of September next, at the Court-House door in Princess-Anne, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit: a part of a tract of land called "[illegible] Hall," containing 509 acres more or less; one negro man Stephen, one negro woman Kitty, one do. Leah, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of the said Harcum, to satisfy the above writ with all the [illegible]

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.

August 12, 1828. nw

SHERIFF's SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court, & to me directed at the suit of John W. Jones, for use of Henry Adams against Josiah [illegible]es, I have seized and taken the following property in execution, to wit; one schooner called the Franklin of 40 tons burthen, [illegible] head of horses, which I shall proceed to sell at the Court-house door, on Tuesday the [illegible] day of September, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Sff.

August 12. wp

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1828.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For President.

ANDREW JACKSON.

"Honor and gratitude to the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory." *Jefferson.*

"Whose services to this nation, entitle him to its HIGHEST REWARDS."—*J. Q. Adams.*

For Vice President.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

For Elector of President and Vice President of the U. S. for the District composed of Worcester, Somerset, and part of Dorchester counties:

Thomas K. Carroll.

We are authorized to announce

Thomas Bayly,
John C. Wilson, jr.,
Anthony B. Bennett, and
John J. Davis, Esq'rs.

as Candidates to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

Extract of a letter to the Editor.

Mr. Zieber,

I herewith send you a small sign which took place at the 'Popler,' in this county.

The company commanded by Capt. L. Jones paraded on Saturday the 9th instant, when it was proposed to take a vote on the presidential question, which stood thus:

For Jackson	53
For Adams	11

[COMMUNICATED.]

ALL GONE!!!

By late arrivals, we understand that the President passed through Baltimore, a few days ago, on his way to Quincy, Mass. We presume he did not stop to make another mystified Ebony and Topaz toast,* as he was anxious to get on to Quincy, to see how the workmen come on with the house, he is preparing for his family, after the 4th of March next. So we go—Clay, on an electioneering tour, in Kentucky, and Adams, on his way to Massachusetts whilst the business of the cabinet is neglected, and the Brazilians are insulting our flag and murdering our citizens unnoticed and with impunity. Another reign of terrour. Wonder what Uncle Sam will say to this? PETER.

* The famous Ebony and Topaz speech of John Q. Adams is familiar, we presume, to the most of our readers. Anticipating the struggles which would be made against his re-election, by the republicans of our country, HE determined to electioneer for HIMSELF. But, unfo[illegible]y for the gentle[illegible] *peculiar gift* of nature, [illegible]cessary to constitute 'street oratory' or 'cross road eloquence' in so eminent a degree as 'princely Hal.' His celebrated speech had not its desired effect, for shortly after his arrival in Baltimore this last time, instead of finding converts, the loud acclamations and repeated huzzas of SIX THOUSAND JACKSON MEN (who assembled on the 5th inst. in Washington Square,) broke upon his ears in *doleful strains*. We should like to know, but *really* we should not like to possess the feel[illegible]s of John the 2nd, at the time when Mr M'Mahon [illegible] address on the above occasion.

We extract the following from a letter from a respectable gentleman in Baltimore to [illegible] in this place:

"Baltimore, August [illegible]

"We have just commenced the electioneering campaign here—I have no fears for the result. The People have been deceived, and they feel it, and are now girding on their shields to put down corruption and its supporters, Adams, Clay & Co. who, having by intrigue got the reins of government into their hands, now wish to sustain themselves by bribery, corruption, war, famine, and pestilence, or any other scourge, so that they may be able to deceive the People and devour the hard earnings of our honest yeomanry."

NINTH DISTRICT.

We have just received a letter from Dorchester, under date of August 9th, which assures us that "there will be majorities in New Market, Vienna, and Cambridge districts for the Jackson elector." Hence we believe that that part of Dorchester which belongs to this electoral district will *not go against us*. In Worcester the people are awake to their interests; they will give to the man who, (to use the words of Jefferson) "has filled the measure of his country's glory," a majority of at least 300, and very probably 400 As for this county, we feel satisfied that the signs are in our favour. Capt. Evans' company which met on the 17th May gave 48 for Jackson, 8 for Adams—Capt. Bennett's on the 14th June gave Jackson 87 and Adams 6—and Capt. Jones' on the 9th inst. gave Jackson 53 and Adams 11. These prove that we shall not be left far in the rear, if we be overpowered at all. Thus, upon the whole, we feel well persuaded, that when we shall have met the enemy they will be ours.

Scandalous—Scandalous in the extreme!

Is this a mark of that Order and Decency so sacred to the Coalition?

☞Mr. ALEXANDER DONOHO, an Adams candidate of this county for a seat in the next Legislature, concluded an electioneering speech, on last Saturday, by saying that *Mrs. JACKSON was a DAMNED WHORE!* What are we to think of this Pink of moral ORDER and DECENCY, of this mean and worthless *creature*, this insignificant and sordid wretch. But again we would ask, what should we expect from such a man—a man who has in this one instance displayed principles which the vilest African would scorn to possess. The name of Mrs. Jackson is too sacred to be uttered by his profane & polluted lips—And we feel assured from this one circumstance, that a majority of his party will despise him—will treat him as an impudent *liar*, a habitual *swearer*, and a *degraded man.* It is unnecessary to comment longer on this. We should not have deigned to mention this Mr. *Donoho*, if he had thrown his *blackguard* abuse upon one of his own sex; but as he has made an innocent female, the victim of his scandal, we conceive it our duty to represent him in his *true colours*. We only now request the attention of the Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, and all moral persons, to this observation of Mr. D. and if they can consistently vote for him, it is strange—very strange to us. Who will say to the contrary?

The Rev. Dr. ELY, of Philadelphia, says: "Mrs Jackson is an eminently pious woman, and has sustained this character for about a quarter of a century. On the subject of baptism, I believe she is a Baptist, and has been immersed. I have heard no evil said of her, by those who know her, unless it be this, *that she prefers a prayer meeting to a palace*; and this will not *sink* her in the estimation of any who do not forget their religion in their politics."

LOUISIANA.—The Coalition are in as much ecstacy at gaining a few hundred votes in Lousiana, as a starving man would be at the sight of a morsel of bread—but, like the morsel to the almost famished victim, it will only serve to augment their misery by prolonging the existence of agonizing *hope*. *U. S. Tel.*

When it is recollected that the Jackson candidate for governor of Louisiana, Mr Livingston, has not been in the state for *four years*, it cannot be considered such a "*glorious victory.*" Besides, this state, as well as Kentucky, we never claimed, nor took into our calculations. Though we now think they probably will go for Jackson, particularly the latter. But let the Coalition LOOK TO THE OTHER END OF THE UNION. Jackson will receive a part of MAINE—*three votes at least.* The Cumberland convention, in that state, have just nominated the Hon. James C. Churchill recently a senator from that county as the Jackson elector. There is no doubt entertained of his election.

In *Somerset* and *Penobscot*, they are confident of succeeding with the republican elector.

In *Oxford district* it is also expected that the republican elector will carry.

The Boston Statesman says at the late celebration of the fourth of July in the town of Dexter, in Maine, there were twelve hundred citizens present. A vote being taken on the Presidential question, there were for J. Q. Adams THREE, for A. Jackson ALL THE REST.

DOCTOR ARMSTRONG.

This redoubtable witness for the Coalition has written an account of an attempt to assassinate him!!

We some days past received a letter from a gentleman who was present, who said that Armstrong had written for publication a libel on the father of Mr. Gilchrist—that the son called to know if what he had heard was true—that Armstrong admitted that he had written, the libel, but that he had ascertained that he could not prove what he had written, and did not intend to publish it. Mr Gilchrist then asked him to sign a statement which he had prepared, upon which the *valiant* Doctor broke ground and ran for his *own* house; he was pursued by Gilchrist, who chastised him, until the Doctor's wife, who is said to be the better *man* of the two, came to his relief.—Our informant adds that the affair had no connexion whatever with politics.

So much for the whining about assassination. We caution our brother Editors to be on their guard. The Coalition are becoming desperate, and this clamor about assassination is nothing less than preparatory to the scenes which they intended to act. *ib.*

☞We are far from countenancing acts of violence on either side. Nor are we willing to admit that the whole party should be censured for the imprudence of an individual.—But this attack on Armstrong is called 'Jacksonism in its true colours,' altho' he himself does not say that more than one of the *four*, (the number *he* gives) was favourable to Gen. Jackson; nor has he told us what was their reason for assailing him. In fact, he himself says he did not ascertain it!! We wonder whether the Adams party are ready to admit that Pinkney's attempt to assassinate Simpson, Clay's effort to shoot Randolph for words spoken in debate in Congress, &c. should be taken as true specimens of Adamsism. This would be more to the point; however, we have only room to say—desperate, indeed, must be the cause which requires support like the shallow device of Dr Armstrong, the bitter enemy and calumniator of Andrew Jackson.

More Murder.—The Adams papers have got up another charge of murder against the Jackson party. We are now accused of being murderers of the English language—that there is scarcely a Jackson man that can spell—thousands of them can't read. As a specimen, an Adams paper in the west says, that the Jackson men spell toast thus—*tost.*—Good! The Adams party will be tossed into the *otium cum dignitate* before the 1st of May 1829.—*Nash.*

Irishmen—Look at this.—The following insolent toast was drunk by a party of *gentlemen* in Vermont, who assembled to celebrate the 4th of July. We challenge party rancor to produce any thing more infamous Let us hear no more of the Adams party boasting of their decency.

By Capt. Prescot.—The Jackson party—Composed of disappointed desperadoes of America and filthy Irishmen.

"A Feeble and Penurious Government."

The immense sums of money which Mr. Adams has received out of the public purse, for very inadequate services (nay, for even positive injury to his country) are not fully known to the great body of the people. We have endeavoured, after some research, to collect the whole details together, and now present them at length to the world

Mr. Adams, at 27 years of age, was first appointed Minister resident to the Netherlands, and remained there from 1794 to 1797—3 years at 4,500 dollars $13,500

Outfit, 4,500

For this sum, *eighteen thousand dollars*, he did not do the country the slightest service It was a perfect sinecure. Proceed:—

He received an appointment to Portugal, in 1797, as Minister Plenipotentiary

Outfit, $9000

To Portugal he never went. While on his way from the Hague to Lisbon, he was countermanded to Berlin, by his father, then President.

Salary on the Berlin Embassy, from 1797 to January 1801,—3 years at $9000 $27,000

Salary on the same embassy from 1st Jan. 1801 to 26 April 1801 2,860

Debt, 2,250

Here is a sum over forty thousand dollars for four years. What did he do for this amount? He wrote his letters from Silesia, ridiculed the poor Roman Catholics of Bohemia, admired the structure of kingly governments, &c. &c.

Mr. Adams never having received any appointment from Thomas Jefferson, took his seat in the Senate of the U. S. on the 21st October, 1803, and resigned it in 1808—5 years at about $1,000 a year $5000

What did he do for this? He voted against the Louisiana Territory—against the amendment of the constitution—against a resolution of respect to the memory of Samuel Adams—against a bill for clearing the Ohio river—against repealing the duty on salt &c. &c.—Well, what next?

Salary paid him on the Russian Embassy from 5th Aug. 1809 to Feb. 1815, $50,101

Contingencies 5,153

Outfit, 9,000

Well! what did our diplomatist do for this sum of sixty four thousand dollars? Not a single thing of any benefit to the country. It was the first money paid him after his treachery to the federalists in the year 1807—8. It is well known, however, that he occupied much of his time in speculating in Russian stocks, and studying Russian diplomacy. As to the $5000 dollars of contingencies had any right to it by law? What is the next sop?

Salary for the Ghent Mission, from 20th April 1813 to 27th Feb. 1815, $20,299

Outfit, 9,000

Contingencies, 6,215

A sum over *thirty five thousand dollars* for endeavouring to negotiate away the navigation of the Mississippi to the British. In these items, too, are included the famous illegal outfit, and the equally famous "constructive journey from Ghent to Petersburg, which he never travelled, for both of which he charged about $6,000. Mr. Adams also charges double salaries, as will appear from the termination of the Russian and Ghent embassies, both ending, by his own showing, on the 27th February, 1815. From April 1813 to Feb 1815, Mr. Adams considered himself a 'constructive ambassador' at Russia, while he was, during a part of that period, negotiating the treaty of peace at Ghent. This was doing pretty well—it is working single and getting paid double. But this is not all the modesty and penuriousness of our great diplomatist. While he was receiving these double salaries and double outfits, he was accusing his country of *weakness, ignorance, feebleness, and penury*, in his private correspondence to Levitt Harris; and at the very same time, that is to say, November and December, 1814, he was dining and drinking with Lord Gambier and the British in the city of Ghent, and toasting "His Majesty the King of Great Britain," and "His Royal Highness, the Prince of Orange." Again:

Salary to Great Britain, from 28th Feb. 1815 to 10th June, 1817, $20,546

Outfit, 9,000

Debt, for coming home, 2,250

Contingencies, 5,605

Here is a sum over thirty four thousand dollars for which Mr. Adams did very little. His most prominent act was to receive Charles King's Dartmoor Report, in which the murder of several innocent American prisoners by the British was justified, by that hatred of "blood and carnage." But again.

Salary paid Mr. A. as Secretary of state, from 10th June, 1817, to 6th March 1825, $59,598

For this immense sum Mr. Adams set on foot that *diplomacy* which lost us the British Colonial trade. He also gave Texas to the Spaniards, when the Spanish Minister had instructions from his court to cede it to this country. He also endeavoured to blow the Missouri question into a flame, and array one section of the country against the other. He also wrote a book upon the Fisheries and scolded a certain War, Pestilence and Famine gentleman pretty ingeniously. What next?

Amount paid Mr. Adams in two years for furnishing his house. $20,666

About $14000 of this sum was expended the first year, against which the billiard table was charged. Mr Adams asked for $25,000 more, but Congress refused the request. He got however $6000, to furnish the east room, which room to this day is without any furniture save a few old chairs. What he has done with the money, none can tell but himself. It is known, however, that a few months ago he was fitting up his house at Quincy, Mass. as preparatory to the 4th of March, 1829. If he did not furnish the "east room," he has been furnishing "a room in the east." Now for the climax:

Salary for filling the Presidential chair, from March 4, 1825, to March 4, 1829, at $25,000 per annum, $100,000

For this immense sum of *one hundred thousand dollars* what has Mr. Adams performed? Has he not amply requitted the country with his usual benefits? The British colonial trade is completely lost, the French colonial trade is also lost. Brazils has insulted our flag and plundered our citizens: the national character has been tarnished, both at home and abroad; the cabinet has been degraded to an electioneering committee, or caucus: the President has insulted a sovereign state with threats and bravadoes, he has instituted ruinous, useless and expensive embassies to reward his favourites, he has wasted several millions of the public money, in buying up the press and the people's representatives, his measures have been weak, illiberal and dishonourable; he has filled the whole nation with tumults, disorder and excitement, &c.

Now, putting all these items together, we have the enormous sum of $377,181 paid to J. Q. Adams since he entered the public service. If there are any errors in the above statement, we call upon the coalition gentlemen to show them, and we shall correct them with the utmost cheerfulness. If the "Pink" has not yet forgot his Coker's arithmetic, his practical knowledge of accounts, his experience in making out cotton, tobacco, tea and sugar bills, we shall stand corrected by him as readily as by any other. He has shown a readiness to investigate the canal celebration; let him begin with these. In the mean time, we ask the HONEST MECHANIC, the HARD WORKING FARMAR, the POOR MAN who earns his bread with the sweat of his brow, to say, if this John Q. Adams, who will have received by March next, nearly *four hundred thousand dollars of the public money*, has not had quite enough for all the public services he has ever performed for his country?—*N Q Enq.*

Coulbourn's Cr'k. Camp Meeting.

RULES.

1. This meeting will commence on Thursday the 21st inst. and will end on the following Tuesday.
2. All persons intending to erect tents must come prepared, as no timber of any description will be allowed by the managers to be cut on Mr. Coulbourn's land.
3. Nothing of any kind will be allowed to be sold within the limits prescribed by law
4. There will be a tent kept under the direction of the managers for the accommodation of persons from a distance; likewise provision will be made for horses.

CANDLE WICKS, & LAMP WICKS,

Square and oval butter Prints; Weavers Slays or Reeds; Sifters and Strainers; lime or lemon Squeezers; wash and cake Boards; Cane for reed making; pound, half and quarter butter Prints; Twine and Cord; boot and shoe Blacking, patent and common Taps, lamp Wicks, assorted, by the dozen or gross; cotton, wool and horse Cards; towel Rollers; Spiggots and Fausetts, suitable for hogsheads, barrels, kegs and hydrants; fishing lines and Rods; butter Bowls and Trays, clothes and market Baskets, Nests Tubs and Sugar Boxes, Potatoe and turnip Mashers; sweeping, shoe, horse, scrubbing, Weavers and dusting Brushes; Carpenters, Joiners and Gardeners' Lines; clothes Lines and Bed Cord.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms by

VALERIUS DUKEHART,
No. 104 1-2 Baltimore between South and Calvert streets,

Baltimore, August 4th.

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of 3 writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court and to me directed, at the suit of William T. G. Polk, administrator of Samuel Polk, against George Porter, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit, part of a tract of land called White Chapel, containing 261 acres, more or less, part of a tract of land called Mount Sham, containing 4 acres, more or less; also one negro boy Hom, 1 negro woman Esther, 2 yoke of oxen, 5 head of horses, 5 cows, and 1 still, taken as the property of said Porter, which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 2nd of September next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M. at the court-house door in Princess-Anne, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

August 12, 1828.

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by James L. Waller, a justice of the peace, and to me directed: two at the suit of George Maddux and Elizabeth Byrd, Ex'rs. of Thomas Byrd against Elijah C. Johnson, 1 other at the suit of Tilghman & Parsons against Elijah C. Johnson, and 1 other at the suit Hannah Hearn, Ex'x of Wm Hearn, against Elijah C. Johnson, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: all the right, interest and estate of the said Johnson, in and to several houses and lots in the town of Salisbury and Somerset county, which were devised by Benjamin Disharoon to his daughter Sarah, the wife of the said Elijah, and at present occupied by L. D. Coliet, also one other occupied by William S. Disharoon; also a house at Joseph Bayly, Esquire's Mill, it being the office of the said Elijah, also a small piece of land lying near the said Bayly's mill pond, which land was purchased by the said Elijah C. Johnson of Levi Cathel of a certain [illegible]; also a clock & case, which said property I shall proceed to sell at the auction room of James L. Waller Esq in the town of Salisbury, on Saturday the 6th of September next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above said writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

August 12. m

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, one at the suit of Zadock Long use of William Roach, the other at the suit of Jeremiah Y. Dashiell, and of virtue of 3 writs of Fieri Facias at the suit of Jeremiah Y. Dashiell use of George W. Dashiell, 1 at the suit of George Jones survivor of George and Robert Jones, all issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed against Levin W. Ballard, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit; all the right and title of the said Ballard to part of a tract of land called Dashiell's Lot, containing 132 acres, more or less; part of Sandy Ridge and Fitzwaters, containing 156 acres more or less; one tract of land called Moore & Cassett, which the said Levin W. Ballard purchased of his father Levin Ballard, containing 134 acres, more or less; also 300 bushels of wheat, more or less; 4 yoke of oxen, and 2 colts which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 2d of September next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. at the court house door, in Princess Anne, to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

August 12.

COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Mr. Editor,

I have lately read in your paper an article under the signature of "H." relating to the impropriety of connecting Iris with Truth. That article, in my humble opinion, was well written, and very explanative of its subject. But, Mr. Editor, the term Iris requires a more thorough exposition—an exposition that the most inordinate reader can comprehend.—The gentleman who signs his name "H." will confer a favour on "Guacanahari" by excusing this remark. It *may* imply a defect in his communication. If so, I will be free in saying, that it has not been my intention to advance one single sentence that would bear the construction. They who assimilate the daughter of *Thaumas* with truth, appeal to the words of the Deity in relation to the rainbow. This, I must confess, is well calculated to impose on persons ignorant of classical literature; but is there a boy who has perused *Virgil*, that cannot easily pry into the nature of the subject in question? I cannot think there is one so dull. What is truth? It is the grand object, the brilliant beacon by which honest and correct men steer their course through life. Truth and its attributes are the *bases* upon which is founded the whole duty of man toward his Creator; hence any thing foreign in its nature to them is alien to those principles which mankind should cherish, and which it becomes our duty to venerate. If truth be such, why did Iris, the messenger of Saturnian Juno, whom Virgil calls "Virgo," assume the figure of *Beroe*, the *aged* wife of Thracian Doryclus? Let the prayer of Pious Æneas to almighty Jove, answer. Let the ships saved from the *fiery pest*, answer. Iris was the messenger of discord, as Mercury was the messenger of peace. We find the youthful goddess assuming the furrowed cheeks, the hoary locks of age to effect the mischievous object of her mission. Hence she could not be connected with Truth. It never was her object. They who support the contrary position *may say* that Iris is a term merely used to convey an idea of the rainbow. I will admit that it is a figurative expression; but, Mr. Editor, a scholar—a *scholar* should be consistent. I would ask the question, why was the rainbow called Iris by the Heathens? Does it not show that their ideas of the *arcus cœlestis* were different from those of the people of God? Certainly, as Iris was the messenger of discord. If so, why do any persons use the Heathen name of rainbow, if they do not wish to adopt *their* ideas of it?

Let me demonstrate this by an example. There are many streams the waters of which commingle in one vast ocean, but the sources of which are diametrically opposite. Suppose, Mr. Editor, that you were to explore the head of one, and I of another: when our objects were accomplished, would we not find ourselves in countries different *toto cœlo* from each other. Your knowledge of geography will constrain you to say, Yes. Let me now apply this example. If we call the rainbow Iris our tho'ts would be immediately extended to the various fictions of Heathen Mythology. If we wish to call it by the Hebrew term (excuse my ignorance) or the English term used in the translation of the Bible, our thoughts would be immediately extended to the sacred pledge of the Deity. From what has been said above, I shall draw these inferences: If Mr. Teackle wished to call his paper the Somerset Iris and Messenger of Deceit, he could justify himself by a reference to her story. If he wished to call it the the Somerset Rainbow and Messenger of Truth, he could justify himself by a reference to the words of God, and no Christian would dare dispute its correctness and consistency. But as he calls his *sewer* (as you term it) the Somerset Iris and Messenger of Truth, I must pronounce the title inconsistent; and further, I must add, that the gentleman has displayed an ignorance totally unbecoming a man of his reputed literary acquirements.

Yours respectfully,

GUACANAHARI.

Princess-Anne, July 29th.

[*Selected.*]

Letter of J. Q. Adams to William Sullivan, Esq. chairman of the Bunker Hill Monument association, in June 1825.

Sir—In presenting you my acknowledgements for the obliging terms with which you had the goodness to enclose me the *invitation* of the Bunker Hill Monument *Association*, to attend the approaching *celebration*, I have to ask of you the additional *obligation*, that you would assure the *Association* of my regret, that my necessary distance from the scene deprives me of the *gratification* which I should have enjoyed by taking part in this solemn *commemoration*.

"I am with respect,

"Sir, your very obedient servant,

"JOHN QUINCY ADAMS."

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

In Imitation of John Q. Adams' Style.

Mr. Teackle,

From your situation in our representation for legislation, I have an inclination to make an indagation into the justification of your application for a compensation for the compilation and publication of such information and plans of education, as your deep cogitation, and your fruitful imagination deemed best, to arrest the majoration of hallucination in education.

It is a great mortification to the friends of the administration, that you have made no vindication of your vote on the Rail Road appropriation: nor attempted a replication to that important interrogation, concerning a bargain and combination, that gave you a constructive donation, for the gubernation of public education. From the circumlocution of your communication, from the occultation of the proper information, and from the angry ebullition of your heated imagination, upon Quercus' interrogation, it appears, to a demonstration, that you consider the interrogation too dangerous for replication.

Therefore, from my information, I have no hesitation in making a pronunciation of my prejudication, that your expectation to be in our next delegation, will meet with a complete prostration, so you may make no calculation of ever having again the gratification to fill a station, in our state legislation.

With much obligation, yours,

DAVID EXPLORATION.

L. D. Teackle, esq.

July 30th, 1828.

MARRIED, at Vienna, on last Thursday, by the Rev. Mr. Covell, Dr. J. King, of Somerset, to Mrs. Ann Dennis, of Dorchester.

"May their days,
Like a long stormless summer glide away
And peace and trust be with them! May they be
The after patrons of felicity;
That Lovers, when they wed, may only wish
To be as blest as they are."

Married, in England, Mr. *Thomas Ginn*, aged 71, to Miss *Amelia Spruce*, aged 18!—This is what we would call a marriage extraordinary, and if we may exercise a little wit, we should say:

Hymen, one day, got drunk on *Ginn*,
The gods sometimes miscarry;
Nor did he think it a great sin,
That *Ginn* with *Spruce* should marry.

When *Ginn* is old, the topers say,
'Tis fitted the best for use;
But *Ginn* was curious in his way,
And tasted new made *Spruce*.

In Plymouth, Mass. on the 6th ult. Capt. *John Battles, jr.* of the Eagle packet, to Miss *Clarissa Spear.*

When War's hoarse din is heard afar,
On Eagle's pinions, mounts the tar,
And when the *Battle's* sound draws near,
He firmly grasps his fav'rite *Spear*.

CAMBRIDGE HOTEL,

Sign of the Steam-Boat & Stages.

THE Subscriber continues to keep this handsome establishment, a few doors above his old stand, in a very central part of the town, where he is prepared at all times for the reception of travellers, and others, who may please give him a call. His house is well furnished; the rooms private and comfortable; his bar supplied with a choice selection of the best Liquors; his stable stored with good provender, and his prices regulated by the times. By strict attention to his business, he flatters himself with a continuation of those customers who have been so liberal heretofore, to whom he gratefully acknowledges himself indebted.

The public's obt. servant.

WM. C. RIDGAWAY.

N.B. His Hack runs to the Cambridge wharf to meet the Steam-Boat *Maryland*, on her arrival from Baltimore every Tuesday & Friday evening. Also for the conveyance of passengers from his house to the boat on her departure every Wednesday and Saturday morning, *free of charge.* He has, for the accommodation of persons who are going on to Baltimore, rented a private stable with a fine grazing lot, well enclosed, for the purpose of taking at livery horses at a low price; which shall be regulated by the price of grain, hay, &c. he is prepared at all times with fine horses and carriages, for the conveyance of Travellers to any part of the Peninsula.

W. C. R.

Cambridge, June 3. 1828.

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

CERTIFICATE.

10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an annodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the the signature of proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER,

Nov. 20, 1827. Princess-Anne, Md.

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms,

At the Office of the Village Herald.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of disposing of his real estate, being and lying in Worcester county, Md. and situated on Dividing Creek. The landed estate consists of 2000, or more acres. The improvements are a dwelling house and outbuildings with a good SAW and GRIST MILL, both in excellent order, also a young orchard. About 100 acres of the land is in a good state of cultivation.

There is, on one part of the above property, an abundance of *Iron Ore*, which would warrant the erection of a Forge, and prove an object of value to a purchaser acquainted with, and calculated for, such an undertaking.

The terms of sale will be—one third down, and 3 years for the payment of the balance. For further particulars apply to

JOHN MORRIS.

April 22 kd

E. T. J. WOODWARD,

Corner of Dugan's Wharf & Pratt Street.

BALTIMORE,

Informs his friends and customers that he will sell on COMMISSION, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and Oats, Tobacco, and all other articles of Country Produce, and will make liberal advances on the same.

He has on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

CONSISTING OF

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Family Flour, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Spirits, Whiskey and Cordials, Spices, Soap & Candles, Shad, Mackerel, Herrings, Oil and Salt, together with every other article in his line.

ALSO,

Glass Ware, Queen's Ware,

Stone and Earthen Ware, &c.

And a general assortment

Of Garden Seeds of approved kinds, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

DRY PINE OR OAK WOOD

Will be taken in exchange for Goods, on fair terms.

May 13, 1828. mw

PROPOSALS

For publishing in Hagerstown, Md. a Weekly Newspaper, under the title of

The Hagerstown Mail.

The Mail will convey "news from all nations"—particularly those most interesting to our own country, and will be conducted so as to give early and correct information of public affairs generally; of political occurrences in the different states; of the rise and fall of American produce in our principal cities, and the prices in foreign markets.

The political principles of this paper will be as purely Republican as those contained in the Declaration of Independence, and the Rights of the People shall be at all times zealously, firmly and fearlessly supported, whoever may be in power. The Establishment is intended to be a permanent one, and as such every endeavor will be used to render it a first rate country paper deserving public patronage.

With regard to the Presidential question which now agitates the whole Union, the *Mail* will decidedly and openly advocate the election of ANDREW JACKSON. And when it is considered that there is only one press in Baltimore, and only one between Baltimore and Cumberland that espouses his cause, it will readily be allowed that in so large an extent of country there is room for at least another—more particularly as all the other presses in this rich, and populous country, where he has so many disinterested friends, are against him; the times too emphatically demand the establishment of such a press, for at no period of our political history have such *unfair* and *unjustifiable* means been resorted to, in order to destroy the character of a public man, as have been within the last year to injure the well-earned fame of the Hero of New Orleans, and merely because he is a candidate before the people for a high and important office—although he was brought out by the people themselves; but the *Mail* will never leave him until he arrives at Washington, and receives from the hands of the people, the honors justly due to one whose whole life in peace and in war has been devoted to his Country's Liberty, Welfare and Happiness.

Terms of Subscription.

For a single paper Three Dollars a year. But this may be discharged by Two Dollars paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty cents in Six Months—Any person obtaining Ten subscribers and becoming responsible for the money shall have a paper *gratis.*

Hagers-town, May 13—July 1

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

NOTICE.

THE Managers of the *American Colonization Society* give notice, that they are ready to receive applications for the conveyance of free people of color to the colony of Liberia.

In all cases, the age, sex, and professions of the applicants must be mentioned.

Applicants from the State of Maryland must be prepared to offer the affidavit of some free white person, to their having actually resided within the State of Maryland for 'twelve months' previous to the period of emigration.

Applications may be made in Baltimore, to Hon. Judge Brice, Charles Howard Esq. of John E., John H. B. Latrobe Esq., or Charles C. Harper Esq., Agents of the Society.

INSOLVENT BLANKS.

JUST printed and for sale at the *Village Herald* office, a quantity of *INSOLVENT BLANKS*, of an approved form; and a supply of blank

BILLS OF SALE.

ALSO,

A Supply of Magistrates' Blanks,

FIERI FACIAS, before supersedeas,
Do. do. after supersedeas,
CA. SA.'s before supersedeas,
Do. do. after supersedeas.
WARRANTS.

WANTED.

I want to hire a COLOURED WOMAN, of good character, who understands cooking and house work in general. To such a one I will give liberal wages. Enquire at the Village Herald office. July 22

SINCLAIR & MOORE,

Pratt St. Wharf, Baltimore,

HAVE in store—Miller, Lucerne, early Corn, lunch, pole & soup Beans, a large assortment for planting, and garden seeds generally.

PLOUGHS,

Amongst which are the much approved self-sharpening point Plough—By turning and reversing said point, the share lasts much longer than the cast share of any other plough, in as much as the point is of steel, and when worn bevelling it is sharpened, if turned over. The CULTIVATORS made by Sinclair & Moore, pulverize the ground more effectually, and much deeper than the old fashioned three hoed kind—and by the use of these in the culture of corn, it will save nearly two thirds of the ploughing.

ALSO, Socket Shovels, Scythes, Mattocks and Picks, with handles;—spring steel Hay and Manure Forks, WHEAT FANS, & GRAIN CRADLES, with best Waldron Scythes; Garden Tools generally; Wove Wire for Seives, and Mill Screens.

☞They have received from on board the brig Hyperion, capt. Forbes, just from Liverpool, a quantity of grain and grass Scythes, (Waldron's prime) Sickles. Malleable trace Chains; Straw and Hay Knives, Grass Hooks, and Garden Tools, amongst which are turnip and other Hoes; Edging Tools, budding and pruning Knives, &c. &c.

☞For the greater convenience of those who use our PLOUGHS in Somerset, we have appointed JOHNSTON & SUDLER, of Princess-Anne, our agents for the sale of them, who will constantly keep a supply of the different kinds at our prices.

June, 1828. S. & M.

Nest Boxes and Barrel Covers.

30,000 *Cane, suitable for Reed makers.*
300 *Nests Sugar Boxes*
200 *Barrel Covers*
100 *Butter Prints*

100 groce of Lamp Wick, assorted sizes, Spiggots and fossets, suitable for hogsheads, barrels, kegs, and hydrants, shoe, sweeping, dusting and other brushes, sifters, mudlers, and lime squeezers, fancy and common bellows, pound, half pound and quarter pound Butter Prints, of various patterns, fishing lines and rods, butter bowls and trays, baskets, wash and cake boards twine, and cord, patent taps, humming and common tops, nests of sugar boxes and tubs, boot & shoe blacking, towel rollers, potato and turnip mashers, rolling pins, carpenters' or joiners' chalk lines, spoons and paddles, trenchers, crabbing and cabbage nets.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms, by

VALERIUS DUKEHART,

No. 101½ Baltimore, between South and Calvert Streets.

Baltimore, 6th mo. 24. wd.

IN CHANCERY,

12TH JULY, 1828.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of William Waters, made and reported by the Trustee, Marcellus Jones, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 12th day of September next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in Somerset county, before the 12th day of August next. The report states the amount of sales to be $601 25.

True copy. TEST,

RAMSAY WATERS,

July 22, 1828. Reg. in Chan.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court.

July 8th, 1828.

ON application of Sarah Dashiell, Administratrix of John Dashiell, (negro) late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the Village Herald, printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy, Test,

JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of John Dashiell, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 29th of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th of July, 1828.

SARAH DASHIELL,

Adm'trix of John Dashiell, dec'd.

July 15, 1828. k

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland and to me directed, at the suit of John Parsons use of George C. and John H. Johnson against John Smart, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Smart in and to a tract of land lying and being in my bailiwick, called Wright's Conclusion, containing two hundred and sixty acres, more or less, being the same lands which were conveyed to a certain John Dashiell by Charles Jones, Sheriff of Somerset county, by deed bearing date the first day of March, 1825, and at present occupied by Mr. Kendal Parsons, and which I shall proceed to sell at the Court-House door in the town of Princess-Anne, in Somerset county, on Tuesday the 12th day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

July 22, 1828.

FOR RENT,

FOR the ensuing year or for a term of years, the FARM on Little-Monie, now occupied by Mitchell Phœbus.

For terms apply to

JAMES POLK.

June 3, 1828. wk

IN CHANCERY.

SOMERSET COUNTY COURT, MAY TERM, 1828.

ORDERED, That the sales of the real estate of Peter Dashiell as made and reported by William W. Handy, Trustee for the sale of said estate, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown by the second day of the next term of this court; Provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper published in the town of Princess-Anne once a week for three weeks successively before the said day.

ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM PINGLE.

True copy. TEST,

GEO. HANDY, Clk.

July 29, 1828. wk

NOTICE.

THE Levy Court of Somerset County will receive Proposals in writing on Tuesday the 26th day of August next, in reference to a Standard Bearer, in compliance with the late act of Assembly relating to Weights and Measures. Applicants will hand in their proposals on that day.

By order,

GEO. HANDY, Clk.

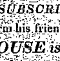
July 29 km

BARREN CREEK SPRINGS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Begs leave to inform his friends & the public

That his HOUSE is now open



FOR THE RECEPTION OF VISITERS.

An anxious solicitude to promote the comfort of those who are in pursuit of health, pleasure, or business, has induced him to make such arrangements as will enable him to give ample satisfaction to those who may favor him with their company. By those who have visited the Springs, during the present season, the waters have been pronounced more powerful in their effects than hitherto experienced—operating in most cases, as a purgative medicine. Those desirable effects, in conjunction with its chalybeate properties which are acknowledged to be unsurpassed by any waters in the world, present a powerful inducement to such as are already assailed by disease, and to those who are desirous to avoid the bilious diseases of the climate.

Persons who are inclined to try the efficacy of the waters may rest assured that every accommodation shall be provided to render them happy and comfortable; and the charges shall be apportioned to the pressure of the times.

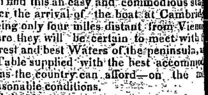
The public's humble servant,

CHARLES LEARY.

N. B. Travellers, generally, particularly the passengers of the steam-boat Maryland will find this an easy and commodious stage after the arrival of the boat at Cambridge, (being only four miles distant from Vienna.) Here they will be certain to meet with the purest and best Waters of the peninsula, and a Table supplied with the best accommodations the country can afford—on the most reasonable conditions.

July 29. mku

STOP THE RUNAWAYS.



ABSCONDED on the 23d day of July, THREE NEGROES; one negro woman named Easter, aged about 45 or 50 years, and two negro men, one by the name of *Bob*, dark mulatto, about 19 years old, and the other by the name of *Harry*, very black, about 23 years old. We will give a reward of 25 dollars if taken in the county; if either taken so much in proportion; and if taken out of the county or state, we will give 45 dollars, if secured so that we can get them again, or if either taken up so much in proportion.

THOMAS BELL,
HOPKINS WINDSOR.

Nanticoke Point, July 29. vk

☞NOTICE.

ON WEDNESDAY the 13th INSTANT the Trustees of the Poor of Somerset county will elect an *OVERSEER of the Poor* for the residue of the year. Persons wishing that situation will make proposals in writing to the Board of Trustees, or some member thereof, on or before that day.

By order of the Board,

JAMES WILSON, Sec'y.

August 5. m2w

FOR RENT,

For the ensuing year, that FARM which was formerly the property of William Tilghman, dec'd. situate on the head of Back Creek. For terms apply to JAMES STEWART.

July 22, 1828. kw

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of Somerset county Court, passed at May Term, 1828, the undersigned, or a majority of them, will sell on THURSDAY the 28th INSTANT at Major Leary's tavern, at Barren Creek Springs, in said county, on a credit of twelve months—

All the REAL ESTATE of

LEVIN RUSSELL,

Late of said county, deceased, which has lately valued by the undersigned. The purchaser, or purchasers, to enter into bond, with approved security, to the heirs of said deceased for their respective proportions.

TUBMAN BEDSWORTH,
ZACCHEUS LLOYD,
BEACHAM ACKWORTH,
JAMES BOUNDS,
WILLIAM TWILLEY,

August 5—ft Commissioners.

Notice to Creditors.

The creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified to appear in Somerset county court, in Princess-Anne, on the 1st Saturday after the third Monday in November next, to show cause if any they have why he should not be entitled to the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland.

LEVIN H. POWELL.

July 8 ww

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this office.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. II. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., AUGUST 19, 1828. NO. 21.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Two Dollars a year, *if paid in advance;* $2 50 if paid within six months; or $3 if not paid within six months:

Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered in *advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

Persons advertising must limit the number of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications addressd to the editor must come POST PAID.

Political Character of J. Q. Adams.

A series of numbers delineating the political character of J. Q. Adams, appears in the Albany Argus. They are written with great spirit and ability, and giving a vivid sketch of the life and public services of this political Proteus. We had designed to republish these numbers entire; but interesting and important essays and documents accumulate so rapidly upon our hands, that we shall be compelled to omit them. From the first number, however, we make the following extract:

I am now compelled to remark upon the manner in which your claims have been urged upon the American people.

Were it not from the grossness of the falsehood, it would be matter of amusement to witness the pompous terms in which the immense sacrifices which you have made for this country, are enumerated. Your friends tell us of a wholelife spent in the public service, a life of incessant labour and painful exertion.

Was it any sacrifice in a very young lawyer without business, to leave his empty office for an appointment at a foreign court, as the well paid representative of his nation?

Was it any sacrifice to be transferred to another court in the character of a minister plenipotentiary, with another outfit, and to reside there under the peculiar advantage of being the son of the President of the United States, which in some degree assimilated you, to European courts, to the rank of a prince of the blood?

Was it any sacrifice to serve five sessions in the Senate of the United States, when the federalists could give you nothing better, and when the republicans would not employ you at all?

When your own party could give you nothing more, was it any sacrifice to adhere to the party who had the disposition of all the offices, and the whole power of the nation?

You indeed made one voluntary sacrifice. You resigned the fragment of a senatorial term, and for this sacrifice you claimed the office of Secretary of State, and deeply resented the injurious treatment of Mr. Madison, who only appointed you minister plenipotentiary to the court of Russia!

Did you, like Jefferson, take the hazard of dying on the scaffold for penning the declaration of Independence, and endure the scoffs and calumnies of the federal presses, and witness in every newspaper and review, some foul allusion, some slanderous tale, or some satiric poem.

Was you, like Madison and Monroe, compelled to look on the desolation of your dwelling, to endure the peltings of the storm during the war, when the public credit was almost annihilated, when the coast was environed by the force of Great Britain, when their Vandal armies penetrated the interior and burnt the capital; when the dismemberment of the nation was a common topick of conversation; when the disasters of our armies filled every heart with dismay, and nothing but the most inflexible constancy could have carried them safely through a contest, of a character the more alarming and terrifick, inasmuch as internal feuds and refractory governours paralized the strength of the nation?

Did you, like Tompkins, devote your fortune to your country, beggar your family, voluntarily consent to your own ruin, and follow a sheriff's officer to prison?

Your sacrifices during this disasterous period, were three several missions, three or four outfits, expenses of your journies, actual and constructive, and about $90,000 of the public money, and the trouble of writing letters to Learitt Harris ! !

Was it any sacrifice to hold the office of Secretary of State eight years, and receive $45,000?

Was it any sacrifice to receive $100,000 for exercising the functions of Chief Magistrate for four years?

How then stands your account of sacrifices?

You have received, and will receive $400,000 of the public money. You have sacrificed nothing but principle; and from the facility with which that sacrifice is made, you must hold it in light estimation.

Mr. Jefferson was compelled to sell his library. He was compelled to resort to a lottery, to sell his estates. He died, leaving nothing to his family but his fame and his debts. Mr. Madison is in moderate circumstances.

Colonel Monroe has offered his plantations for sale, and is harrassed with debts, and daily liable to arrest.

Vice-President Tompkins was stripped of his whole estate, the quarterly stipend of his salary withheld to satisfy an apparent balance against him at the treasury, and he too died poor.

You are a rich man, and well you may be; and yet we are gravely told that because you have already received $400,000 of the public money, the nation owes you the office of President for another four years, and $100,000 more! Even your father's services are brought into the account. He also served his country, and received for his services more than $200,000. $700,000 in one family! Republicans beware!

Compare your services and those of your father with Washington's, and then estimate the value of the compensation. The leader of our armies eight years, the leader of our councils as many, refused all compensation beyond his actual expenses!

"ORDER AND DECENCY"

OF THE ADAMS PARTY!!!

The Genteel Party.—Alas, poor Jackson! all his public acts under the General Government, defended by *John Quincy Adams*—eulogized by *Henry Clay*—publicly thanked by Congress—and applauded by every *American*, is now discovered to be a murderer a horse racer, an *ignoramus*, who can hardly write or spell. Not content with heaping all this abuse upon the General, they have actually *kicked* all his supporters out of *genteel* society. The rabble, the *stinking mechanics*, who almost sickened to death Mr. Clay's protege, the delicate *John H. Pleasants*. The swinish multitude, the *clodhoppers*, (all the Jackson men,) are hereafter to keep at a respectable distance from such "*Genteel*" Society, as *John Binns* & *L. D. Teackle*.

"*Order & Decency*."—Adams paper in Delaware, has the following paragraph:

"But, fellow citizens, this is not all that *the Almighty has done for the cause of the Administration.* Dewitt Clinton, the great hope of the Jackson party—he to whom the idolators clung, as the ark of safety for their cause—by the mercy of God to this nation, has been removed (*it is to be hoped*) to a better world. In the midst of his usefulness, in the very vigor of his faculties, this eminent citizen was withdrawn from the prosecution of a design to which he had *perverted* the powers God had given him—the elevation of Andrew Jackson. In the sudden death of De Witt Clinton, '*the hand of God is visible.* Let us adore his omnipotence."

What say the friends of Mr. Clinton to this impious effusion? *Noah.*

From the Pennsylvania Reporter.

☞SHOCKING—INHUMAN DEPRAVITY.

We had prepared our minds for extravagant defamation from the desperate men who now manage the helm of government. We saw Gen. Jackson, the gallant soldier who had risked his "life, his fortune, and his sacred honor," in the defence of his country's liberties, traduced and slandered to a level with the veriest outcast that polutes our streets. We heard him called a MURDERER, a SWINDLER, an ADULTERER, and last of all a TRAITOR to his country, but the depravity of the times interposed and furnished as a precedent for it all, the abuse of the venerable JEFFERSON, *by old John Adams and his followers*, in 1801 ! *He* was then denounced as a miserable *debauchee*, a cheat and a *blackguard*, *the notorious paramour of his servant*, BLACK SAL, *a political renegado and pensioner of the French Government! !* Thus was the parent of our glorious declaration of independence slandered, and it was a matter of no surprise to us that the same men, *for the same purposes*, would vilify and defame the character of Andrew Jackson. But we were astonished, we were horror stricken, when we opened the papers that came by yesterday's mail, and found the following propogated by the *bosom friend* and pliant tool of Henry Clay, who is no less a personage than the famous *Charles Hammond* of Ohio? Citizens of this Republic, read the following, and then in terror grasp the hands of your aged mothers, your wives, your sisters and daughters, and pray to Heaven that no circumstance will ever transpire to place them within the reach of those hounds of perdition, who can rake up the ashes of the dead, and run the risk of blasting the fair fame of a saint in Heaven, for the unholy purpose of destroying the moral standing of her son!

☞"General JACKSON'S mother was a COMMON PROSTITUTE, *brought to this country by the British soldiers!* She afterwards married a MULATTO MAN, with whom she had several children, of which number GEN. JACKSON IS ONE!!!"

What can a virtuous people think of a party who would descend to infamy so glaring as this to carry its point? Think of the feelings of the gray headed veteran when he reads this attack upon the virtue of his dead mother!! The Ohio Free Press feels confident, judging from the source whence this slander emanates, and the time of its origination, *immediately after Clay's arrival in the west*, that he is the promulgator!! We can scarcely think so—as much as he has at stake, and as desperate as he has shown himself, still we cannot believe he would cold bloodedly inflict this wound on the old soldier! His wife, the partner of his toils and cares, of his pleasures and his sorrows, has passed the ordeal of detraction, and has come out like pure gold. But the hellish propensity of his persecutors was not yet glutted, and now the mains of the mother, cold and silent in the grave, must be raked up to prove that General Jackson is a MULATTO ! ! ! What—what, however, would they not get certificates to prove, when they seriously charge a man who has since held the military stations that Gen. Jackson has, with being engaged in *Burr's conspiracy ! !* In open defiance, too, of the best testimony in the world declaring to the *country who apprised government of Burr's movement!* And so strongly did it impress itself upon the mind of JEFFERSON, that with his own peculiar emphasis he declared, when interrogated on the subject—"Don't be alarmed—Tennessee, and particularly *Gen. Jackson*, are faithful !"

One of the base and malicious falsehoods which the last *Liris* or Teackle has promised to heap upon General Jackson, is completely exposed by a writer in a Washington paper, as follows:

From the U. S. Telegraph.

HOWARD—No. 5.

"Oh there are some, who well can prate
of precept,
And hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature;
But for example—for free and wholesome exhibition,
They're none of it." *Not* SHAKSPEARE.

Amongst the variety of fanciful and false charges which ingenuity and design has conjured up, to effect and prejudice the public mind towards Gen. Jackson, is the ridiculous one, that he managed and manœuvred with the Creek Indians to procure to himself a cession of land of three miles square. It is charged emphatically, as though it were true, that at the close of the Indian war in 1814, being at their Council in the capacity of Commissioner on the part of the United States, to conclude a capitulation and peace, he consulted materially his own interests, and by the influence he possessed, procured to be made to him a grant of land. It is not true! It is an impeachment against that honesty of purpose for which Jackson is so proverbially remarked. There lives not a man, who with truth can say, that in a single transaction of life, where money was concerned, any thing of selfish policy was ever manifested;—few men have less concern about such things than himself. But to facts, as regards the accusation as it has been made.

In the Creek war the Indians were divided in opinion; a portion being in favour of maintaining their friendly relation with the United States—and a still larger number disposed to unite with Great Britain. Subdued at length, General Jackson was directed by his government, to conclude with them a treaty. On that occasion he was met by those chiefs who had been in opposition to the war, and in favour of preserving with the United States their friendly relations. Most of the other chiefs, on account of their hostility, had fled from the country and sought a refuge with the Seminole tribe in Florida. When the collected chiefs met to sign the treaty that had been agreed upon, it was proposed by them in council, that in consideration of the essential services which had been rendered to the peace party, who alone were engaged in the negotiation, three miles square of the ceded country should be reserved for him in his own right, declaring their opposition to the treaty, unless a clause to this effect should be inserted. Jackson refused it, and the Indian Council with earnestness and pertinacity insisted that it should be done. At length, to put an end to the negotiation, and to close a business which detained him from other important duties to the South, he consented to place their presented desire in a separate article, apart wholly from the treaty. His reply was this: "I cannot place the request you make in the treaty; it shall, though, be introduced in a detached and separate article, with the circumstances disclosed which have led to it. I will send it in this form to the President, for his consideration and approval. I will say to him, you have insisted, and I agreed to the proposal. If he approves, it shall be disposed of for the benefit of the widows and children of your nation. On these terms only will I consent to place before him the offer you have made;" and so to the government it was presented.

The circumstances under which this arrangement took place were communicated by Gen. Jackson to Mr. Madison, who was then President of the United States. If any thing of personal benefit had been desired, this voluntary and unsolicited behest of the Indians might have been placed formally in the treaty, and ratified; but different from this, it was kept from it and sent forward merely as a desire expressed on the part of the Indians, that it might be done. The President in a special message, brought it to the consideration of the Senate. He committed the generous liberality of Jackson; and although it formed no part of the concluded treaty, but was a separate and detached affair, yet did Mr. Madison bring it to the consideration of Congress, with a suggestion that it might be carried into effect.* And what if it had been so done? Gen. Jackson as he had avowed at the time, and subsequent, before the treaty was acted upon, would have applied the proceedings after the manner he had stated at the negotiation. His friends have not a knowledge of the time, when the corrupting beguilments of wealth, had any action or influence upon him. Through life he has been known to regard the acquiring of tawdry and transient wealth, after the manner alone, that every sensible and prudent man should and ought to regard it—not to hide it in a ditch, nor for a train attendant, but for the glorious privilege of being independent.

* *Message of President Madison to Congress:* "The accompanying extract from the occurrences at Fort Jackson, in August, 1814, during the negotiation of a treaty with the Indinas shows that the friendly Creeks, wishing to give to General Jackson, Benjamin Hawkins and others, a national mark of their gratitude and regard conveyed to them respectively a donation of land, with a request that the grant might be duly confirmed by the government of the United States.

"Taking into consideration the peculiar circumstances of the case—the expediency of indulging the Indians in wishes which they associated with the treaty signed by them, and that the case involves an inviting opportunity for bestowing on an officer, who had rendered such illustrious services to his country, a token of its sensibility to them; the inducement to which cannot be diminished by the delicacy and disinterestedness of his proposal to transfer the benefit from himself. I recommend to Congress, that provision be made for carrying into effect the wishes and request of the Indians, as expressed by them.

JAMES MADISON."

The Essex Register unblushingly assures its readers, that in Pennsylvania the parties are '*about equal*' on the Presidential question. As Falstaff says, "how this world is given to lying ! ! ! The last summer the Register claimed Pennsylvania as *sure* for Adams. But the words were hardly out of their mouths before the elections took place, and the ballot boxes proclaimed in this State, *sure* for Adams, a Jackson majority of fifty thousand votes. If we had fifty thousand majority, when the Essex Register *claimed* Pennsylvania as *sure* for Adams—we probably have now eighty or ninety thousand majority, when that veracious print *does not claim it*, and merely asserts that the parties are about equal. *Boston Statesman.*

In 1807, John Quincy Adams denounced the Federalists at Boston, (of whom he was one) as guilty of treasonable intentions, and intending to dissolve the Union. Was this true? Or was it not true? If *not* true, what are we to say of Mr. Adams for propagating so vile a calumny against his old friends? If it was true, why does he not state the facts, and name the persons concerned in the plot? If it was true, how came it that Mr. Adams negotiated with Daniel Webster, one of the Boston Federalists, and promised, if made President, to promote Mr. Webster's friends to office? to appoint men whom he had stigmatized as Traitors. This may be consistent conduct in *an amiable diplomatist*, but is not easily understood by honest men.

Trenton Emporium

FROM THE WINCHESTER VIRGINIAN.

To John H. Pleasants, Esq. senior editor of the Richmond Whig, and late bearer of despatches to South America via *Liverpool.*

SIR:—The public have waited with some impatience for the last fortnight, to learn how you will get over an apparent difficulty in which ("unintentionally, no doubt") you have involved yourself and your patron, Mr. Clay, by the declaration that you applied to him "in January 1825 for employment as a messenger" and that "several months afterwards," to wit, prior to the 19th day of April following, you obtained in consequence of that application, the appointment to South America whose duties, it should be recollected you discharged with so much satisfaction to your employers and with such singular fidelity to your country. I say the public have waited with a degree of impatience for an ecclaircissment of this difficulty, which subsequent occurrences have tendered to increase. They have been reminded that at the time you say you applied to Mr. Clay for office it was not in his power to confer it: that the election of a president had not then been made; nor was it publickly known for a considerable time afterwards who would be the successful candidate; and yet you were so well informed of what was going forward at Washington that you put in your claim for services rendered, *two months* before Mr. Clay came into office; and received your quid in the shape of an appointment worth $1950 for services which were *not* rendered, in less than six weeks afterwards. We have also been told upon authority no less unquestionable than that of your coadjutors, the veracious editors of the National Intelligencer, that they "have never known the editors of the Whig to make an assertion of their own knowledge, which was not credible."—(Whew!) Now, it must be acknowledged, that since the facts in relation to your appointment, your failure to perform the duties, your receipt of the $1950, &c. &c., were drawn out, you have not been backward in offering explanations and apologies in abundance to screen yourself and friends from the odium you had jointly and severally incurred; and hence I am prompted to propound to you one or two interrogatories which you will, doubtless, take pleasure in responding to.

1st. Did you really and truly apply to Mr. Clay in "January 1825" for an appointment as a messenger? If yea,

2d. What was his answer; and how did you know at that time that Mr. Adams would be elected; and that Mr. Clay would be his Secretary of State?

ANOTHER QUÆRIST.

N. B. The writer of the above will feel obliged by an early answer.

[From the Delaware Gazette.]

Drums, Kettles and Trumpets.—What erudite and logical editors the National Intelligencer has got. One Simon Snider, a yankee writer in the United States Gazette, is puffed up "sky high, sir," as John Randolph said, by Gales & Seaton, for communicating the following wonderful news:—"*the efforts, however, which have been, and which are still making to elevate General Jackson to the highest honours of the Republic,* on account of his military services alone, *have given just cause for alarm,* TO THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM THRO'-OUT EUROPE" ! ! !—wonderful !—It should have read, to make better english,—THE FRIENDS OF MR. ADAMS IN EUROPE ! !—Aye, the friends of Mr. Adams, the "wealthy and well born" of old John Adams, may well have just fears of the success of Gen. Jackson; he will be a little too republican for their *foreign taste.* Gales has been abroad in his young days, or rather came from Europe, if report be true, and was a disciple of the *Vicar of Bray.*—Ah! Joe, I must tell you the story of the Lion.

Thirty Reasons in favor of Mr. Adams' re-election.

1. His desertion of the old federal party for the sake of office.
2. His declaration that when the President recommended a measure upon so high responsibility, he would not consider—he would not deliberate, he would act.
3. His writing verses of the most disgusting obscenity, against Mr. Jefferson, about dusky Sally.
4. His going to Mr. Jefferson with a lie in his mouth against the old federal party accusing them of treasonable designs against the government.
5. His abuse of Fisher Ames, and other distinguished federalists.
6. His receiving double outfits, double salaries, and contingent expenses for different places at the same time.
7. His refusal to refund money which he held and still holds in violation of the constitution and laws of the land.
8. His accusing the government of being weak and penurious because his unreasonable exactions could not be allowed.
9. His undervaluing the resources of the country while she was engaged in a war with a powerful foe.
10. His accusing the federalists of being sold by their passions and prejudices to the enemy.
11. His establishment of a Court etiquette and Court dress for diplomatic agents.
12. His controversy with Mr. Clay about the fisheries.
13. His bargain with Mr. Clay for the Presidency.
14. His appointment of a violent personal and political enemy to the first office in his gift, in compliance with that bargain.
15. His violation of promises made with a view to the Presidency
19. Advising members of Congress not to be paralyzed by the will of their constituents.
17. His foolish Panama project, and the expenses uselessly incurred in it.
18. His doctrine that the Executive has power to originate foreign missions without the consent of Congress.
19. His threatening a war against Georgia.
20. His loss of the British Colonial trade.
21. His electioneering tours and the encouragement given to the members of his Cabinet to do the same.
22. His recommendation in favour of light houses in the skies.
23. His ebony toast about speeding a bullet to the heart of a fallen enemy.
24. His loss of the French Colonial trade.
25. The increase of the contingent expenses under his administration.
26. His keeping in his employment a man who has openly attempted to control the press by the misuse of the public money.
27. His retaining as his Secretary of state a man who has attempted to take the life of a member of Congress for words spoken in debate, in the exercise of legislative duties; and recommending the appointment of a judge, who had shot a brother judge.
28. Because it would perpetuate a custom more honoured in the breach than the observance.
29. Because it would help Mr. Clay in the persuit of the object of his ambition.
30. Because it would establish the reign of corruption, and relieve the people for the future from the trouble of electing a President for themselves: as he would be enabled to appoint his successor.

Delaware Gazette.

From the Frederick Citizen, of August 8.

Huzza for Washington county!

On Saturday last the friends of Gen. Jackson held a meeting in Hagers-town, in pursuance of public notice given;—It was *immense*, exceeding in number every previous meeting that had ever been held there, and totally eclipsing the boasted Adams meeting held at the same place the Sturday before. And what is particularly worthy of remark, the Jacksonians did not resort to the trick of the Adams men by trying to entice them with a barbacue dinner. A letter from Hagerstown now before us, written on the 5th, says,—In order to draw off the people from the town and neighbourhood, so that our number might not seem large, the Adams men got up a barbacue at Cave-town on the day of our meeting. It was of no avail. The Jackson boys came in, in crowds. They said *they* did not want any thing to eat or drink—that they could eat *acorns* with Jackson. I have never seen so many people assembled at a political meeting before. We met in the Court-House, but had to adjourn to the Cold Spring, as the Court-House, large as it is, would not hold a fifth part of the people. The Frederick, Baltimore and Washington papers talk loudly about the Adams meeting of this place, as a sign that Jackson is done with us. After last Saturday, they may hold their tongues, for the rest of the year. Nothing can defeat Jackson with the people, all the "*leading and respectable*" men's exertions to the contrary notwithstanding. Washington county is indeed "as firm as her own limestone rocks and as immoveable, as her mountains"—for Jackson. I thought on Saturday, if Jackson himself could only have seen the great turn out of *Farmers* and *Mechanics*, he would have been satisfied even if he should be left out.

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1828.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For President.

ANDREW JACKSON.

"Honor and gratitude to the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory." *Jefferson.*

"Whose services to this nation, entitle him to its HIGHEST REWARDS."—*J. Q. Adams.*

For Vice President.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

For Elector of President and Vice President of the U. S. for the District composed of Worcester, Somerset, and part of Dorchester counties:

Thomas K. Carroll.

We are authorized to announce

Thomas Bayly,
John C. Wilson, jr.,
Anthony B. Bennett, and
John J. Davis, Esq'rs.

as Candidates to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

Read, Pause, and Reflect.

"It is very gratifying to me to receive Gen. Jackson's opinions on all subjects—because I have the utmost confidence in the *soundness* of his *judgment*, and *purity* of his *intentions* JAMES MONROE."

"My friendship for Gen. Jackson, and the strong proofs of confidence and regard I have given him, while President, forbid my taking any part in the ensuing presidential election." JAMES MONROE.

"The recollection of the public relations in which I stood to Gen. Jackson, while President, and the proofs given to him, of the high estimation in which he was held by me, &c." JAMES MADISON.

"Gen. Jackson is a clear-headed, strong-minded man, and has more of the Roman in him than any man now living."
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

"Gen. Jackson justly enjoys in an eminent degree the public favour; and of his *worth, talents* and *services*, no one entertains a higher or more respectful opinion than myself." JOHN Q. ADAMS.

"An officer whose services entitle him to the *highest rewards*, and whose whole career has been signalized by the *purest intentions* and the most *elevated purposes*."
JOHN Q. ADAMS,
When Secretary of State and Defender of Gen. Jackson.

"Towards that distinguished Captain (Andrew Jackson) *who has shed so much GLORY on our country, whose renown constitutes so great a portion of its moral property*, I never had. *I never can have*, any other feelings than those of the *most profound RESPECT* and of the *utmost kindness*."
HENRY CLAY.

The following is from the Albany Daily Advertiser, (now an Adams paper,) of 1824:

"The following eulogium upon the character of Gen. Jackson is taken from ex-president "Monroe's Tour" published in 1819, before there was an idea of Gen. Jackson's becoming a candidate for the presidency. Let the opponents of the hero look at this and hide their shamed faces.

☞In ANDREW JACKSON, commander in chief of the division of the south, the president found a MAN fit for any emergency —a STATESMAN, *cool and dispassionate*—a SOLDIER, *terrible in battle and mild in victory*—a PATRIOT, *whose bosom swells with the love of country*:—in fine, a man, 'whose like we scarce shall look upon again.'"

It will be recollected that Gen. Jackson was at one time (1824) the candidate of the Adams party for Vice President, being then considered by that party as the man "best qualified by *worth* and *services*, to be associated in the government with Mr. Adams." The Rochester Telegraph of 1824, published his name under its editorial head for a considerable time—And the Adams party generally, from Maine to Georgia, supported him for Vice-President, until it became evident that the people preferred him for the presidency. The following, among other similar allusions, is found in the Rochester Telegraph of 1824—then, as now an Adams paper:

"The letters which are published to day place Mr. Monroe and Gen. Jackson on high and honourable ground, from which they can look down upon Walter Lowrie *"more in sorrow than in anger."* The letter of Gen. Jackson will endear him still more to the American people. The sentiments contained in it are worthy of the best Roman that ever lived —*they are the sentiments of* THE BEST AMERICAN THAT EVER LIVED. The minions of King Caucus will fail in their attempts to destroy such a man. Gen. Jackson, *upon whom the mantle of* WASHINGTON *seems to have fallen*, is secure of the affections and gratitude of his country."

The subsequent paragraph is contained in a biographical sketch of Gen. Jackson, by ROBERT WALSH, Esq. an Adams man, and editor of the Philadelphia Gazette;

"The copious despatches which Gen. Jackson had occasion to write to the government, detailing his campaigns and official proceedings; his numerous addresses to his troops, and the statements and arguments, which the charges preferred against his official conduct, compelled him to publish for his justification, would altogether, form a sizeable volume.—They are marked by great fluency and energy of expression; cogent reasoning; apt reference to general principles, and the utmost earnestness and apparent rectitude of intention. He writes nervously and perspicuously and he speaks with facility and force."

Gen. Jackson and A. Burr.

The charges made by judge Williams against the patriotism of Gen. Jackson have already gone the rounds. The ingenuity of the coalition has been, and now is, extended to its utmost stretch in planning schemes and devices to support the position which they have so ungratefully taken; while on the other hand, the friends of the old Hero have successfully repulsed the poisoned darts of calumny and detraction which have been so unmercifully aimed at him. But it appears that the coalition have *instinct* enough to know that every man is not a general reader. and that, in a country like ours, the most calumnious statements may be published and spread abroad among, what old John Adams calls, the "common people," when there is proof sufficient of their *falsity*. But by strange manœuvreing, and gross equivocation, they at the same time endeavor to make men believe that proof is not proof, and thus the unwary are led astray. They promise evidence "in due season," and when it is brought to light, it consists of garbled statements, dictated more by prejudice than by veracity.—Thus it has been in the case of Jackson and Burr, which is obvious to every man who will take the trouble to examine into its nature.

So far being premised, we will now show that Jackson is as innocent of the charge as the most patriotic man in our country. The reader will recollect that we published, in our 19th No. the statement which judge Williams thought it his duty to make public. We again publish the most prominent feature of that statement, under which we will present a letter from Dr. Watkins to one of the Editors of the Virginia Advocate, which proves the untruth of Williams' statement—which proves him to be more of "a criminal than a judge."

"Either before or after Mr. Jefferson's proclamation, it was as I thought, intended to impress the public mind with a belief that a ball, then on hand at Nashville, was intended as a mark of respect to Col. Burr. A number of gentlemen in Nashville, to destroy this impression, and to show their disapprobation of Burr, determined that Col. Burr should not attend the ball, and so informed Col. Burr through Judge Overton, who returned with the information, as he told me, from Burr, that Col. Burr had declined coming to the ball. With this we were satisfied About the time the ball was half over, I was standing against the wall, opposite the door of entrance into the room, and saw Gen. Jackson lead Burr by the arm into the room, and introduce him, with considerable form, to the ladies, and gentlemen then present. I do not recollect at this time that Mr. Jefferson's proclamation had any effect upon the persons then about Nashville, who were from their conduct justly liable to our suspicions, and I think I took some pains to inquire into that circumstance. Some time afterwards our party to show their farther indignation, burnt Burr publicly in effigy, I have always believed, that, during this Burr matter, that Mayor Tilman Dixon informed me, by letter, that Gen. Coffee had been engaged in procuring boats and provisions for Burr, on Cumberland river, though the letter, if there was one, I cannot now find, and I have examined for it.
"NATH. W. WILLIAMS.'

Charlottesville, May 14, 1828.

Dear Sir—In the winter of 1806, or '7, to the best of my recollection as to the time, I was a member of the dancing assemblies, for the season, in Nashville. On one of the evenings preceding a stated meeting for the night, it was communicated to the managers for the season, two of whom I distinctly recollect were the present John Overton, L. L. D. of Travellers Rest, near Nashville, and the late Doctor Hanson Catlett—that Col. Burr was in town. He was immediately ticketed, as Judge Overton informed me, *nem con.* I think by the managers. Some one, I do not now recollect who, objected to this act of the managers Judge Overton remarked that he had concurred in the invitation, from a conviction of its propriety—but, as he acted upon delegated authority, he wished a meeting as full and general as practicable, of the subscribers to the assemblies, to be convened; and if a majority of them disapproved of the act of the managers, the invitation to Mr. Burr should be promptly withdrawn A meeting was called, and a majority sanctioned the act of the managers. The ball went on very harmoniously; Col. Burr, though somewhat distrusted by some, was considered an elegant acquisition to it—and was treated accordingly; a hospitable, and gracious smile from the ladies, in return for his very general, and very elegant salutations, proved their happy acquiescence, in the general arrangement. General Jackson resided about fourteen miles from Nashville at the time: If he and his amiable lady attended on that occasion as they often did on others—I have lost all distinct recollection of it, which, I think I should not, if there had been any thing more marked in the attention of either to Col. Burr, than seemed to be generally awarded to him by the company present. While on this subject I will remark, that, sometime previous to this Ball, a young gentleman who resided in my family in Nashville, appeared anxious to go with Col. Burr—he afterwards cooled off. And questioned on the subject, by myself or some one in my presence, he stated that a Mr. Caffrey, I think was the name, had been about that time advised—verbally or by a letter, I am not certain which—by Gen. Jackson, to have nothing to do with Col. Burr's expedition.

Respectfully, TH. G. WATKINS.

We shall now leave the reader to ponder on this charge of the coalition, while we take a hasty view of some more important particulars.

Col. Burr's views, it is well known, were not ascertained until sometime after he had commenced preparations for his Southern expedition; but the general impression was, that he was about to make a settlement in the Spanish territory, which impression was founded on the fact, that he was not opposed by his own government. This induced many persons, young and fond of novelty, to associate with him, and to look upon him as a man deserving their greatest attention and respect. Among this number was Gen. Jackson, whose conduct evinces that he never entertained the least idea that Burr intended to aim a deadly stroke at his country's welfare. He had no reason to form a different conclusion, because it seems that Congress, or at least a majority of that body, secretly approved of the expedition. Now, any observation which Jackson *might have* made relative to this project, cannot prove that he possessed any evil designs against his country, because, he, together with others, believed that Burr aimed at Mexico. But when he had good and sufficient reason to support him in the opinion that he was plotting the disseveration of the Union, then he took the alarm and made use of the most efficient means to stop the progress of this unhallowed design. How Gen. Jackson's suspicions were awakened, may be gleaned from the following communication by *Joshua Baker*, Esq. of Martinsville, Louisiana—a gentleman whose character stands fair and unsullied:

April 8th, 1828.

Dear Sir,—You request me to send you the statement in writing I made at Mr. G . . . . . about the Burr affair. It has been so long since Donelson Caffrey, Esq. of St, Mary's Louisiana, made the same to me: that I cannot give the dates of the different transactions, nor the time when I had the conversation with him, but think it was about the time of the last Presidential election. I did not treasure up the facts and dates that Mr. C. communicated to me, because I did not think, nor do I now think, that any such proof was necessary to repel the idea of Gen. Jackson's having had any thing to do with Burr's conspiracy. Those who know Gen. J. could not for one moment suppose him to have been in any way engaged with Burr; and his acts of a public character show too much patriotism for any one to believe such a fabrication at this day. Mr. Caffrey's communication was substantially as follows:—Burr visited Tennessee, staid some time at Nashville, and was often to see Gen. Jackson. A friend of Burr went to see Gen. J. and while in familiar conversation with him, asked him what he would think of the man who had the talents and means to separate the Western States from the Eastern, and make the mountains the dividing line.—The General replied that he would consider him a traitor to his country, and would be one of the first to take his life. Here the conversation ended. This friend of Burr returned to Nashville, where Burr then was, and no doubt communicated to him Gen. Jackson's answer to this oblique question. This conversation awakened Gen. Jackson's suspicions, for he wrote to Gov. Claiborne, putting him upon his guard against Burr. Claiborne was then Gov. of the territory of Mississippi. Gen. J. also recalled from the service of Burr all his young relatives who had been induced to join Burr under the belief that he was going to revolutionize the Spanish dominion in North America. Mr. Caffrey was one of them. I think (though I will not be positive,) that Mr. C. showed me Gen. J's letter to him, advising him to abandon Burr.

Your friend. JOSHUA BAKER.

Here it is proved on the authority of a respectable gentleman that a "friend of Burr went to see Gen. Jackson, and while in familiar conversation with him, asked him what he would think of the man who had the talents and means to separate the Western States from the Eastern, and make the mountains a dividing line?" We request the particular attention of the reader to Gen. Jackson's answer to this interrogation—"I would' replied he, "consider him a traitor to his country, and would be one of the first to take his life." This aroused Jackson's suspicions. Hence his letter to governor Claiborne, in which he makes use of these emphatic expressions:—"Be on the alert; keep a watchful eye upon our general, *and beware of an attack from our own country as well as from Spain*; you have enemies within your city that may try to subvert your government, and try to separate it from the Union," &c. Hence also his letter to Thos. Jefferson, President of the U. States, which is fraught with patriotism & love of country: but for the satisfaction of the reader we will insert the letter.

The President of the United States.

Sir:—In the event of insult or aggression made on our government and country FROM ANY QUARTER, I am not well conviced that the public sentiment and feeling of the citizens within this state, and particularly within my division, are such, of such a nature and such a kind, that I take the liberty of tendering their services—that is under my command:—and at one moment's warning, after your signification that this tender is acceptable, my order shall be given conformably.

I beg leave to offer to your view the enclosed orders some time ago issued by me; since which time I have not been furnished with complete returns of the volunteer companies; but from the information I possess, I have no doubt that three regiments of volunteers, (to be commanded by their own officers, and such as may be recommended by their General) can be brought into the field, ready to march in twenty days from the receipt of orders.

Accept assurances for my high consideration and respect,

ANDREW JACKSON.
M. G. 2d Division Tennessee.

The reception of this letter by Jefferson, no doubt, induced him to write to General Wilkinson, saying, "be assured that Tennessee, and PARTICULARLY JACKSON, ARE FAITHFUL." It is also certain that many revolutionary heroes, who, like Mr. Jefferson, knew Jackson to be FAITHFUL, tendered him their services and were willing to acknowledge him their leader. But, although the coalition are as well convinced as we ourselves are, that the old Hero is innocent of the charge, yet they know that he is the powerful rival of J. Q. Adams, and nothing under Heaven will do for them, but to pull down that fair fabric—his fame—which he has built upon his integrity and merit, and annihilate every particle of it. Thus they endeavour to destroy the character of a man whose name is associated with our country's glory, whose principles are strictly republican, to clear the way for him who has been an apt scholar in the school of aristocracy. From what has been said relative to Jackson and Burr, we can boldly draw the conclusion: as long as the General believed that Burr's views only extended to the Spanish territory, he treated him with that respect with which one gentleman should treat another. But the very instant he ascertained that his intentions ware treasonable, he took the most efficient means to stop him in his new course. He writes immediately to Claiborne, and informs him of his danger. He addresses a letter to the President of the U. S, in which he insinuates that he will be ready with an army of men whenever his country demands his assistance. If the reader still believes Jackson guilty, we can only say that, proof, good and substantisl proof will not convince him.

Mr. JOHN HARRIS.

The execution of this man seems to have excited the sympathies of the coalition to an *astonishing* degree. They say they lament the loss of a fellow creature—a Reverend Baptist preacher sacrificed to the inhuman fury of an ambitious man. If they truly sympathize in the death of Harris, we have only to say, that the more tender parts of their nature are brought into action at a very distant period, and that their indulgence in fits of anguish and despair are extraordinary indeed, even so much that men of candour and truth suspect their sincerity, and allege the cause to almost any thing else but correct motives and goodness of intention. When we reflect on the execution of Harris, on the time when it was done, on the reasons for which it was done, and on the approbation of the deed by our country, and now witness the feeble efforts of the friends of J. Q. Adams to array it before the people of the U. States as an act of cold-blooded murder; we say; before the same people who more than 13 years ago approved of it, we must confess that we are astonished at their palpable foolishness, that we are surprised to find a deed approbated by the whole country at the time of its commission, now brought before the very same country for the purpose of electioneering against the man to whom we all owe so much. What are we to think of this? An action of that kind in private life would stamp its perpetrator with ignominy and the scorn of its neighbourhood. Do the friends of the administration think that the people of this country will be gulled by them, the advocates of an aristocrat? No. Their liberties are too dear, their government is too sacred. An admiring country at this day applauds Gen. Jackson for the execution of this man Harris. But a few there are (as there always will be in a country like ours,) who, thinking to excite the indignation of the different religious denominations, select this out from the history of the last war, and say it was a cold-blooded murder. Why do they say so? Why do they call it *murder* at the distance of 13 years from its commission? We answer to delude the Baptist denomination, those good and unsuspecting people of our country. Hence they call him the *Reverend* Mr. Harris—the *Reverend Baptist* preache: —a martyr to the cruel and vindictive spirit of an ambitious man. We are persuaded that if the Baptists knew the real character of this "martyr," they would, influenced by virtuous motives disclaim him as an enemy to his country and as a hypocrite in religion. They would indignantly blot out the word *"Reverend,"* prefixed to his name by the coalition, and leave it to go down to posterity with their contempt and abhorrence heaped upon it.

Col. G. C. RUSSELL, who was the superintendent of Harris's execution, and who now is an *administration man*, being asked his opinion of Harris by Maj. A. L. CAMPBELL, in a letter from that gentleman, dated July 29, 1827, answers thus:

"Harris was a sort of preacher of that denomination called Baptists. He was in profession a saint, and in reality (under such a garb of sanctity, with great pretentions and knowledge,) a mischievous man enough amongst more ignorant people than himself."

Here we have the character of the worst of men from a source that cannot be contradicted. Under the holy garb of religion, his actions were so mischievous that in the course of time they became too glaring to be longer concealed, and he was arraigned before an offended country to suffer that punishment due to his crimes. The Baptists certainly cannot sympathize for the man who thus degraded their profession. They may pity him as a fellow creature launched into an awful eternity with all his sins, but they must condemn his principles, and sanction his final end, because of his wickedness. From this description of his private life, let us advert to his conduct as a soldier. How did he stand in that respect? As an enemy to his country. History tells us that he even carried around among the soldiers a muster roll for the purpose of exciting mutiny among them, and to obtain their subscriptions to desert from the army—that "he assembled with others, some days previous to the 20th September, at the bake-house, tore it down, and threw it into the river; that on the 18th September, at night, they went to the bullock pen, and killed as much beef as would last six or eight days, and divided it into different messes, & paraded next morning: that on the 19th, he assembled with others at the Commissary's store, broke open the door, and robbed it of as much flour and whiskey as was deemed sufficient for the journey, and marched off on the morning of the 20th, at day-light; Col Pipkin endeavoured to get them to leave their arms, under the expectation that he could then have the mutineers marched to Head Quarters,—*but they retained them.*—Harris was arrested in the Cherokee [illegible] tion, and sent in Irons to Fort Jackson; [illegible] which fully appeared on the trial of [illegible] turbulent and misguided men, and [illegible] these people seek to mislead the unle[illegible] ed, by recourse to fraud and falseho[illegible] These are the crimes to which the laws [illegible] our country prefix the punishment of de[illegible] pursuant thereto Harris was sentenced [illegible] his fellow soldiers to be shot, and Jack[illegible] at the distance of 300 miles was called [illegible] to sanction the sentence. He done so, [illegible] the traitor was shot accordingly. Col. R[illegible] sell, in speaking of the ringleaders of w[illegible] Harris was one, in his letter above quo[illegible] says, "So long as they hoped for life, [illegible] alleged as an excuse their pretended b[illegible] that no law existed to hold them, to ser[illegible] more than three months—However, be[illegible] their execution they abandoned this exc[illegible] as they knew better."

Now we would ask, Why is all this [illegible] cry about poor Harris—the Reverend B[illegible] tist preacher, as the administration men [illegible] him. All must answer *viva voce* that it i[illegible] delude the unwary and unsuspecting Bapt[illegible] to wean them from Jackson, and to ind[illegible] them to support Adams. If that den[illegible] ination will suffer themselves to be thus [illegible] ed by these designing men, we can only [illegible] that they are not sufficiently active in pr[illegible] into the secret crevices of fraud and de[illegible] tion.

The wife of Gen. Jackson is emphatic[illegible] a Baptist in the strict sense of the wo[illegible] The Rev. Dr. ELY, of Philadelphia, s[illegible] "Mrs. Jackson is an eminently pious wo[illegible] and has sustained this character for a[illegible] a quarter of a century. On the subje[illegible] baptism, I believe she is a Baptist, and [illegible] been immersed. I have heard no evil sai[illegible] her, by those who know her, unless it be[illegible] *that she prefers a prayer meeting to a pa[illegible]* and this will not *sink* her in the estimatio[illegible] any who do not forget their religion in t[illegible] politics." Yet this lady is brought be[illegible] the world, and her character traduced, by [illegible] very same men who lately have got up th[illegible] Monumental Handbills about the six mu[illegible] men for the purpose of touching the feel[illegible] of the Baptists and other religious deno[illegible] nations, and to induce them to vote for [illegible] ams at the next Presidential Election. [illegible] shall conclude by saying, *beware of de[illegible] tion—beware of wolves dressed in sh[illegible] clothing!*

* By the 7th article of the Rules and A[illegible] cle of War, "Any officer or soldier who [illegible] begin, excite or join in any mutiny or s[illegible] tion, in any troop or company in the ser[illegible] of the U. States, or in any party, post deta[illegible] ment, or guard, shall suffer death, or s[illegible] other punishments, as, by a Court Mar[illegible] shall be inflicted." By the 8th article, a si[illegible] lar penalty is awarded, where any officer [illegible] soldier "does not use his utmost endeavou[illegible] suppress a mutiny, or, coming to the kno[illegible] edge of an intended mutiny, does not with[illegible] delay, give information therof to his co[illegible] manding officers." And, by the 20th arti[illegible] the crime of desertion, is punishable by de[illegible] or such other punishments, as by sentence [illegible] a Court Martial shall be inflicted."

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The following are all the returns [illegible] the state of the polls, in twenty counti[illegible] which had been received when the latest [illegible] counts left Kentucky:

Counties.	*Metcalfe.*	Barry
Mason	848	463
Fayette	857 majority	
Woodford.	428	842
Bourbon	814	681
Garrard	707	87
Clarke	635	336
Montgomery	311	280
Nicholas	269	362
Jefferson	768	949
Franklin	277	377
Scott	310	71
Owen	128	299
Shelby	674	471
Anderson	68	261
Henry	356	431
Boone	223	151
Madison	300 majority.	
Jessamine	412	397
Brachen	100 majority.	
Fleming	60 do.	
	7,982	6,189

It will be seen, says the U. S. Telegra[illegible] that Barry is ahead of Metcalfe in Nichol[illegible] the county in which the latter resides; a[illegible] to sum up the whole in a few words, the r[illegible] turns received give the best exhibit wh[illegible] the coalition is able to make in Letche[illegible] Clarke's and Metcalfe's districts; while [illegible] have yet to hear from Moore's, Wickl[illegible] Lecompte's, McHatton's, Chilton's Yance[illegible] and Lyon's districts.

Upon reviewing the whole ground, o[illegible] confidence of success is confirmed.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

The best authentic information from [illegible] parts of the Union, seems to settle this gr[illegible] question beyond a shadow of doubt that t[illegible] People's candidate, ANDREW JACKSON [illegible] will be elected by an overwhelming majori[illegible] The following is a statement which we co[illegible] fidently believe will be found to vary but [illegible] tle from the actual result:

	Jackson.	Adams.	Doubtful.
Pennsylvania	28		
Virginia	24		
New-York	29	7	
N. & S. Carolina	26		
Tennessee	11		
Georgia	9		
Maryland	7	3	1
Alabama	5		
Indiana	5		
Mississippi	3		
Missouri	3		
Illinois,	3		
Delaware	3		
New-Jersey			8
Ohio			16
Kentucky			14
Louisiana			5
New-Hampshire			8
Maine	3	6	
Massachusetts		15	
Connecticut		8	
Vermont		7	
Rhode-Island		4	
	159	50	52

131 votes constitute a choice. Now, alth[illegible] we believe Gen. Jackson's chance for [illegible] doubtful votes as good as Mr. Adams', if [illegible] give them to the latter, Old Hickory w[illegible] still have a majority of 28 votes over Mr. Adams. As to the votes which we have given as certain for Jackson—There is not so much danger of his losing one of them as there is of Mr. Adams' failing to get all those allowed him; and should the legislature of N. York alter their electoral law, as the Adams men of Massachusetts changed theirs, Jackson will get the whole vote of that state, which will swell his majority to 35 votes.

CORRUPTION.—*UNDENIABLE.*

It is well known that Daniel P. Cook was a member of congress from the state of Illinois, at the time that the last presidential election was decided in congress. Mr. Cook being the only member from that state, had one vote at his disposal; through some inexplicable reason, and in opposition to the declared will of his constituents. Mr. Cook gave this vote for Mr. Adams, *which made him president of the United States.* The state of Illinois was decidedly for General Jackson; and at the next election Mr. Cook was turned out of congress for his infidelity, and General Duncan elected in his place. Last spring, the retrenchment committee of congress accidentally got wind that Mr. Cook had been sent, by Mr. Adams, on a secret mission to Cuba, and received a sum of the public money for the same. The committee called on Mr. Nourse, register of the treasury, to know if Mr. Cook had received any of the public money for his services on a secret mission, and the register stated that he had not by the public books. The committee then addressed a letter to Mr. Clay, secretary of state, for information on the subject. Mr. Clay returned for answer, that he would neither admit nor deny that Mr. Cook had been paid for a secret mission; but stated that he had "the authority of the president for saying, that he would make to the committee a *confidential* communication in relation to the expenditure," if they desire it. The committee declined receiving such a communication, as it would bind them to keep the subject a *secret for ever.* The committee then summoned several gentlemen to appear before them, and among them, Mr. Barton of the senate, Mr. Letcher of the house, and Mr. M'Lean the post master general. It was established by the evidence of these gentlemen, that Mr. Cook expected the appointment of minister to Columbia, in South America, but he was disappointed in that, Mr. Adams not daring to nominate him to the senate; but that the president appointed him on a secret mission to Cuba, *for which he was to receive* FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, *fifteen hundred dollars of which was paid him in advance!* This sum was to be paid to Mr. Cook, in addition to the pay allowed him in returning home, as member of congress, from Washington to Illinois, by way of New York. and New Orleans, of *eight dollars for every twenty miles travel.* Mr. Cook at the time of this wonderful mission, and for some months previous had been unable to attend to business from the consumption, and besides knew nothing of the Spanish language. He sailed from New York the last of April, 1827, by the way of Cuba and New Orleans, and arrived at his home in Illinois, about the first of June, performing the whole of his journey and mission in the space of *forty days*, although an invalid, for which he is paid FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS *of the people's money*, at the same time that he received pay as a member of congress!! We can conceive this transaction to be nothing less than a very bungling case of corruption, by using the public funds for private purposes; and a shameful and unblushing prostitution of every thing honest and sacred. It may be considered a picture of the manner by which John Q. Adams obtained power, the means used to keep possession of that power, is not very dissimilar.

"He that stands upon the slippery place,
Makes nice of no vile hold to stay him up."
Poughkeepsie Telegraph.

THE SIX MILITIA MEN.

If the Coalitionists are sincere in their weaping and wailing over the dead bodies of the six mutineers, who suffered for their violations of the law, why do they not howl over the fate of the 86 men, who, (all but 3) were shot to death during the war, by different officers, for similar offences? According to the records of the war department, 86 men were 'shot to death,' viz:

15 by order of General Izard
2 by order of general Cadwallader
9 by order of general Lewis
4 by order of general Wilkinson
19 by order of general Gaines
4 by order of general Bloomfield
6 by order of general Scott
11 by order of general Dearborn
5 by order of general Courtney
1 by order of general Pinckney
1 by order of Mr. Madison
1 by order of Mr. Monroe
1 by order of Governer Tompkins
1 by order of general Brown
5 by order of general Chandler
4 by order of general Hampton

Is Mr. Madison a murderer? Is Mr. Monroe a murderer? Is General Scott a murderer?—Is General Gaines a murderer? Were all these murderers? Generals McArthur, Harrison and Macomb also had their men *'shot to death'* for similar offences. Were they also murderers?—*Citizen.*

Nashville, July 22.

DOCT. J. L. ARMSTRONG.

As the castigation which this man recently received, from the hands of a son for a slanderous attack on a deceased father, will, doubtless, be made the subject of many sage reflections by the Coalition prints, we have thought proper to furnish our readers with a brief statement of the circumstances attending the transaction. The statement may, we think, be relied on, as it is drawn up from the letter of an eye-witness.

Wm. Gilchrist Esq. and Mr. M. Gilchrist, his brother, having learned that Doct. Armstrong, in a communication then in the press, had charged their deceased father with having been a *"tory in the revolutionary war,"* rode to the residence of the Doctor, on Wednesday last, accompanied by two other gentlemen, for the purpose of obtaining his signature to a certificate which they had previously prepared. Mr. Gilchrist then informed Doct. Armstrong that any newspaper attack on himself or brother would have been disregarded, but that his slander on a deceased parent could not be passed over. Doct. Armstrong attempted an explanation, but Mr. Gilchrist insisted on his signing the certificate. What followed cannot be better told than in the words of our correspondent:

* * * * * * * * "At the mention of certificate, the Doctor, in a hurried tone of voice, said, "I'll have nothing to do with it," and broke ground like a quarter horse, hallooing, murder! murder! murder! The two Mr. Gilchrists broke after him, and Col. ***, who had also been invited to ride out, and myself trotted down the hill after them.—The Doctor fell, in his flight, three times before Mr. Gilchrist overhauled him; not forgetting, at each fall, and between them, in every jump, to cry out, help! murder! &c. with a truly lamentable and tremendous voice. His last fall was a great one, he fell full length into Duck river, when the water flew at least ten feet high. At the river Mr. Gilchrist *boarded* him and gave him one of the most *genteel* flagellations I ever saw."

Our motives for publishing the circumstances related above cannot be misconstrued. It is important to shew, that Doct. Armstrong has been punished, not for any thing he may have said or written about General Jackson, or the Presidential election, but for an attack upon a deceased person. He has received from the hands of Messrs. Gilchrists, a wholesome flagellation, for a base and unmanly attack on the character of their deceased father. [*Nashville Republican.*

Look At This!!

Another Bargain.—A correspondence between Oliver Heartwell, Canandaigua, and John Quincy Adams, President of the United States, on the subject of connecting the presidential question with anti-masonry, is secretly circulated by the partisans of Mr. Adams, in several of the western counties, with a design to promote his election. A copy of his correspondence has been placed in our hands.

Heartwell, in his letter to the President, urges him to declare whether or not he is a mason, and concludes by saying:—"I feel very cordially disposed to support your re-election should I hear you never had been contaminated with the useless trumpery of masonry: and you may be assured that in case you have not been so unfortunate as to join that society (masonry,) *very much can and will be done in this section of the state in your behalf*, UPON THAT GROUND."

Mr. Adams accepts the proffer, in these terms:—"I state that I am not, never was, and *never shall be* a free mason."

Mr. Adams requests that publicity may not be given to his letter through the newspapers; but his partisans circulate it secretly wherever they can possibly hope to gain a convert by it. *And for this purpose the proffer was made and this reply returned.* We are free to confess our astonishment that the President of this Republic can condescend to the use of such means to promote his own election.
Albany Argus.

COFFIN HANDBILLS.

This ridiculous piece of imposture, which the Adams party have resorted to in their desperation, is happily ridiculed by Mr. Daniel of Kentucky, in his speech in reply to Burgess, of Rhode Island, on the Tariff. Mr. Daniel, after laughing at the attempts of the Government Journal, at Washington, to show that he was an *illiterate* man, continues in the following happy vien of satire.—

"They (the Adams party) have many distinguished schoolmasters among them, who are now engaged teaching their pupils the difference between militia men when called into service, and a regular soldier. To each branch of the *liberal* arts and scenes, a professor has been assigned. The mechanical arts are flourishing in the land. The making of coffins has been brought to the highest grade of perfection. I am told that in Pennsylvania the tin pedlars have their carts full. I expect daily to see a petition presented to this House, by the manufacturers of this article, praying that an impost be laid on imported coffins. (Here Mr. Daniel was handed a coffin handbill, which he spread before the House.) This exhibition of coffins, Mr. Speaker, is a very serious affair. The criminal, who is condemned to be hung for some offence against the laws of his country, has his coffin made before the day of execution, and rides on it to the gallows This administration has taken the hint and provided themselves with eighteen! upon which they are now riding as on so many hobbies. They surely lack taste. It would have been the last hobby that I should ever have mounted to ride into popular favour. It is a very serious matter to be lugging coffins through the country, with the hope of scaring sickly women and cowards!

"When the yellow fever was raging in Norfolk, some years ago, a Yankee got a notion into his head that he would make a fortune by carrying on a trade in this article.—He accordingly provided himself with a cargo of coffins in Boston, and set out for the former place. When he arrived, as was the custom, he had the auction bell rung all over the city, proclaiming he had coffins for sale. The terror produced by this "last suit," was said to have occasioned several deaths. The citizens at length, became enraged at the impudence of this coffin pedlar, and he soon found it necessary to decamp before he had disposed of his novel cargo. It is believed that the poor fellow was ruined by the speculation; and I am apprehensive that a similar fate awaits this administration.

"When we see a coffin, we are naturally led to inquire who is dead? When this handbill was displayed in Pennsylvania, such an inquiry was made. The answer was, that no one was dead, but that the Administration was dying. (Here Mr. Russel, of Ohio, said he would submit to the chair, whether Mr. D. was in order. The Chairman stated, that Mr. D. must confine himself to the question.) Mr. Daniel said, as the gentleman from Ohio had got alarmed at the coffins, & as he (Mr. D.) would not designedly injure the nerves of any gentlemen in the house, he would drop the subject, and return to the remarks of his friend from Rhode Island." Balt. Rep.

From the Albany Argus.

A curious case for Administration Lawyers.

JOHN A. KING, it will be recollected, received about $1,500 from the treasury of the United States, without any right and against all law: and the attorney general will probably be soon employed to prosecute for its recovery. King intends, it is intimated, to set off against this claim of the United States a reasonable compensation for his services and expenses in attending the two Coalition conventions in this state, and for *"raising the administration standard."* He also claims to set off the amount of an *outfit* and the expenses of the mission in search of a Coalition candidate for governor. In this last charge the right to receive pay for constructive journies is involved. When the committee of search, with their warrant from the Utica convention, arrived at Saratoga Springs, they were informed that the defendant named in said warrant had gone to Lake George. Although the committee did not go thither for him, King claims an allowance for a *constructive journey* to Lake George, on the authority and practice of *John Q. Adams*—the consummate diplomatist, to draw money from the treasury of *"a weak and penurious government."*

It is rumoured, with how much truth we know not, that Storrs and Burges are retained, and have given written opinions in favour of all the claims of the chairman of the committee of search. It is believed that *Judge Thompson* will not resign his Judgeship until these *interesting* questions are all disposed of.
MOOT POINT.

LOUISIANA.

Bulletin Extraordinary!!!—Mr. Adams defeated on his own chess board—so it is.—Louisiana so essential to the success of Mr. Adams, has certainly gone against him. The election of Judge White over Mr. Livingston, was trumpetted forth, by all the Adams presses, as sure as a gun, that the whole State had declared for Adams. But what is the fact? guns miss fire, explode too soon for execution, and sometimes grow like paddy's gun, from a pistol to a cannon. The Adams men, missed fire—their gun exploded too soon—and it grew from a pistol to a cannon —ha! ha! ha!—poor dear folks, how queer they look since it is ascertained—that Mr. Brent has been defeated by a Jackson man—that Mr. Gurley has been most certainly in a doubtful state—and that a majority in both branches of the Legislature are decidedly in favour of Jackson and are determined to elect Mr. Livingston to the United States Senate—"sour grapes" now, gentlemen. We do not claim the whole of the State, say the Solomons of their party. The Southern mail being detained we present to our readers an extract from the Louisiana Advertiser. Since this article was written we saw a letter from New Orleans, stating that further returns left Gurley's election doubtful and gave a majority in both Houses for Jackson. *Our readers will recollect that this State has always been set down as certain for Mr. Adams.* That in a late calculation made by an Adams paper at Nashville, it was so set down among the 108 certain votes for Mr. Adams—that this statement was admitted to be a candid one, and adopted with additions by the Adams men generally. Now these 5 votes are doubtful at least, and the strong presumption is, that Jackson will get them although not at all essential to his success. But we have a remark to make which we beg the people to bear in mind—*it is at the last election out of 17 States South and West of New York, Adams got but seven votes*, at the present one he will get no more.

"Mr. Livingston has lost his election—so too has Mr. Brent, the rank, implacable enemy of General Jackson. Mr. Gurley is re-elected by a majority of some thirty or forty votes, in a district in which the Adams party are admitted by themselves to be in a lean minority—a district comprising nine parishes, which have elected 14 members of the house of representatives, 12 of whom are decidedly in favour of Gen. Jackson.

As to the Senate—Randall from Ascension and another Jackson member from Concordia are chosen in the place of two Adams men. This body last year contained a majority of four in favour of the administration—this year the majority is reduced to ONE and that one doubtful.

In the house of representatives, last year, there was a majority of eighteen in favour of the administration. This year there is a clear majority of two in favour of Jackson.' [Del. Gazette.

From the Milton (N. C.) Gazette.

JACKSON IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The "signs," in this State, are becoming more and more favourable to "Old Hickory." The sentiments of several companies in different counties have lately been expressed, and we now state a few received by the last papers:

	Jackson.	Adams.
Martin county	114	1
Northampton	61	12
Franklin	111	7
Montgomery	238	8
Cumberland	215	11
Richmond	49	56
Wake	69	25
Rushford	556	16
Rockingham	197	60
Haywood	520	00
Anson	54	15
Mecklenburg	149	17
Wilkes	260	8
Burke	185	1
	2846	157

From the Poughkeepsie Telegraph.

"The probability of the election of General Jackson is most alarming," exclaimed an Adams electioneerer, to an aged farmer. Yes, replied the old farmer, it is truly "alarming;" but not to us farmers, nor to those who wish for a prudent and economical administration of the government. I'll tell you, however, to whom Gen. Jackson's election is indeed "alarming,"—

To John Q. Adams, because he cannot then buy up votes, and pay for them out of the contingent fund—nor squander the public money upon his flatterers and followers.

It is "alarming" to Henry Clay, because then his intrigues and management will come to an end; and instead of being electioneering about the country, and at the same time drawing seventeen dollars a day from the people, he will have to live by his profession.

It is "alarming" to all the office holders, and to the leeches upon the Treasury at Washington.

It is "alarming" to John A. King, because he will have to pay back the $5,258 45, that Mr. Adams gave him out of the treasury, in violation of all law and justice.

It is "alarming" to John H. Pleasants, because he would not get $1,940, for carrying despatches to Brazil, when he went to London

It is "alarming" to Jesse Brown, because he would not get $3,178 88 for boarding Indians.

It is "alarming" to Moritz Furst, because he would not get $1000 for taking the President's likeness.

It is "alarming" to all the hired libellers through the Union, because their services would be at an end, and they could no longer draw upon the contingent fund.

I add, that the election of Andrew Jackson is truly "alarming" to the above individuals. But to the people of the United States—those who pay the taxes, and desire an honest and economical administration, like that of Jefferson's—*his election is ardently desired.* The people will never consider it "alarming" to have a reform of the abuses and waste of the public money at Washington. Nor will they fear to trust their liberties in the hands of him who has so often periled his life for their security. "Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friends."

Mr. Barbour, our new minister to England, embarked on Friday last from New York, for Liverpool. This is the third mission to England under the present reign; notwithstanding which, our important relations with that government have been left much of the time to the guidance of a mere secretary of a minister.—*Albany Argus, August 6th.*

From the U. S. Telegraph.

HENRY CLAY'S APOLOGY.

TUNE—*"Comin' thro' the rye."*

If a body meet a body,
Going to the West,
May'nt a body, sick of bargain,
Take a little rest?
Of eating barbacues and dinners,
Who so fond as I?
Besides, the doctors all advise
To throw my bus'ness by.

If a body catch a body,
At intrigue and trade,
Should a body blame a body,
If a body's paid?
Politics have their prices,
I have mine they say;
But all the clerks they smile at me,
When drawing extra pay.

If a body write a body,
Need a body tell,
Or show a body's letter, which
Would prove the bargain well?
When Johnny his proposals made
Oh how could I deny,
His friends all suing to me,
With tears in their eye.

If a body hear a body,
At a dinner, pray
For famine, war, and pestilence,
What would you have 'em say?
If Jackson's chosen President,
Despite our every lie,
The de'il may take the nation then,
And what the deuce care I?

ERRATA.—In the 2nd column of the 2nd page of last week's Herald we gave an extract from Eaton's life of Jackson. In the 8th line from the bottom of this extract occurs the word '*father*,' instead of which read '*brother*.'

QUERCUS requests the Editor of the Herald to make the following corrections of errors which occurred in his last communication The errors are immaterial, though as Q. is a friend to truth, even immaterial points should be set right. Instead of 'Mr. Stephens of Kent,' read 'Mr. Stephens of Queen Anne's.' Instead of '3 delegates from Kent,' read '2 from Kent and 1 from Queen-Anne's.' In the enumeration of the counties on the Eastern Shore opposed to the R. R. appropriation, Q. Anne's is mentioned *One* of the delegates from Q. Anne's, viz. Mr. Stephens, voted *for* the R. R. appropriation.

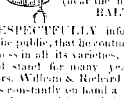
Baltimore Prices Current.

Aug. 15, 1828.

FLOUR—white wheat family, $6 *a* 6.50; superfine Howard st 5.00 *a* 5.12½; city mills 4.87; Susquehanna, 4.37½ *a* 4.50; WHEAT, best red .95 *a* 1.00; best white 1.10 *a* 1.15—CORN, .33 *a* .35; OATS .20 *a* .22

LIFE OF GEN. JACKSON
FOR SALE AT
Messrs. Hooper & Irving's Store, Salisbury

JESSE HUNT,
(Successor to W. & R. HALL)



Saddle, Harness,
AND
Trunk-Maker,
No. 127 Market Street,
(near the new City Hotel,)
BALTIMORE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the Saddling business in all its varieties, at the old established stand for many years occupied by Messrs. William & Richard Hall, where he keeps constantly on hand a
Large and General Assortment of
Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Vehicles, Saddlebags, Collars, Military Equipments, &c.
of warranted materials and workmanship, which he will sell at wholesale or retail, on as reasonable terms as can be afforded in this or any other city.
August 19th, 1828. 1f

Notice to Creditors.

The creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified to appear in Somerset county court, in Princess Anne, on the 1st Saturday after the third Monday in November next, to shew cause if any they have why he should not be entitled to the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland.
EBENEEZER ANDERSON.
August 19 ws

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by James L. Waller, a justice of the peace, and to me directed, at the suit of William Kibble against Isaac Surmon, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one house and lot, containing one acre, more or less, known by the name of Hog Neck, and situated on Wicomico river, about 3 miles from its head; also two beds, one loom, one gun, one sein, two cows, two hogs, and one yearling, which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 9th of next September, on the premises to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ.
JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
August 19 ws

JOB PRINTING,
SUCH AS
Handbills, Cards, Blanks,
PAMPHLETS, &c.
Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms,
At the Office of the Village Herald.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Mary A. St[illegible] William Miles her guardian, and by [illegible] 6 writs of Fieri Facias issued by [illegible] non, a justice of the peace [illegible] county, to wit: one at the suit of [illegible] ler, executor of Samuel M[illegible]; 1 do [illegible] Riggin, administrator of [illegible] Riggin; 2 do. Roland Bevins; 1 do. James Stewart; 1 do. Robert Lankford; by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by William Cos[illegible], a justice of the peace in and for said county, at the suit of Richard H. Sampson, use of [illegible] Sampson, use of Burton Cannon, [illegible] above against Henry I. Riggin and [illegible] rected, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: two head of horses, 2 yoke of oxen, 4 head of cattle, 20 head of hogs, 25 head of sheep, 6 feather beds and furniture, 1 corner cupboard, 1 clock, 1 sideboard, 1 desk, 1 walnut table, 1 pine do. 1 stand, 1 lot of earthen ware, 1 dozen chairs, 1 safe, 2 trunks, 1 lot of knives and forks, 1 grindstone, 1 hand mill, 1 wheat cart, 1 carriage, 1 wheat fan, 1 lot of casks, 1 cider mill, 1 crosscut saw, 1 hand do. 3 ploughs, 3 harrows, 3 axes, 1 lot of iron, 150 bushels of corn, more or less, 11 stacks of fodder, more or less, 1 lot of flax, 2 pair of and-irons, 3 ox yokes, 3 chains, 6 hives with bees, 1 lot of tin ware, 1 lot of queens ware, 1 looking glass, 2 guns, part of a tract of land called Panther's Den, 1 do. Allen's Vale, 1 do. Lonely Glade, containing 179 acres, more or less, all of the above property, I shall sell at the court house door in Princess Anne, on TUESDAY the 9th day of next SEPTEMBER, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs.
JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
August 19th, 1828. ws

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans' Court.

Aug. 12th, 1828.

ON *application of MARCELLUS JONES, Exr of KEZIAH JONES, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the Village Herald, printed at Princess Anne.*

True copy. Test,
JAMES POLK, Reg'r of Wills
for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order

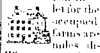
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of KEZIAH JONES, late of said county, deceased,—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 26th of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th of Aug. 1828.
MARCELLUS JONES,
Exr of K. Jones, dec'd.
August 19, 1828 k

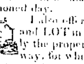
Notice to Creditors.

THE creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified to appear in Somerset county court, in Princess Anne, on the 1st Saturday after the third Monday in November next, to shew cause, if any they have, why he should not be entitled to the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland.
McKIMMEY PORTER.
Salisbury, Aug 19 mol

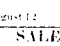
TO LET—At Public Vendue.



ON *WEDNESDAY the twenty seventh INSTANT, at three o'clock, P. M.* I shall offer TO LET to the highest and best bidder, for the ensuing year, the FARM late the property of Samuel Heath, dec'd. and now occupied by David Barkley.



ALSO, on the same day, will be offered to let for the ensuing year the farm now occupied by John Powel. The above farms are situated between 2 and 3 miles distant from Princess Anne. The terms will be made known on the above mentioned day.



I also offer for RENT a HOUSE and LOT in Princess Anne, formerly the property of Mrs. Mary Milleway, for which application can be made to me at any time.
JOSEPH BARKLEY.
August 12 mm

SALE FOR CASH.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of James Polk, esq. against capt. Lee P. Harcum, I shall expose to public sale on Tuesday the 2d day of September next, at the Court House door in Princess Anne, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit: a part of a tract of land called "White Hall," containing 500 acres more or less, one negro man Stephen, one negro woman Ritty, one do. Leah, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of the said Harcum, to satisfy the above writ with all the costs.
ROBT. STEWART late Shff
August 12, 1828. mw

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset county court, & to me directed at the suit of John W. Jones for the use of Henry Adams against Josiah D. Jones, I have seized and taken the following property in execution, to wit: one schooner called the Franklin of 40 tons burthen, and 2 head of horses, which I shall proceed to sell at the Court house door, on Tuesday the 2nd day of September, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above writ,
JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
August 12, [illegible]

WANTED.

I want to hire a COLOURED WOMAN, of good character, who understands cooking and house work in general. [illegible] I will give [illegible] Enquire at the Village Herald office, July 22

From the Boston Statesman.

THE DIRGE OF THE MARINER.

Air, "M'Lean of Dunnegan."

Good-night to our shipmate!
In silence he's sleeping,
And ocean's white surges
Above him are sweeping—

Above him are sweeping
The waves which he feared not,
When tost by the tempest,
And succour appeared not—

When succour appeared not,
And peril hung o'er us
To deeds fraught with danger,
He ventured before us—

He ventured before us
In terror's commotion;
Our bulwark in danger,
Our guide on the ocean—

Our guide on the ocean!
Earth's sorrows encumber,
His spirit no longer,
And calm be his slumber—

Yes, calm be his slumber
Beneath the blue billow,
Unbroken and quiet,
And soft as his pillow.

From the Baltimore Republican.

SONG.

Air—Le Petit Tambour.

Hail to the Chief of the free,
Who gained us victory;
And who *"can write,*
As well as fight,"
For the cause of Liberty;
Whether on Freedom's shore,
'Midst cannons' hostile roar,
Or pen to wield—
He's Freedom's shield,
In Council or in War.

CHORUS.

Hail to the *Chief* of the Free,
Who gained us Victory,
And who *"can write,*
As well as fight,"
For the cause of Liberty.

Who on the roll of fame,
Shall bare so black a name,
As he who'd dare,
From him to tear,
The justice of his claim?
None but the villian—slave—
The *forger*—*tool*—the *knave*—
No! none but he
Could rob the Free,
The generous, and the brave.
CHORUS—Hail &c.

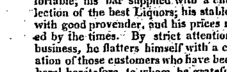
Then raise your voices high,
Let JACKSON be your cry—
Let Freemen sing,
'Till earth shall ring,
And echo reach the sky:
None but the brave and free,
Shall Freemen's rulers be—
Tho' lies assail—
"Truth shall prevail,"
And guard our Liberty.

CHORUS.

Hail to the Chief of the Free,
Who saved our Liberty—
With Freedom's band
We'll shake the land,
With shouts for Old Hickory.
H.

CAMBRIDGE HOTEL,

Sign of the Steam-Boat & Stages.



THE Subscriber continues to keep this handsome establishment, a few doors above his old stand, in a very central part of the town, where he is prepared at all times for the reception of travellers, and others, who may please give him a call. His house is well furnished; the rooms private and comfortable; his bar supplied with a choice selection of the best Liquors; his stable stored with good provender, and his prices regulated by the times. By strict attention to his business, he flatters himself with a continuation of those customers who have been so liberal heretofore, to whom he gratefully acknowledges himself indebted.

The public's obt. servant.

WM. C. RIDGAWAY.

N.B. His Hack runs to the Cambridge wharf to meet the Steam-Boat *Maryland*, on her arrival from Baltimore every Tuesday & Friday evening. Also for the conveyance of passengers from his house to the boat on her departure every Wednesday and Saturday morning, *free of charge*. He has, for the accommodation of persons who are going on to Baltimore, rented a private stable with a fine grazing lot, well enclosed, for the purpose of taking at livery horses at a low price, which shall be regulated by the price of grain, hay, &c. he is prepared at all times with fine horses and carriages, for the conveyance of Travellers to any part of the Peninsula.

W. C. R.

Cambridge, June 3 1828.

Nest Boxes and Barrel Covers.

30,000 *Cane, suitable for Reed makers.*
300 *Nests Sugar Boxes*
200 *Barrel-Covers*
100 *Butter Prints*

100 groce of Lamp Wick, assorted sizes, Spiggots and fossets, suitable for hogsheads, barrels, kegs, and hydrants, shoe, sweeping, dusting and other brushes, sifters, muddlers, and lime squeezers, fancy and common bellows, pound, half pound and and quarter pound Butter Prints, of various patterns, fishing lines and rods, butter bowls and trays, baskets, wash and cake boards twine, and cord, patent taps, humming and common tops, nests of sugar boxes and tubs, boot & shoe blacking, towel rollers, potato and turnip mashers, rolling pins, carpenters' or joiners' chalk lines, spoons and paddles, trenchers, crabbing and cabbage nets.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms, by

VALERIUS DUKEHART,
No. 101½ Baltimore, between South and Calvert Streets.

Baltimore, 6th mo. 24.

IN CHANCERY,

SOMERSET COUNTY COURT,
MAY TERM, 1828.

ORDERED, That the sales of the real estate of Peter Dashiell as made and reported by William W. Handy, Trustee for the sale of said estate, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown by the second day of the next term of this court;—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper published in the town of Princess-Anne once a week for three weeks successively before the said day.

ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE.

True copy. TEST,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.

July 29, 1828. wk

SINCLAIR & MOORE,

Pratt-St. Wharf, Baltimore,

HAVE in store—Millet, Lucerne, early Corn, bunch, pole & soup Beans, a large assortment for planting, and garden seeds generally.

PLOUGHS,

Amongst which are the much approved self-sharpening point Plough—By turning and reversing said point, the share lasts much longer than the cast share of any other plough, in as much as the point is of steel, and when worn bevelling it is sharpened, if turned over. The CULTIVATORS made by Sinclair & Moore, pulverize the ground more effectually, and much deeper than the old fashioned there hoed kind—and by the use of these in the culture of corn, it will save nearly two-thirds of the ploughing.

ALSO, Socket Shovels, Scythes, Mattocks and Picks, with handles;—spring steel Hay and Manure Forks, WHEAT FANS, & GRAIN CRADLES, with best Waldron Scythes; Garden Tools generally; Wove Wire for Seives, and Mill Screens.

☞They have received from on board the brig Hyperion, capt. Forbes, just from Liverpool, a quantity of grain and grass Scythes, (Waldron's prime) Sickles, Malleable trace Chains; Straw and Hay Knives; Grass Hooks, and Garden Tools, amongst which are turnip and other Hoes; Edging Tools, budding and pruning Knives, &c. &c.

☞For the greater convenience of those who use our PLOUGHS in Somerset, we have appointed JOHNSTON & SUDLER, of Princess-Anne, our agents for the sale of them, who will constantly keep a supply of the different kinds at our prices.

June, 1828. S. & M.

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC;

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

CERTIFICATE.

10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an annodyne, consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases.

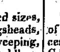
Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the the signature of proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER,

Nov. 20, 1827. Princess-Anne, Md.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of disposing of his real estate, being and lying in Worcester county, Md. and situated on Dividing Creek. The landed estate consists of 2000, or more acres. The improvements are a dwelling house and out buildings with a good SAW and GRIST MILL, both in excellent order; also a young orchard. About 100 acres of the land is in a good state of cultivation.



There is, on one part of the above property, an abundance of *Iron Ore*, which would warrant the erection of a Forge, and prove an object of value to a purchaser acquainted with, and calculated for, such an undertaking.

The terms of sale will be—one third down, and 3 years for the payment of the balance. For further particulars apply to

JOHN MORRIS.

April 22

E. T. J. WOODWARD,

Corner of Dugan's Wharf & Pratt-Street,
BALTIMORE,

Informs his friends and customers that he will sell on COMMISSION, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and Oats, Tobacco, and all other articles of Country Produce, and will make liberal advances on the same.

He has on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

CONSISTING OF

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Family Flour, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Spirits, Whiskey and Cordials, Spices, Soap & Candles, Shad, Mackerel, Herrings, Oil and Salt, together with every other article in his line.

ALSO,

Glass Ware, Queen's Ware,

Stone and Earthen Ware, &c.
And a general assortment
Of Garden Seeds of approved kinds, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

DRY PINE OR OAK WOOD

Will be taken in exchange for Goods, on fair terms.

May 13, 1828. mw

PROPOSALS

For publishing in Hagerstown, Md. a Weekly Newspaper, under the title of

The Hagerstown Mail.

The Mail will convey "news from all nations"—particularly those most interesting to our own country, and will be conducted so as to give early and correct information of public affairs generally; of political occurrences in the different states; of the rise and fall of American produce in our principal cities, and the prices in foreign markets.—

The political principles of this paper will be as purely Republican as those contained in the Declaration of Independence, and the Rights of the People shall be at all times zealously, firmly and fearlessly supported, whoever may be in power. The Establishment is intended to be a permanent one, and as such every endeavor will be used to render it a first rate country paper deserving public patronage.

With regard to the Presidential question which now agitates the whole Union, the *Mail* will decidedly and openly advocate the election of ANDREW JACKSON. And when it is considered that there is only one press in Baltimore, and only one between Baltimore and Cumberland that espouses his cause, it will readily be allowed that in so large an extent of country there is room for at least another—more particularly as all the other presses in this rich, and populous country, where he has so many disinterested friends, are against him; the times too emphatically demand the establishment of such a press, for at no period of our political history have such *unfair* and *unjustifiable* means been resorted to, in order to destroy the character of a public man, as have been within the last year to injure the well-earned fame of the Hero of New Orleans, and merely because he is a candidate before the people for a high and important office—although he was brought out by the people themselves; but the *Mail* will never leave him until he arrives at Washington, and receives from the hands of the people, the honors justly due to one whose whole life in peace and in war has been devoted to his Country's Liberty, Welfare and Happiness.

Terms of Subscription.

For a single paper Three Dollars a year: But this may be discharged by Two Dollars paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty cents in Six Months—Any person obtaining Ten subscribers and becoming responsible for the money shall have a paper *gratis*.

Hagers-town, May 13—July 1

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

NOTICE.

THE Managers of the *American Colonization Society* give notice, that they are ready to receive applications for the conveyance of free people of color to the colony of Liberia.

In all cases, the age, sex, and professions of the applicants must be mentioned.

Applicants from the State of Maryland must be prepared to offer the affidavit of some free white person, to their having actually resided within the State of Maryland for 'twelve months' previous to the period of emigration.

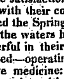
Applications may be made in Baltimore, to Hon. Judge Brice, Charles Howard Esq. of John E., John H. B. Latrobe Esq., or Charles C. Harper Esq., Agents of the Society.

BARREN CREEK SPRINGS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Begs leave to inform his friends & the public,

That his HOUSE is now open



FOR THE RECEPTION OF VISITERS.

An anxious solicitude to promote the comfort of those who are in pursuit of health, pleasure, or business, has induced him to make such arrangements as will enable him to give ample satisfaction to those who may favour him with their company. By those who have visited the Springs, during the present season, the waters have been pronounced more powerful in their effects than hitherto experienced—operating in many cases, as a purgative medicine: Those valuable effects, in conjunction with its chalybeate properties, which are acknowledged to be unsurpassed by any waters in the world, present a powerful inducement to such as are already assailed by disease, and to those who are desirous to avoid the bilious diseases of the climate.

Persons who are inclined to try the efficacy of the waters may rest assured that every accommodation shall be provided to render them happy and comfortable; and the charges shall be apportioned to the pressure of the times.

The public's humble servant,

CHARLES LEARY.

N. B. Travellers, generally, particularly the passengers of the steam-boat Maryland, will find this an easy and commodious stage, after the arrival of the boat at Cambridge. (being only four miles distant from Vienna.) Here they will be certain to meet with the purest and best Waters of the peninsula, and a Table supplied with the best accommodations the country can afford—on the most reasonable conditions.

July 29. mku

IN CHANCERY,

12TH JULY, 1828.

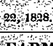
ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of William Waters, made and reported by the Trustee, Marcellus Jones, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 12th day of September next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in Somerset county, before the 12th day of August next. The report states the amount of sales to be $601 25.

True copy. TEST,
RAMSAY WATERS,

July 22, 1828. Reg. in Chan.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable **FARM**, on Trading Branch, containing between SIX and SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES.



This farm is within four miles of Princess-Anne; it formerly belonged to Richard H. Handy, Esq. and is latterly known as the "Pershouse Farm." It is well timbered and will be divided to suit purchasers. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to

THOMAS K. CARROLL.

August 5. jf

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of Somerset county Court, passed at May Term, 1828, the undersigned, or a majority of them, will sell on THURSDAY the 28th INSTANT, at Major Leary's tavern, at Barren Creek Springs, in said county, on a credit of twelve months—

All the REAL ESTATE of

LEVIN RUSSELL,

Late of said county, deceased, which was lately valued by the undersigned. The purchaser, or purchasers, to enter into bond with approved security to the heirs of said Russel for their respective proportions.

TUBMAN BEDSWORTH,
ZACCHEUS LLOYD,
BEACHAM ACKWORTH,
JAMES BOUNDS,
WILLIAM TWILLEY,

August 5—ft? *Commissioners.*

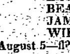
Notice to Creditors.

The creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified to appear in Somerset county court, in Princess-Anne, on the 1st Saturday after the third Monday in November next, to shew cause if any they have why he should not be entitled to the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland.

LEVIN H. POWELL.

July 8 ww

FOR RENT,



For the ensuing year, that FARM which was formerly the property of William Tilghman, dec'd, situated on the head of Back Creek. For terms apply to JAMES STEWART.

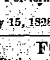
July 22, 1828. kw

☞NOTICE.

A PLANTER who desires to procure some *SLAVES* for his own service, will give the best prices in cash, for a few of both sexes, between the ages of 12 and 25 years. Those who have such to dispose of will please apply at Col. Dashiell's Tavern, immediately

Princess-Anne, August 4.

FOR RENT,



FOR the ensuing year, the Houses now occupied, one by Mrs. Mary Ballard, and the other by Joseph S. Colgan, in the town of Princess-Anne. For terms apply to

JAMES POLK.

July 15, 1828. k

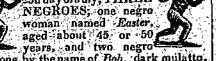
FOR RENT,

FOR the ensuing year or for a term of years, the FARM on Little-Monie, now occupied by Mitchell Phœbus.

For terms apply to JAMES POLK.

June 3, 1828. wk

STOP THE RUNAWAYS.



ABSCONDED on the 23d day of July, THREE NEGROES; one negro woman named *Easter*, aged about 45 or 50 years, and two negro men; one by the name of *Bob*, dark mulatto, about 19 years old, and the other by the name of *Harry*, very black, about 23 years old. We will give a reward of 25 dollars if taken in the county; if either taken so much in proportion; and if taken out of the county or state, we will give 45 dollars, if secured so that we can get them again, or if either taken up so much in proportion.

THOMAS BELL,
HOPKINS WINDSON.

Nanticoke Point, July 29. vk

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court.

July 8th, 1828.

§§§§§§§§§§ *ON application of Sarah Da-*
§§SEAL.§§ *shiell, Administratrix of John Da-*
§§§§§§§§§§ *shiell, (negro) late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the Village Herald, printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy, Test,

JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN DASHIELL, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 29th of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th of July, 1828.

SARAH DASHIELL,
Adm'trix of John Dashiell, dec'd.

July 15, 1828. k

Coulbourn's C'r'k Camp Meeting

RULES.

1. This meeting will commence on Thursday the 21st inst. and will end on the following Tuesday.

2. All persons intending to erect tents must come prepared, as no timber of any description will be allowed by the managers to be cut on Mr. Coulbourn's land.

3. Nothing of any kind will be allowed to be sold within the limits prescribed by law.

4. There will be a tent kept under the direction of the managers for the accommodation of persons from a distance; likewise provision will be made for horses.

CANDLE WICKS, & LAMP WICKS,

Square and oval butter Prints; Weavers Slays or Reeds; Shifters and Strainers; lime or lemon Squeezers; wash and cake Boards; Cane for reed making; pound, half and quarter butter Prints; Twine and Cord; boot and shoe Blacking; patent and common Taps; lamp Wicks, assorted, by the dozen or gross; cotton, wool and horse Cards; towel Rollers; Spiggots and Fausetts, suitable for hogsheads, barrels, kegs and hydrants; fishing lines and Rods; butter Bowls and Trays; clothes and market Baskets; Nests Tubs and sugar Boxes; Potatoe and turnip Mashers; sweeping, shoe, horse, scrubbing, Weavers and dusting Brushes Carpenters, Joiners and Gardeners' Lines; clothes Lines and Bed Cord.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms by

VALERIUS DUKEHART,
No. 101 1-2 Baltimore between South and Calvert streets,

Baltimore, 8th mo 4th.

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of 3 writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court and to me directed, at the suit of William T. G. Polk, administrator of Samuel Polk, against George Porter, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land called White Chapel, containing 263 acres, more or less, part of a tract of land called Mount Sham, containing 1 acre, more or less; one negro boy Ebin, 1 negro woman Esther, 2 yoke of oxen, 3 head of horses, 3 cows, and 1 still, taken as the property of said Porter, which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 2nd of September next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M. at the court-house door in Princess-Anne, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

August 12, 1828.

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by James L. Waller, a justice of the peace, and to me directed: two at the suit of George Maddux and Elizabeth Byrd, Ex'rs. of Thomas Byrd against Elijah C. Johnson, 1 other at the suit of Tilghman & Parsons against Elijah C. Johnson, and 1 other at the suit Hannah Hearn, Ex'x. of Wm. Hearn, against Elijah C. Johnson, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: all the right, interest and estate of the said Johnson, in and to several houses and lots in the town of Salisbury and Somerset county, which were devised, by Benjamin Disharoon to his daughter Sarah, the wife of the said Elijah, and at present, occupied by L. D. Collier, also one other occupied by William S. Disharoon, also a house at Josiah Bayly, Esquire's Mills, it being the office of the said Elijah; also a small piece of land lying near the said Bayly's mill pond, which land was purchased by the said Elijah C. Johnson & Levi Cathell, of a certain Absalom Phipps; also a dog case, which said property I shall proceed to sell at the auction room of James L. Waller, Esq. in the town of Salisbury, on Saturday the 6th of September next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the aforesaid writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

August 12. m

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of 2 writs of Venditioni Exponas, one at the suit of Zadock Long use of William Roach, the other at the suit of Jeremiah Y. Dashiell, and by virtue of 3 writs of Fieri Facias, one at the suit of Samuel Brown, one at the suit of Jeremiah Y. Dashiell use of George W. Dashiell, 1 at the suit of George Jones survivor of George and Robert Jones, all issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed against Levin W. Ballard, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit, all the right and title of the said Ballard to part of a tract of land called Dashiell's Lot, containing 332 acres, more or less, part of Sandy Ridge and Fitzwaters, containing 156 acres more or less; one tract of land called Moore & Cascet, which the said Levin W. Ballard purchased of his father Levin Ballard, containing 134 acres, more or less; also 300 bushels of wheat, more or less; 4 yoke of oxen, and 2 colts which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 2d of September next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. at the court-house door, in Princess-Anne to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

August 12.

NOTICE.

THE Levy Court of Somerset County will receive Proposals in writing on Tuesday the 26th day of August next, in reference to a Standard Bearer, in compliance with the late act of Assembly relating to Weights and Measures. Applicants will hand in their proposals on that day.

By order,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.

July 29. km

INSOLVENT BLANKS.

JUST printed and for sale at the *Village Herald* office, a quantity of *INSOLVENT BLANKS*, of an approved form; and a supply of blank

BILLS OF SALE.

ALSO,

A Supply of Magistrates' Blanks,

FIERI FACIAS, before supersedeas,
Do. do. after supersedeas,
CA. SA.'s before supersedeas,
Do. do. after supersedeas,
WARRANTS.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. II. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., AUGUST 26, 1828. NO. 22.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

...Dollars a year, *if paid in advance*; ...50 if paid within six months; or $3 if ...d within six months.

...ubscriptions paid within 30 days af...vering the first number, (of the year ...ed for,) will be considered in *ad*...

...ubscription will be taken for less ...*e year*.

...aper will be discontinued (unless at ...or's discretion,) until all arrearages ...d off; and a failure to notify a discon...e, previous to the expiration of the ...bscribed for, will be invariably con...as a new engagement.

...apers sent by mail will be subject to ...e, to be paid by the subscribers.

...ERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, ...inserted three times for $1, and 25 ...r every subsequent insertion; those ...ng a square in the same proportion. ...ersons advertising must limit the ...insertion, otherwise their advertise...ill be continued and charged accord...

All communications addressd to the ...ust come POST PAID.

...ead, Pause, and Reflect.

...s very gratifying to me to receive ...ackson's opinions on all subjects—be...I have the utmost confidence in the ...ss of his *judgment*, and *purity* of his ...ns."

JAMES MONROE."

...friendship for Gen. Jackson, and the ...proofs of confidence and regard I ...ven him, while President, forbid my ...any part in the ensuing presidential ...."

JAMES MONROE.

..."recollection of the public relations ...h I stood to Gen. Jackson, while Pre...and the proofs given to him, of the ...stimation in which he was held by ..."

JAMES MADISON.

...n. Jackson is a clear headed, strong...d man, and has more of the Roman in ...an any man now living."

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

...n. Jackson justly enjoys in an emi...degree the public favour; and of his *talents* and *services*, no one entertains a ...or more respectful opinion than my..."

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

..."officer whose services entitle him to ...*hest rewards*, and whose whole career ...en signalized by the *purest intentions* ...*e most elevated purposes*."

JOHN Q. ADAMS,
When Secretary of State and Defender of Gen. Jackson.

...wards that distinguished Captain (An...ackson) *who has shed so much GLORY* ...*country, whose renown constitutes so* ...*portion of its moral property*, I never ...*never can have*, any other feelings than ...*of the most profound RESPECT and* ...*utmost kindness*."

HENRY CLAY.

...llowing is from the Albany Daily Ad...ser, (now an Adams paper,) of 1824: ...e following eulogium upon the charac...Gen. Jackson is taken from ex-president ...oe's Tour" published in 1819, before ...was an idea of Gen. Jackson's becom...candidate for the presidency. Let the ...ents of the hero look at this and hide ...hamed faces.

..."ANDREW JACKSON, command...hief of the division of the south; the ...nt found a MAN fit for any emergency ...TATESMAN, *cool and dispassionate*—...DIER, *terrible in battle and mild in* ...—a PATRIOT, *whose bosom swells* ...*e love of country*:—in fine, a man, ...like we scarce shall look upon again.'"

...be recollected that Gen. Jackson was ...ne time (1824) the candidate of the ...us party for Vice President, being ...considered by that party as the man ...t qualified by *worth* and *services*, to be ...ciated in the government with Mr. Ad...The Rochester Telegraph of 1824, ...ished his name under its editorial head ...a considerable time—And the Adams ...y generally, from Maine to Georgia, ...orted him for Vice-President, until it ...me evident that the people preferred ...*for the presidency*. The following, a...g other similar allusions, is found in ...Rochester Telegraph of 1824—then, ...w an Adams paper;

...e letters which are published to day ...Mr. Monroe and Gen. Jackson on high ...onourable ground; from which they ...k down upon Walter Lowrie "*more in* ...*than in anger*." The letter of Gen. Jack...ll endear him still more to the Ameri...eople. The sentiments contained in it ...rthy of the best Roman that ever lived ...*are the sentiments of* THE BEST A...CAN THAT EVER LIVED. The ...s of King Caucus will fail in their at...to destroy such a man. Gen. Jackson, ...*hom the mantle of* WASHINGTON ...*o have fallen*, is secure of the affections ...atitude of his country."

...bsequent paragraph is contained in a ...raphical sketch of Gen. Jackson, by ...ERT WALSH, Esq. an Adams man, and ...r of the Philadelphia Gazette:

...e copious despatches which Gen. Jack...d occasion to write to the government, ...ng his campaigns and official proceed...his numerous addresses to his troops, ...e statements and arguments, which the ...s preferred against his official conduct, ...lled him to publish for his justification, ...altogether, form a sizeable volume.—...are marked by great fluency and ener...expression; cogent reasoning; apt re...to general principles, and the utmost earnestness and apparent rectitude of intention. He writes nervously and perspicuously and he speaks with facility and force."

Extract of a letter from Andrew Stevenson, Esq. dated Saratoga Springs, July 31.

"Your letter of the 24th, reached me today at this place, and I hasten to answer and thank you for it. I had seen, before I received your letter, the first publication of the Whig, and I am indebted to you for the second, containing the certificate of Mr. ——. I need not, my dear sir, express to you my surprise and mortification at this whole proceeding; the manner in which it has been gotten up, and the use which has been made of it. You were right in supposing that I have been strangely misunderstood or misrepresented in this business: and I hasten to put you in possession of the facts. I do not know that it is at all necessary that I should do this, but I am unwilling to sit down quietly under such imputations, without, at least, an unqualified disclaimer on my part. As to the declaration ascribed to me in the certificate of Mr. ——, (separated as it is from the other parts of the conversation,) I have been grossly misunderstood by him; and take leave to say, that if it was *intended* by the publications which have been made, to convey the impressions to the public, that there is, or ever has been any design, or wish, or understanding on the part of the friends of General Jackson, (known to me,) to separate, or endanger the Union, in consequence of Mr. Adams' re-election or Gen. Jackson's defeat, I pronounce the whole a base calumny!— What Mr. —— may have supposed, or understood me to say, is one thing: what I meant to say, and did say, is another. It is true that he heard me conversing upon the subject of the Presidential election; and I have no doubt that I did, in the course of the conversation, express the opinion: "That the re-election of Mr. Adams, under existing circumstances, was to be deprecated, and deeply deplored, as a National calamity. That such an event would, in my opinion, go very far to impair the confidence of the American People in our free institutions; and that measures would, in all probability, ensue from his Administration, and that of his successor, which in time might endanger the peace and tranquility of the Union. That principles and doctrines had already been avowed by Mr. Adams, and some of his political friends, which, if followed out to their consequences, would justify these fears and apprehensions. That the election of General Jackson would, on the contrary, produce the happiest results." Farther than this, I am very sure, I did not go. It is exceedingly probable, that Mr. —— did not hear the whole of these remarks: and, of course has stated the general proposition which he understood me to express—stripped of all the circumstances which were intended to explain that proposition. The sentiments I then uttered, I now repeat. That I expressed any opinion at that time, or at any other, which could in the remotest degree, justify the impression, that in case Mr. Adams should be re-elected, there was any intention, or understanding, or wish, on the part of Gen. Jackson's friends (so far as I am informed) to unite in any scheme to pull down the Union, or disturb the peace and tranquility of the Nation, is wholly untrue! Such a charge cannot, I should hope, be credited by any candid and unbiased mind; and I am sure it is not believed by many of those who trumpet it forth! My opinions and feelings upon the subject, as you well know, are at war with any thing like Disunion and Revolution: and I flatter myself that there has been nothing in my past life, which could give colour, much less justify, such an imputation upon my character and honour. There is no man living, who has a deeper and more abiding feeling of attachment and devotion to the Union than myself; nor one who would sooner scorn to let the storms and strifes of party hurry him into any scheme against its peace and tranquility! Whatever my feelings and attachment to my party and political friends may be, and I admit they are very strong, (for it is impossible in this country—indeed it is not in the nature of man to expect that we should enjoy the blessings of our free institutions, without the existence of parties,) I can never suffer myself to forget, that party is for a day—the Constitution and union of my country forever! I have acted upon these principles—and when I cease to do so, I shall be willing to be stigmatised as false—not only to my country, but the peace of the Nation. However ardent I may be as a politician, and whatever difference of opinion may exist between us, as to measures or men, my first wish is, and always has been, to see all parties and sections of the country uniting, sincerely, and devotedly in the solemn duty of cherishing love for the Union, and a spirit of mutual forbearance, conciliation, and respect, for one another. I regard our confederated association, as the safest barrier against dangers from without, and the Holy Ark that is to shelter us against the tempests from within—and next to the Liberty of my country, I value its Union!

These, my dear sir, as you very well know, are my sentiments; and he is unworthy of the name of American, and the Liberty he enjoys, who entertains a less exalted attachment to our happy and glorious Confederacy! It is under the influence of these feelings and sentiments, that I am opposed to those who are now in power—and advocate the election of Andrew Jackson: And in his elevation, I feel a proud and patriotic trust, that the peace, prosperity, and happiness, of my country may be most effectually promoted."

"SIX MILITIA MEN."

The Government *knew before three months* of the term for which the "Six Militia men" were called into service, that Gov. BLOUNT had *ordered* Gen. Jackson to call them out, and that Gen. JACKSON *had* called them out for SIX months. If the President disapproved it—if he didn't know that it had been done in virtue of authority from the *War Department* deposited in Gov. Blount, *why didn't he order them to be DISCHARGED?* Give the people *all the facts*, and these questions will suggest themselves to their minds. But the Coalitionists hold back, garble, and suppress the facts.—*Balt. Rep.*

SUPPRESSION OF THE TRUTH.

Why did the Adams men, who concocted, prepared, and published the famous spurious pamphlet, on the subject of the execution of the "Six Militia Men," which they *call* an "*Official* Record," omit the *Pay* Roll, which shows that the Tennessee militia of which the "Six" were a part, were *paid* for SIX months, and the *Muster* Roll, which shows that they were *mustered* into service for SIX months? They were afraid of the *Truth*.—Why didn't they publish the Report of the Committee on Military Affairs? They were afraid of the force of its clear exposition and sound argument.

In the Report of the Committee too, it is asserted that Governor Blount ordered Gen. Jackson to call out these men for SIX months, and that General Jackson did *call* them into service for SIX months, and the Committee promised, in said report, to procure, and did afterwards procure, the orders of Governor *Blount* and that also of Gen. *Jackson*, which put it beyond all doubt, that these militia men *were* called out for SIX months, and that they *knew* they were called out for that term of service. These were facts, which the manufacturers of the *spurious* Documents didn't wish the *people* to see.—*Balt. Rep.*

Address of Thos. P. Moore, of Ky.

TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

[We solicit the attention of our readers to the following extracts from Mr. Moore's address, which are highly illustrative of the measures of the present administration.]

The Hon. J. S. Barbour, a talented member of Congress from Virginia, stated in a speech upon the floor of the House of Representatives, that the expenditures of the last three years of Mr. Monroe's Administration and the first three years of Mr. Adams' for the same objects were as follows:

Mr. Monroe's Administration,	24,822,459 74
Mr. Adams'	33,507,767 18
Excess of the latter,	8,685,307 44

For this enormous increase of publick expenses, there is no visible cause. We have had no wars, no insurrections, nothing to augment so greatly the demands on the publick treasury. But on looking at the accounts rendered by the several departments, there is no difficulty in comprehending the whole matter. All old abuses are retained and many new ones introduced. In almost every ramification of the government, from the highest place to the lowest, there has been a considerable increase of expense. Put all these together, not only in the public offices at Washington but throughout the Union in all the details of the governmental machine, and the sum of small items making up the aggregate of millions. I shall give you a few particulars which are well authenticated, and from these you can draw a just conclusion as to the honesty and economy of the present administration.

In the department of State there are two more clerks than there were in the last administration, and yet Mr. Clay has paid more than $15,000 for extra clerk hire.

Some of the clerks in the publick offices are permitted, at their discretion to purchase all sorts of books for their own amusement or instruction, without the slightest reference to the business of the people, and charge the price to the publick. In this manner, there have been paid in the last three years, in the Department of State alone, at least $3,159!

To gratify the Heads of Department and their clerks, or perhaps to encourage certain editors, in support of men in power, there have been paid, during the last three years, in the several departments, for newspapers alone, the following sums:

Department of State,	1,633 25
War,	1,165 20
Treasury,	2,776 73
Navy,	624 43
	6,199 61

This is exclusive of near $1,000 paid to H. Niles, Esq. in the Department of State, for his Register.

The expenses in the State Department, over which, the Secretary has a discretionary control, have in the last three years, exceed ed those of the preceding three, no less than $14,536 36.

The money expended for *secret service* in Mr. Monroe's administration of eight years, was $4,130; while in Mr. Adams' first three years it is $12,324 67, of which $365 01, was expended in 1827.

What was done with this money? It will be remembered that Mr. Cook, of Illinois, gave the vote of that state to Mr. Adams, contrary to the will of the people, for which they turned him out at the next election.—For this sacrifice of himself, he thought he was entitled to be next minister to Columbia, and applied for that appointment. Mr. Cook himself said, that Mr. Clay told him it would not do, as the people would look upon his accepting such an office, after voting for Mr. Adams as evidence of corruption; to which he promptly replied, *"Mr. Clay you ought to have thought of that before you accepted the office of Secretary of State."* Not daring to reward Mr. Cook openly, they appointed him *secret agent* to Cuba, and paid him, it is said 5,500 dollars out of the secret service money! His appointment and the receipt of one thousand dollars before he set out, was fully proved before the Committee on Retrenchment. Thus was that *secretly* done which Messrs. Clay and Adams dared not do *openly*, and Mr. Cook received pecuniary compensation out of the people's money for giving them a President contrary to their will!

I cannot conceive what use our government had for a *secret Agent* in Cuba; and it is impossible to imagine what could then have made such an agency necessary. Mr. Cook was in bad health, could not speak Spanish, and was there hardly a month. Whatever cloak may be thrown over the transaction, the people cannot believe otherwise, than that he was thus rewarded for his vote in the Presidential election!

It was then declared to be inexpedient to send a minister to Columbia; but, at the late session of Congress, after General Harrison was disappointed in not receiving the appointment of Major General, it suddenly became proper to send a minister to that Republick, and the General received the appointment! It is thus that the money and the offices of the people are used to pay for and purchase political support.

Mr. Clay offered to make to the Committee a confidential communication about the money supposed to have been paid to Mr. Cook; but as they desired nothing which they would be bound to conceal from the people, they refused to receive it. Since Mr. Cook's agency was no longer a secret, what possible reason could there be for not telling the people how much money was was paid to him?

The expense of hiring messengers to carry despatches to our ministers in foreign countries, has enormously increased of late years, without any known cause. It has been as follows,

For 1822 it was	375	For 1825 it was	4,727 68
1823	3,822	1826	9,131 99
1824	2,630	1827	5,026 12
	6,827		18,885 79

For the first three years of Mr. Adams, it has been almost three times as much as for the last three of Mr. Monroe. The pay allowed for this service is enormous, and some of the items of the accounts very extraordinary. I will give a few specimens. John H. Pleasants was employed to carry despatches to Buenos Ayres and Rio Janeiro, and the following is his account as paid.

Department of State

To John H. Pleasants,	Dr.
To this sum for voyages out and home,	900
To actual expenses in travelling, expenses and board from the time of leaving Richmond, on the 19th April 1825, to the 28th May of the same year, in which interval I was seeking from Baltimore to Boston the means of getting to Buenos Ayres,	247
To expenses of my return from New-York to Richmond,	97
To per diem allowance at 6 dollars from the 19th April to the 22d August, is 126 days inclusive,	756
Approved, H. Clay, 7th Dec. 1826.	19.40

From this account who would doubt, that Mr. Pleasants went to Buenos Ayres? Yet he never did. He sailed from New-York in a vessel bound for that port, met a ship going to Antwerp, gives his despatches to the Captain of the Buenos Ayres' vessel, and went on board of the Antwerp ship; met another going to Liverpool; went on board and landed in England. Spending some weeks there, he returned to the United States, in a letter from Liverpool dated July the 7th he gives Mr. Clay his reasons for abandoning his despatches.

"The Cabin," says he, "not fifteen feet square, was destined to accommodate in a voyage which would occupy from 60 to 90 days, 25 passengers. The quantity of these individuals was in no respect ***** by their respective qualities; they were for the most part *mechanics* emigrating to that country, and the *filth of their person* and *obstreperous* ***** of their deportment, was by no means correspondent to the republican respectability of their profession. When the horrors of sea-sickness were superadded to the other painful circumstances attending my situation my sufferings became greater than I can describe. Deprived of every comfort, with not ten feet square for exercise, a pestilential air and most offensive smell pervading every part of the ship, and even without the most common medicines, I assure you, sir, that death would have been a welcome visiter. I was seized with a high fever, and in ten days reduced, in my own opinion, and that of those around me, to the brink of the grave." Who does not pity Mr. Clay's poor, delicate messenger thus made sick by the company of *"filthy mechanicks?"*—Doubtless, many of his *"obstreperous"* companions would have borne his despatches at one tenth of the price, and with ten times the fidelity that this delicate gentleman did. No sooner does he go out of this *'filthy'* company than he begins to recover, gets back from "the brink of the grave," and on the first July finds himself in Liverpool, well enough in his own language, to devote a few weeks to the purpose of 'seeing the country.'

By this account it will be perceived, that he was paid 900 dollars for his voyages out and *home*, twice as much as they could have cost, even if performed in good faith. Besides, his coming home was from England, not from Buenos Ayres. He arrived in Liverpool on the 1st July, and was paid $6 per day to the 22d of August. Of course he was paid for at least seven weeks while he was in England *"seeing the country"* for his own pleasure!

This account forms a pretty good parallel for that of J. Q. Adams, who received $1,566 54 for a constructive journey, when his own account showed that he had made a *real* journey over the same ground for $886 86.

All these gentlemen messengers are paid at the rate of six dollars per day, in addition to all other travelling expenses. Now, there are among my constituents, thousands of hardy Hickory freemen, who would render their service for a third of the money, and never desert their charge to get out of the society of a few merry mechanicks.

In the account of one G. Watkins, I see the following items.

Post chaise and pair from Liverpool to London at two shilling sterling per mile,	$97 68
Expenses on the road,	10 00
	$107 68

Now, this is *in style!* What merry fellow would not have his post chaise instead of getting into the mail stages, if he could make the people pay for it? In coming back, this same *gentleman* took the stage, and his bill was as follows:

Mail coach from London to Liverpool,	$25
Expenses on the road,	5
	$30

So it cost him more than three times as much one way as it did the other, *over the same road*; but as the people paid the money, it was not worth while to dispute his account!

Our rulers have not only got into the habit of sending messengers to carry despatches *abroad*, when they could be sent just as safely and at a fourth of the expense, by captains of ships or passengers; but they have commenced sending them from one part of our own country to another, where the public mails are constantly running. In these accounts I see the following items:

To W. Slade, for bearing despatches to New-York,	$100
F. C. Baker, for bearing despatches to Norfolk, to Mr. Miller,	40
G. E. Ironside, for carrying despatches to Mr. Gallatin, at New-York,	85
T. L. Thorton, carrying despatches to Mr. Lawrence, New York,	85
C. Goodrich, bearing despatches to Mr. Wheaton, New-York,	60

Cannot the government trust its own mails? I have no doubt these despatches would have gone just as safely, and it is probable more speedily, by this mode of conveyance. But by giving the letters to a friend, the Heads of Departments enable them to draw their travelling expenses, and often a snug little sum besides out of the public Treasury.

Out of the contingent fund for foreign intercourse, a lawyer's fee of $500 has been paid to the Attorney General, for appearing in the case of the United States against Gooding in the Maryland District. For attending to the business of the government, this officer is paid a salary of $3,500. Besides, when Congress gives a certain sum of money to the Executive to pay the expenses of foreign intercourse, what business have they to fee lawyers with it?

There have been abuses in the expenditure of the money appropriated to the support of foreign missions in more respects than one.

W. B. Rochester, was paid something like $1000 as salary, in the capacity of Secretary to the abortive Panama mission, while he was electioneering for the office of Gov. of N. York.

Rufus King, the persecutor of the Irish, was appointed minister to England in pursuance of Mr. Adams' written pledge that he would not neglect the federalists in his appointments, whence he returned in one year; pocketing an outfit of 9,000, a salary of $9,000 and how much more for return and contingences I know not. Albert Gallatin was then sent to the same court, under an express understanding it is believed, that he should stay but one year. He also pocketed his $9,000 outfit, $9000 salary, and I know not how much more for return and contingencies. James Barbour is now sent out with his $9,000 outfit. Here is $27,000 paid for outfits of ministers to England in about three years. An outfit was also paid to John A. King, as charge d'affaires at the same court, amounting to $4,500, and I suppose a like sum to the person left in possession of the papers by Mr. Gallatin. This will make $36,000 paid for outfits to that court in about three years! In the name of economy, could not the President find some person well qualified for this station, who would consent to hold it at least four years? A step of this kind would have saved no less than $27,000

The amount paid to John A. King, is not only exorbitant, but unlawful. He was Secretary of Legation to his father, Rufus King. After Mr. King had notified the President of his intention to return, and after Mr. Gallatin had been appointed his successor and was on his way to receive him, he started home, leaving his son in custody of the papers for sixty-two days before Mr. Gallatin's arrival. For this, John A. King was paid $4,500 as outfit, and $758 15 as salary, making in all $5,258 15: this is at the rate of *eighty-eight dollars per day!!*

But he was not by law, entitled either to outfit or salary, as charge d'affares. An act of Congress, passed in 1810, expressly provides that no person shall be entitled to outfit or salary as charge d'affaires, unless he shall be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the senate, and then allows an outfit only on *going from the United States.* John A King was not so appointed, nor did he go from the United States. The payment made to him, therefore, was as unlawful as it was exhorbitant. So glaring is this case, that the Committee on Retrenchment have recommended that he be sued and compelled to refund the money.

In one instance it was proved before the Committee, that a Clerk in the Treasurer's office, for whom Congress appropriated a salary of $1,700, had rendered no service whatever for one year: that during the first quarter, he received his whole salary; but after that, he was paid at the rate of $800 only, and the balance was arbitrarily divided among the other Clerks, thus increasing their salaries above the sums fixed by Congress. Thus *sinecures* are introduce, and an arbitrary control assumed over money appropriated by the representatives of the people.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1828.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For President.

ANDREW JACKSON.

"Honor and gratitude to the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory." *Jefferson.*

"Whose services to this nation, entitle him to its HIGHEST REWARDS."—*J. Q. Adams.*

For Vice President.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

For Elector of President and Vice President of the U. S. for the District composed of Worcester, Somerset, and part of Dorchester counties:

Thomas K. Carroll.

We are authorized to announce

Thomas Bayly,
John C. Wilson, jr.,
Anthony B. Bennett, and
John J. Davis, Esq'rs.

as Candidates to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

The "Six Militia-Men."

We insert, in our paper of to-day, the Report of the committee of Congress on Military affairs, in relation to the execution of the Six Militia-Men. This document places the subject in so strong and forcible a light that the candid can no longer entertain a doubt as to the legality, and the propriety, of the execution of these men. It will be seen that they were regularly drafted, and mustered into service, for the term of SIX months—That before the expiration of THREE months they were guilty of MUTINY and DESERTION—That they were tried by a court martial, according to law, and were by the court sentenced to death. The mutiny, desertion, trial and execution of these men took place at Mobile, while Gen. Jackson was at New Orleans; a distance of between two and three hundred miles from Mobile. General Jackson could consequently only be acquainted with the affair by the representations of others. These men had been tried and condemned by their fellow soldiers; men who had heard all the testimony for and against them; men who had witnessed what distraction their conduct had occasioned in the camp; men who had observed their behaviour on the trial, and who saw that unless an example was made of the ringleaders of the mutiny, nothing but ruin, disaster and defeat awaited the army. But how is Gen. Jackson censurable for the execution of these men? They were not tried by him, but were tried by a court martial. The only thing he could have done, would have been, to have pardoned them. That he had a right to pardon them is not disputed; and so has the Governor of Maryland a right to pardon the most flagitious murderer. He has a right to open the doors of the penitentiary and to empty upon society all that flood of iniquity of which it has been the duty and employment of our courts of justice, for many years, to rid the state. But it is a power given to the governor not to be exercised without good and sufficient grounds. The governor of Maryland never pardons a convict without a recommendation from respectable persons, and seldom without a recommendation from the court which condemned him. Gen. Jackson was placed in precisely the same situation in relation to the six militia-men. He had a power to pardon them, but there was no recommendation for a pardon. Nay, the court saw no mitigating circumstances in their favour, and positively refused to interpose between them and the sentence of the law.—These six militia-men were ringleaders of the mutiny, and consequently were the proper persons to be made an example of. The rest of the mutineers, amounting to nearly two hundred, having been seduced from their duty by these six, were recommended by the court to Gen. Jackson for clemency, and were consequently pardoned.

Who is so well prepared to say whether the public safety required that these men should be made a public example of as the officers and soldiers in the army. That mutiny plainly showed that there was not only discontent, but treason, among the troops—It became necessary to check it in the bud. This became the more necessary as it was evident from the hostile attitude of the British forces, that a desperate effort was meditated by the enemy to retrieve the losses they had sustained in the battle of New Orleans. At this crisis of fearful apprehension was it not of the utmost consequence to the safety of the nation, as well as to the very being of the army, that the strictest order should be observed, even though it could not be enforced but by a rigid discipline? Without order and discipline what is an army? If the soldiery are permitted to fall into drunkenness and debauchery, to disobey the command of their officers, to desert and return at pleasure, nothing but total ruin can ensue.—Ancient, as well as modern, history affords no instances of the military success of any nation where the army was not under a rigid discipline. Unless discipline be strictly enforced, the sober, the virtuous, and the brave, must occasionally fall victims to the sword of the enemy by the vice, the folly, and the treachery of the dissolute. But if the six militia-men were improperly executed, why did we not hear something about it before Gen. Jackson was proposed for President? And why did John Quincy Adams say that "Gen. JACKSON's whole career had been signalized by the purest intentions and most elevated purposes"?

Congress—House of Representatives.

TENNESSEE MILITIAMEN.

Mr. HAMILTON, from the committee on Military Affairs, to which the subject had been referred, made the following report:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom were referred the documents communicated by the Secretary of War, in obedience to the call of this House, of the 16th of January, relative to the proceedings of a Court Martial, which commenced its sitting at or near Mobile, on the 5th of December, 1814, for the trial of certain Tennessee Militiamen, together with the correspondence between the Governor of that State and the Secretary of War, respecting the length of service of militia drafts of that State, during the late war, report:

That, by the reference of these papers to your Committee, they have been unable to place any other construction on your order, than, that it was the intention of the House, that they should examine the same, and determine whether all the documents had been communicated, or were on file in the Department, necessary to a true understanding of the case to which the call for these documents is applicable; and, if any were wanting, to ascertain in what manner the deficient papers could be supplied; and, in reporting upon the nature of the transactions, which these papers disclose, to determine whether the legislative interference of Congress be necessary, as to any amendment, either of Rules and Articles of War, or the laws governing the militia of the United States.

In the discharge of this duty, your Committee will proceed succinctly to state to the House, the character of the documents transmitted by the Department of War; the periods and events to which they are applicable; the law and public exigency under which the Governor of Tennessee, during the last war, ordered out the militia drafts of that State, for the common defence of our country; and, lastly, the crimes and offences committed by a portion of the militia drafts so ordered out, which produced a necessity for the examples which were made, and which are disclosed in the proceedings of the Court Martial, convened at or near Mobile, on the 5th of December, 1814.

The first criticism to which the correspondence transmitted, in obedience to the order of this House, by the Department of War, is liable, is the numerical classification, made by that Department, of the letters composing this correspondence.

The Secretary of War has transmitted twelve letters, which passed between the then Secretary, General Armstrong, and Governor Blount. Instead of commencing the series with the letter first in date, by which the inducement would be shown for the reply, this order is inverted and the series commences with a letter from the Secretary of War, of the 3d of January, 1814, marked No. 1; and his letters are continued to No. 5. It so happens, that the first letter in date, is as low down as No. 6, Gov. Blount's of the 10th of December, 1813; and the second letter in date, is No. 7—Governor Blount's of the 24th of December, 1813; to both of which, the letter of the 3d of January, 1814, of the Secretary of War, is an answer.

Your Committee believe that this arrangement of the correspondence, is calculated to lead to serious misapprehension; that a reader, not very attentive to a comparison of dates, would suppose that the letter of the 3d of January, 1814, referred to such militia drafts as were to be made in that year, when it was exclusively applicable to the drafts which had been made in 1813, for the prosecution of the Creek war, and which were admitted to have been executed but for three months. The injustice which, by a confusion of dates, would be done, even by possibility, to the parties concerned in the transactions of the militia drafts of Tennessee, which were made for six months in 1814 by applying the letter of the Secretary of War, of the 3d of January, 1814, to subsequent drafts for six months, instead of those which were made in 1813, for three months, has induced the Committee so to arrange the correspondence, that the leading letter, in the series, should come out first, and the subsequent letters follow in the natural order of their respective dates. This obviously just classification being observed it will be perceived, that the letter of the 3d of January, 1814, has no bearing upon the drafts of militia, which were afterwards made for six months, in the progress of that year, by the Governor of Tennessee, of which the regiment under the command of Col. Pipkin composed a part.

A perusal of the correspondence just recited of the muster rolls of the different companies of Col. Pipkin's regiment, and the proceedings of the Court Martial which was convened "at Mobile, on the 5th December, 1814, for the trial of certain Tennessee militiamen," present upon their face the following enquiries:

1st. Whether the Governor of Tennessee, had the power to order out detachments of the militia of that State for a six months' tour of service?

2dly. Whether Col. Pipkin's regiment was so ordered out, and in conformity with such authority?

3dly. Whether the soldiers of the regiment, who were arraigned for certain crimes and offences before "a Court Martial, which convened at Mobile on the 5th December, 1814," were legally tried; and whether the commanding General, approving the proceedings of that Court properly exercised the power and discretion vested in him by law?

In relation to the first branch of the enquiry it will be proper to premise, that, on the 10th of April, 1812, in anticipation of the war about to take place, Congress passed an act, which will be found in the 4th vol. of the Laws of the United States, page 406; which authorizes the President "to require the different executives of the states to organize their respective proportions of 100,000 militia, and to call into service the whole, or a part of these quotas; which detachments were not compelled to serve longer than six months, after they arrived at the place of rendezvous." This act was an enlargement of the act of 1795, which restricted the service of the militia, when called out by the authority of the United States, to three months.

The act of the 10th of April, 1812, expired by its own limitation on the 10th of April, 1814. On the 11th of January, 1814, whilst, however, this law was in full force, the then Secretary of War, Gen. Armstrong, wrote the letter, numbered 2 in the documents, to Governor Blount, which authorizes him "to supply, by militia drafts, or by volunteers, any deficiency which may arise in the militia division under the command of Major General Jackson, and *without referring on this head to this Department;*" and further informs Gov. Blount that "it may be well that your excellency consult general Pinckney on such occasions, as he can best judge of the whole number necessary to the attainment of the public objects."

This letter, in the opinion of your committee, vested plenary power in Gov. Blount, until it was revoked, either by express orders, or by peace, to call out such militia drafts as, in his discretion, he might think necessary "for the attainment of the public objects," under the existing laws.

On the 18th of April, 1814, 4th vol. Laws of the United States, page 703, sec. 8, Congress enacted "that the militia, when called into the service of the U. States, by virtue of the before recited act, may, if, in the opinion of the President of the U. States, the public interest require it, be compelled to serve for a term not exceeding six months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous, in one year. This law was to continue in force during the war.

After the passage of this act, it does not appear that the President revoked the power which he had given to Gov. Blount, by virtue of the letters of the Secretary of War, of the 11th and 31st of January, 1814; but he seems to have been willing, from his silence, coupled with the notorious fact of Gov. Blount's continuing to order out militia drafts, under the discretionary authority of those letters, to consider that such drafts as Gov. Blount should order out, were, in his opinion, required "by the *public interest.*"

And, your committee think, that this proposition may be put more affirmatively, to wit: that it was the "opinion of the President that the public interest did require" that Gov. Blount should, under the advisement, or by the requisitions of Gen. Pinckney, have the power to order out militia drafts, either for three or six months, as the exigencies of the service should render necessary, "*without referring, on this head,*" to the President for special directions.

This deduction they consider irresistible and conclusive, and that there was nothing in the act of April 18th, 1814, which prevented the President from expressing his opinion, through general instructions, to the Executive of a State, whose orders for militia drafts, under such discretion, should, *de facto* and *de jure*, be the opinion of the President, "that such drafts were required by the public interest."

This inference, your committee moreover believe, if they thought it necessary to go into such an investigation, might be sustained by the cotemporary constructions which were given to this clause in the act of April, 1814, in the actual discretion which was vested in the Executives of several of the States.

2dly. Your committee are now brought to enquire, whether Col. Pipkin's regiment was ordered out for six months, and in conformity with the above cited authority? It appears, by the muster rolls, that this regiment was regularly inspected, and mustered into service for six months, to wit: on the 20th of June, 1814; and that, consequently, their term of service expired on the morning of the 20th of December, 1814. In the absence of all other proof, these records are to be considered as the highest evidence, not only of the fact, but of the legal presemption, that the muster and inspection were made with requisite authority.

But it is a circumstance of public and indisputable notoriety, and one which belongs to the history of the country, that Col. Pipkin's detachment was mustered into service *expressly for six months*, by virtue of an order of Gov. Blount, dated the 20th of May, 1814; a certified copy of which, your committee have taken steps to procure, that it may be placed on the files of this House, with the documents from the war department.

This order recited that the draft was made in compliance "with the requisition of Major General Pinckney, and in furtherance of the views of Government by a latitude given to him (Gov. Blount) by the War Department, in regard to calls for men to act against the Creeks." This draft was ordered to rendezvous on the 20th of June, 1814, at Fayetteville, Tennessee; and formed the identical detachment of one thousand men, who were afterwards placed under the command of Col. Pipkin, and stationed in the summer and autumn of that year, at the posts in the Creek country. And by reference to Gov. Blount's letter of the 19th Oct. 1814, (No. 11,) it will be seen that he specially reported this regiment of one thousand men, to the Secretary of War, as in service for six months; from which fact, the inference is inseparable, that the President considered it as legally in service, or it was the bounden duty of the Secretary to have ordered their immediate discharge; which it no where appears that he ever did. If, therefore, any confirmation was wanted for the original authority by which the draft was made for six months, your committee consider that Gov. Blount's report of the 19th of October, and the implied sanction of the President, incontestibly furnish it.

3dly. Whether the soldiers of Col. Pipkin's regiment, who were arraigned for certain crimes and offences before a Court Martial, which convened at Mobile, on the 5th December, 1814, were legally tried; and whether the commanding general, approving the proceedings of this Court properly exercised the power and discretion vested in him by law?

By reference to the proceedings of the Court Martial in question, it will be seen, that two commissioned officers and about 200 non-commissioned officers and privates of Col. Pipkin's regiment were tried for the most serious offences which can be committed in the military service of the country.

That these offences first consisted in "exciting and causing a mutiny;"—secondly, in the commission of an actual mutiny, accompanied by circumstances of aggravated robbery and spoliation of the public stores; and, thirdly, in the crime of desertion.

The two first of these offences, to wit: "exciting and causing a mutiny," and actually committing mutiny, "by forcing the guard, and seizing the commissaries' storehouse and stores at Fort Jackson, were committed, the first, before the 19th of September, 1814; and before even three months' service of this detachment had expired. That some of the mutineers were deluded into a belief that they were about to be wrongfully detained in service, beyond the term for which they were legally drafted, your committee think not improbable; and those who were thus likely to be deluded, the court recommended to the clemency of the commanding General, who, it appears pardoned them; and that all the rest of the mutineers and deserters were condemned to trivial punishments, neither affecting life nor limb, excepting six of the ringleaders, to wit: David Morrow, a sergeant in captain Strother's company, Jacob Webb, John Harris, Henry Lewis, David Hunt, and Edward Linsey, privates in Col. Pipkin's regiment, who were found guilty either of causing, or exciting a mutiny, before the 18th of September, 1814, or committing a mutiny, or deserting whilst on post, before the 19th of September, 1814, and suffered death in consequence.

By an examination of the trials of these six ringleaders, it will be seen, that they were prominently guilty, either of "exciting and causing a mutiny," or of being the leaders of a mutiny; the first before, and the last on, the 19th of September, 1814; and that John Harris, to whose name such remarkable notoriety has been attached, was engaged some time prior, "in causing and exciting a mutiny," by carrying even a muster roll of mutiny and desertion throughout the camp, to procure the names of those who were willing, and would pledge themselves to commit these crimes.

To these facts your committee will now apply the law. The act of 1795, provides "that the militia in the service of the United States shall be governed by the Rules and Articles of War." By the 7th article of the Rules and Articles of War, "any officer or soldier, who shall begin, excite, or join in any mutiny or sedition, in any troop, or company in the service of the United States; or in any party, post, detachment, or guard, shall suffer death, or such other punishments, as, by a Court Martial, shall be inflicted." By the 8th article, a similar penalty is awarded, where any officer or soldier "does not use his utmost endeavours to suppress a mutiny, or, coming to the knowledge of an intended mutiny, does not, without delay, give information thereof to his commanding officer." And, by the 20th article, the crime of desertion is punishable "by death, or such other punishments, as, by "sentence of a Court Martial shall be inflicted.

These facts and these principles, furnish a complete vindication of the court, whose painful duty it was to condemn six of their fellow-citizens to a severe and ignominious punishment.

But if all the reasoning of your Committee was absurd and valueless as to the fact, that these men were rightfully in service for six months, and it were even admitted that they were drafted but for three months, the proceedings of the Court would stand without spot, blame or legal impeachment. As the crimes for which these unfortunate human beings suffered death, were committed before three months of their term of service had expired; and by the 12th section of the act of the 18th April, 1814, which was then in full force, and which provides, "that any commissioned officer, musician, or private, of the militia of the United States, may be tried and punished for the same, although his term of service may have expired, in like manner as if he had been actually in the service of the United States;" it is, therefore, obvious that these men could be legally detained for trial and punishment, even if they could have been considered as in service but for three months.

That they had a fair and impartial trial, your committee see no reason to doubt, and the mere fact of their jurors being their own officers, fellow-citizens, and, probably neighbours, secured the presence of that sympathy which leads to the most merciful interpretation (where it is just to apply it) of the conduct and motives of others.

That General Jackson, commanding in chief, in the Military Division, in which these events transpired, properly exercised the power and discretion, vested in him, by law, by approving the proceedings of this Court, your committee, likewise, perceive no reason to doubt. It is true, that they were approved on the 22d of January fourteen days after the victory of the 8th, by which the enemy had been repulsed from the Mississippi. But the General was, at this time, ignorant of the pacification at Ghent; and, moreover, must have been apprised that a part of the enemy had gone round, and had concentrated his forces, in the neighbourhood of Mobile, in that very vicinity where these outrageous acts of insubordination, mutiny, and desertion, had taken place. That such a concentration of the enemy's forces, is a fact beyond all dispute, as on the 11th of February, Fort Boyer was attacked and captured.

The Commanding General must, also, have known that it was on volunteer or militia drafts the defence of the southern coast would rest; whilst the flagrant mutinies and desertions in the campaign of 1813, of the militia drafts of that year, must have admonished him of the necessity of striking a severe, yet salutary, example in the minds of those who were liable to be mislead.

Although the clemency of the General was not invoked by the Court, it is true, he might have pardoned these victims of their own crimes; but there are occasions when mercy is but another name for weakness: when even a severe and unalterable firmness, in the discharge of our duty, is the most perfect justice we can render to our country.

The examples of this stern and enlightened justice, are scattered throughout the pages of History, not for the abhorrence, but the respect of mankind; they are found, not only in the most instructive morals which the lessons of antiquity afford, but they illustrate the incomparable services of him, who was, and ever will be venerated, as "the Father of our country."

In conclusion, your committee will barely remark, that as the acts of 1812 and expired, the one by its own limitation the other by the termination of the w see nothing in the transaction, which been their duty to examine, from its close, which calls for the legisla terference of this House in the shape amendment to the Rules and Articles or to the existing laws governing the whilst in the service of the U. States.

From the Doylestown (Pa.) Demo

DAYS OF YORE.

The administration prints are still engaged in endeavouring to mislead the lic mind respecting Gen. Jackson's p and particularly that part of it which to his conduct during the late war. W therefore thought it but justice due the acter of Gen. Jackson to lay before the some sketches of the history of our c in order to show how far that great has become the victim of malicious p tion.

It is well known to those who are ac ed with the history of the American tion, that Gen. Washington and the under his command, pursued the m handed measures which, in the end, ated the independence of the count finally gained them the lasting grat every friend to American freedom. W have before us a proclamation issued Washington, from head-quarters, town, New Jersey, in the winter of 1 which he orders "That all found guilty sertion, shall be punished with deat Marshall's Life of Washington stat while the army was quartered here, tions for desertion were frequent. A broke out at Fort Schuyler,* in the S New York, in the year 1780, and th of the men of that garrison marched body. Being pursued by order of Gen. ington, 16 of them were overtaken, of the sixteen were instantly killed. year 1781, one hundred and sixty of troops mutined. The American Howe, with a considerable force, was to take methods for reducing them to ence. Convinced that there was no m between dignity and servility but c and that no other remedy could be without the deepest wound to the servi determined to proceed against them cision. Gen. Howe marched from Ki about midnight, and by the dawning had his men in four different positions, vent the revolters from making their Every avenue being secured, Col. was sent to them, with orders to par mediately without arms, and to mar particular spot of ground. Some hes appearing among them, Col. Sproat a rected to advance, and only five m were given to the mutineers to comp the orders which had been sent them. had its effect; and they, to a man, without arms to the appointed ground officers gave a list of the leaders of volt, upon which Gen. Howe desired select three of the greatest offender court martial was immediately held these three, and they were unanimous tenced to death. Two of them were ed on the spot, and the executioners lected from among the most active in tiny. It should be recollected, that al riods to which we have referred, the can army was in the most distressed tion; many of the men were kept in beyond the periods for which they gaged to serve—no pay, and scarce clothing, and this too, in an inclement And what rendered their condition st wretched, they were kept on scanty ance of provision. The English were ing every artifice in their power to the American soldiers to desert—pr them all the arrearages of pay due the American government, if they ly join the British standard; and, if sired it, an exemption from military It is not strange, then, taking the sufferings of the army into conside that both mutinies and desertions we quent. But, notwithstanding all thi how prompt the American officers punishing disobedience of orders. year 1779, the whigs and tories had a and bloody conflict in South Carolin former were commanded by Col. P and the latter by Col. Boyd. The tori defeated with great slaughter, and a of them fell into the hands of the vic Seventy of them were tried and con to death: the sentence, however, carried into effect upon more tha ten of them. The residue were pa on condition of their joining the A standard. In the year 1780, Colonel Campbell and Cleveland, with a bod merican volunteers, attacked a stro of British and tories commanded Ferguson, on the top of King's m near the confines of North and South lina. Col. F.'s force was defeated, loss of 225 in killed and wounded, prisoners. Ten tories who had surre were immediately hanged by the conq In the year 1781, a body of Americ troops, under the command of Gen. and Col. Lee, had another most bl gagement with about 350 tories in No rolina, commanded by Col. Pyles. In tion the tories were completely beat nearly the whole of their force wa killed or made prisoners. The conque this occasion hung a great number most obnoxious among the vanquish

While Gen. Greene lay with his the neighbourhood of Camden, South lina, in 1781, he ordered eight of hung in one day for desertion. Th very salutary effect, and in a great prevented the evil practice for a time. In the same year, the British mericans had an engagement at Court-house; Gen. Stevens, the com of the Virginia militia, posted forty at equal distance, about 20 paces in of his militia brigade, with orders down every man who should leave hi General Greene also pursued the same with the militia in his southern cam and in obedience to these orders, se the deserting militia were put to instan A short time after the battle at Springs, General Greene detected a c acy in his camp; and after making an gation into the affair, twelve of the ers were put to death. He took this order to ensure that subordination so essentially requisite for the govern an army. We might enumerate many similar cases, but we do not conceiv cessary. What we have already amply sufficient to give colouring high-handed and malicious pe which has been dealt out against General Jackson, respecting the six militiamen."

Before we proceed further, let us inquire who are they who have been so assiduously labouring to sear the laurels of our *Hickory?* Why, it is a knot of political intriguers who are daily lapping in the treasury porridge—fattening on the "wages of sin," and Swiss like, fighting the battles of those who pay them best. But what has been the result of the investigation instituted by this pensioned corps? Why, that in a military service of more than six years, Gen. Jackson has sanctioned the execution of only six men; and during this time he had under his command, at different periods, more than thirty thousand men. We cannot but wonder that the number of executions should have been so small, when we take into consideration the numerous desertions and frequent mutinies with which he had to contend. But what were these six men executed for? Was it for desertion? No, Gen. Jackson never sanctioned the execution of a man for desertion only—these men suffered for mutiny—mutiny of the most daring and outrageous nature; for menacing the lives of their officers—encouraging desertion—burning down the bake house—shooting the beeves—breaking open the military chests—pillaging the public stores, and finally jeopardising the whole military establishment at Fort Jackson. Such were the crimes which these "wolves in sheep's clothing" expiated with their lives. One hundred and eighty men who deserted at the same time, were brought back and sentenced to have their wages stopped and their heads shaved, as a punishment for their bad conduct; But Gen. Jackson promptly remitted the sentence. What a noble example! How benevolent and humane! Not willing to punish his fellow beings, (though richly merited,) further than the public good absolutely demanded. Now, we ask the candid to observe how prompt the officers of our revolutionary army were in punishing every breach of duty: let them also bear in mind the distress and poverty of that period, which would naturally incline soldiers to become restive. Then let them view the military life of Gen. Jackson, and see how completely all his steps are justified by examples which have been set by the purest patriots, whose conduct has never been called in question. We invite inquiry into this man's character—we challenge scrutiny—the more it is examined into, the more heart-rending will be the groans of the pensioned "Ebony" corps, and the more signal our "Hickory" triumph.

SPIRIT OF '76.

*For the truth of our statement we refer the Reader to Ramsey's History of the American Revolution.

†See the life of Gen. Greene.

In order to present a complete expose of the baseness of the Coalition charges against Gen. Jackson, and their inconsistency, we republish the following article:

THE SIX MILITIA MEN.

If the Coalitionists are sincere in their weeping and wailing over the dead bodies of the six mutineers, who suffered for their violations of the law, why do they not howl over the fate of the 86 men, who, (all but 3) were shot to death during the war, by different officers, for similar offences? According to the records of the war department, 86 men were 'shot to death,' viz:

15 by order of General Izard
2 by order of general Cadwallader
9 by order of general Lewis
4 by order of general Wilkinson
19 by order of general Gaines
4 by order of general Bloomfield
6 by order of general Scott
11 by order of general Dearborn
5 by order of general Courtney
1 by order of general Pinckney
1 by order of Mr. Madison
1 by order of Mr. Monroe
1 by order of Governer Tompkins
1 by order of general Brown
5 by order of general Chandler
4 by order of general Hampton

Is Mr. Madison a murderer? Is Mr. Monroe a murderer? Is General Scott a murderer?—Is General Gaines a murderer? Were all these murderers? Generals McArthur, Harrison and Macomb also had their men *'shot to death'* for similar offences. Were they also murderers?—*Citizen.*

BE ON YOUR GUARD!!

MORE TRICKS!!

We notice in "The Marylander," of the 16th instant, the following notice:

LIFE OF GEN. JACKSON.

☞ Just published and for sale at the printing office of "The Marylander," "*A True and Impartial History of the Life and Services of General Andrew Jackson.*" This work is compiled from the most authentic sources, and reference made thereto for every leading fact—It is printed in a cheap form, so that its contents may be the more extensively disseminated—As a book of reference it will be found very convenient to the politician at the present moment—The demand which it has already obtained, will probably soon exhaust the present edition, it not being very extensive. Price, 6¼ cents single copy, 50 cents per dozen, $4 per hundred, or $32 per thousand. August 13th. 1828.

It becomes our duty to inform our friends that there is no reliance to be placed on the statements in this new publication. It is true we have not read the work, but that it should be for sale at the office of the Marylander—a paper got up by the Coalition to support their faltering cause, and that it should be for sale for the enormous sum of *Six and a Quarter Cents!* are of themselves sufficient indications of its *character* and *value*. There is not a doubt but it was written with a view to political purposes, and not with a design to give the world just and correct views of the character and services of Gen. Jackson.

OHIO.

A GOOD SIGN.—The Ohio People's Press, says—"John Sloane, the celebrated Coalition Commissary General of Calumny, has actually "BACKED OUT," and is afraid to stand a poll for Congress, in the district which he has so shamefully misrepresented. The election of Doctor McCook, the Jackson candidate, is placed beyond doubt."

LOUISIANA!

From the West Jersey Observer.

"Dont halloo before you are out of the Woods."

The Adams men have been making a great noise for the last week, about what they have called a great triumph in Louisiana.—They have cried out Hail Sister Louisiana!!! as though they thought the election depended upon the 5 votes of that State. They have clapped their wings and crowed as loud and lustily, as any little banty on the dung hill. And after all, in the language of the honest Hibernian, they have GAINED a LOSS.

Mr. BRENT, the most *decided advocate of ADAMS and the enemy of General Jackson, is DEFEATED;* and Mr. GURLEY, the other ADAMS candidate, only succeeded by a majority of 40 or 50 votes. The State Legislature, in which last year the Adams party had a majority of 12, the JACKSON PARTY *have now a decided majority* and will elect a JACKSON SENATOR.

Poor fellows, beaten in every quarter and almost desperate, they seized upon the crumb of comfort from New Orleans, and resolved to make the most of what little good news they could find, without waiting to ascertain its truth. They have enjoyed a week of boasting and much good may it do them.

We have just seen an extract from the N. Orleans Argus, of 25th ult. which says, that Overton's (the Jackson candidate's) majority over Brent (the Adams candidate) in the whole district is 459. The Adams candidate Gurley received a majority of only 42 votes over Saunders, the Jackson candidate.

The Louisiana Advertiser says, the Adams men rejoiced greatly about Louisiana, when they heard that Livingston (who has been absent from the state about 3 years,) was defeated: but since they have learned that Brent was also defeated, that Gurley owed his election to Jackson men, and that the Jackson party had a majority in the State Legislature on joint ballot—and will elect *Livingston* to Congress—they have become quite testy and snappish about it.

Such is the result of the "POLITICAL VICTORY" about which the Ebony editors "HUZZA'D" so much! Why don't they publish it?

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The returns of the election in this state, as far as received, give Metcalfe a majority of 2055. The Richmond Enquirer says, "From the returns already received it is established that the Opposition [Jackson party] has gained *seven* Representatives in the State Legislature. This goes to show, (as we shall satisfactorily prove in our next, when we expect to give the entire returns,) that local politics and local politics alone, prevented the election of the Jackson candidate.

From the U. S. Telegraph, August 20.

INDIANA.

The Journal of this morning claims Messrs. Test and Jennings as the candidates of the administration party, and if Governor Ray* should happen to be elected, he too will be their candidate.

We learn that Mr. Test, in a letter to a friend in this [Washington] city, says that he is elected, by about 2000 votes.

He, however, does not place his election to the account of the Presidential question.

As to Mr. Jennings we wish the administration much joy of *his* election. After claiming *him*, it will not surprise us if the election of Gen. Jackson himself should be claimed as an administration triumph.

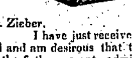
*Mr. *Ray* was a friend of the administration, but consented after he had announced himself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Governor, to be considered a *Jacksonian.—Balt. Repub.*

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

INDIANA.—The friends of Andrew Jackson only six weeks before the election took up Dr. Canby as their candidate for Governor, as they could not trust the political principles of Mr. Ray, who also run as a Jackson candidate. By a gentleman who arrived this morning direct, we learn that Dr. Canby was far ahead of both the other candidates in every county that had been heard from, and every county heard from had elected Jackson members of the Legislature.

ILLINOIS.—The election in this state terminated on the 6th inst. The Illinois Corrector, printed a few days before the election, says—Local politics and personal feelings will commingle in the contest. The principal subjects controverted in the papers are the public lands and the location of a Penitentiary. One party wishing the the Penitentiary located on the Mississippi, &c.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.



Mr. Zieber,

I have just received a Coffin Hand-Bill and am desirous that this type of the death of the present administration should have general circulation in this county. Can you spare the time, during the ensuing week, to publish 4 or 500 copies? Custom reconciles many hardships and it would be magnanimous to habituate the coalitionists in this district to their doom. A few of these Coffin Hand-Bills have been in the county a month or so, but have only been shewn by the Master Spirit of the Coalition, and a few of his Satellites, to gull and deceive honest men.

Qui fit Mæcenas?

Note.—If the author of the above communication will furnish us with the hand-bill he speaks of we will preserve it for exhibition—Admittance 12½ cents, children half price—and the proceeds shall be applied to the replenishing of the Contingent Funds of our national Government, as we deem it highly essential that some means should be resorted to, to replenish those departments.

Ed. V. Herald.

CAN ANY DOUBT WHAT FOLLOWS?

[From the Del. Gazette.]

To the Methodists of Delaware.—We ask the particular attention of that portion of our citizens who are of the Methodist profession to the letter below. We are averse to the mingling of Religion with politics in any shape, but we cannot permit the religious feeling of any set of christians to be abused without undeceiving them, where that is in our power. The friends of Mr. Adams grossly violated the well established character of the Methodists, by asserting that at their late convention at Pittsburg, nearly three fourths of the Convention were in favour of Adams. The Reverend Moses Crume, and several others of that body over their own signatures, disavowed this statement. We have now the letters of two more of the Methodist Clergy who attended the Pittsburg Conference and submit this testimony in favour of General Jackson to you without comment.—

"*Most of the Methodists in the State of New Hampshire personally knew the Rev. Joseph A. Merrill;* and to all such, the following statement is just as conclusive as would be a personal knowledge of the facts it contains.

"*St. Johnsbury, Vt. July, 1828.*

"*Dear Sir*—I write for the purpose of sending to you a very valuable extract of a letter from the Rev. Joseph A. Merrill of Boston, to N. Rix, jr. Esq. in Littleton, N. H. It will be recollected that Joseph A. Merrill was a member of the Pittsburg Conference, which has been so basely libelled by the administration papers.

"Mr. Merrill says, "I will here state some circumstances which I have learned from cources most creditable, respecting General Jackson's private character. Being in Pittsburg, Pa. at the General Conference, in May last, I made very particular enquiry of the delegates from Tennessee and Kentucky, who were personally acquainted with Gen. Jackson, and found that in every instance he was spoken of as a man of great intelligence, honour, and integrity; and by the Clergy; who are men capable of judging, and incapable of dissembling, (as I believe) he is held in high consideration for his abilities and generous American feelings and views. I will give you an extract of a letter from a venerable Clergyman not far from seventy years of age, who has had an acquaintance with Gen. Jackson for many years, to whom I applied for information respecting Gen. Jackson's private character.

"In compliance with your request respecting Gen. Jackson's private character, I will say, and what I say, I think is the opinion of all religious people, who are intimately acquainted with him, I have lived near him for forty years. During my long acquaintance, I have found him an honest and intelligent man, a highminded, honourable man; a good neighbour and a true American. He is a true friend to the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ, and holds the faith that is considered orthodox by all the reformed churches. His house is, and has long been a comfortable home for the weary minister, who calls upon him. He does not profess to be an experimental christian, but believes that no man can get to Heaven without being changed by grace.

Signed, JAMES GUINN.

"The Rev. Mr. Guinn informed me that multitudes entitled, to the fullest credit, could and would if called upon corroberate his statement."

"Thus we have testimony from Gen. Jackson's neighbours which will refute the slanders of the Coalition. Please to let Mr. Savage hear or read the above extract, and do all the good you can with it.

Yours with respect, &c.

A. K. BURNHAM.

Cyrus Barkley, Esq.
Lisbon, New-Hampshire."

MISSISSIPPI.—A letter from a friend of Mr. Adams at Monticello, in the state of Mississippi published in the American of last evening, says that "the opposition ticket will probably prevail" in that state "mostly on account of the personal acquaintance of many of the citizens with Gen. Jackson." This is no doubt a fair statement of the case. It is precisely because that the people of Mississippi *know* the worth of Gen. Jackson, that they are in favour of raising him to the Presidency. The prejudices which prevail against him in some parts of the union are owing to an ignorance of his real character.

N. Y. Even. Post.

"The sublime association of heroic virtue and national gratitude."—*Governor Clinton's Toast.*

The near and dear relations of George Washington Custis to the father of our country, procured for him the enviable office of executor of the last will and testament of that great man. His wife, it seems, was not less alive to the merits of public benefactors and disinterested patriots. During the heat of the last presidential election—when all that could be urged against Gen. Jackson had been conspicuously exhibited to the public gaze—when the vials of envy, malice and corruption had emptied upon his devoted head—this distinguished lady, in language literally written in LETTERS OF GOLD, presented to him, who, next to her reverend ancestor, had "filled the measure of our country's glory," a "tribute," fresh from the tomb of Mount Vernon—and La Fayette was the bearer.

"*Washington, Feb. 22, 1825.*

"The birth day of Washington is a fit time for a tribute of respect to him, whose glorious achievements *place him next to the father of our country.*

On this day, I present to General Jackson, a ring of the hero's hair, of the colour it was when he led our soldiers to victory—it was made in this city, and of American gold.

Wear it in remembrance of him who was first in the hearts of his country, and of her who gives it to you with her best wishes for your health and happiness.

ELIZA W. CUSTIS.

To General Jackson.

To which Washington's 'next friend" replied in the following language—

"*Washington, Feb. 22, 1825.*

"My dear Madam,

By the hands of our mutual friend, General Lafayette, I have had the extreme satisfaction of receiving a ring containing the hair of Gen. Washington, which you have done me the honour to present. Believe me, I shall retain and wear it with the greatest pleasure. I will wear it in remembrance of your kind opinions expressed towards me, and of the illustrious and reverend man, the recollection of whose virtues and disinterested patriotism, non can ever be unmindful of. Could the present you tender me, be at all increased in value, it would be by the consideration, that its presentation has been thro' one who devoted himself in early life to the service of this happy country, and who was the friend and associate of our beloved Washington.

I pray you to accept my kind wishes for your health and prosperity in life.

With great respect, and regard, I am your most obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Mrs. E. W. Custis."

And this is the murderer—the adulterer—the traitor—of the Adams Conventions and Addresses!

We will, next week, if possible, present the correspondence accompanying the presentation to Gen. Jackson of Washington's pocket telescope, used during the revolutionary war, and also of his pistols, as appropriate evidences of the sincere affection which the descendants of one illustrious Military Chieftain bear to another.

Signs of the Times

From the Ithica (N. Y.) Journal.

"DEMONSTRATION."

A good natured, worthy Adams man, (such kind of *Adams men*, by the bye, are about as scarce as *white black birds*)—accosted us the other day: "You're gone! *Louisiana* is against you; you will lose *Kentucky*; you will lose *Ohio*, *Delaware*, and *New Jersey*—depend on't Jackson is *down*." "Not so fast," we replied: "these states have not *gone* for Adams yet: but admitting that we lose them all—let us sit down and *demonstrate* the result by figures." We did so: and our Adams friend conceides to us, at once, the following votes for Jackson:

Pennsylvania,	28
Virginia,	24
North-Carolina,	15
South-Carolina,	11
Georgia,	9
Alabama,	5
Tennessee,	11
"How many shall we take in New-York?"	
"Why, say	20
"In Maryland?" "Take	5
"Mississippi?"—"Take it."	3
"Illinois?"—"No."	*00
"Missouri?"—"No."	*00
"Indiana?"—"Why, since Gov. Ray's *conversion*, you must take it."	5

"No more?" "No; you may *possibly* get more, but I'll not *concede* you another one."

"Why, this is *close shaving;* but we've got 136

"*One hundred and Thirty-Six?*—Why, you've ELECTED JACKSON, after all!" "'Tis even so, my sweet fellow; and we shall get at least twenty more votes than you have allowed us. *You're gone!* The PEOPLE are *against* you: and all your abuse of Jackson and his friends, all the noise and bustle you make, is only '*kicking against the pricks!*'"

*These two states, choosing three electors each, by general ticket, may be deemed *certain* for Gen. Jackson.

25,586 Dollars!

This enormous sum of money was paid by the Adams Governor and Council of Maryland, to eight political favourites for recording the Chancery Docket, a work of about 18 months occasional writing. This would be an average of more than

3000 dollars for each man.

Five of them, however, received upwards of 3,900 dollars each; and the clerk of the Council was allowed the immense sum of

4117 Dollars,

For superintending the work, which, added to his salary for 18 months, being 2250 dollars, makes the astonishing sum of

6367 Dollars,

Allowed to Thomas Culbreth, Clerk of the Council of Maryland, for 18 months service. And yet the people of Maryland are asked to keep in power an administration that thus lavishes the public money upon favourites. Will the people of this county or state give countenance to such bold extravagance?—Will they support such a profligate administration in power, and thereby seal the bankruptcy of their own state treasury? Surely they will be awake to their own interests and honour. *Citizen.*

The 'Citizen' might have added the sum of

Five Hundred Dollars,

given to Mr. *Littleton Dennis Teackle*, 'tis said for superintending Primary Schools!! which do not benefit Somerset, if they do, any other county, to the value of one cent.

☞ The farms advertised for rent on our last page, by Mr. J. Barkley, will be let on the premises, on the day mentioned.

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by James L. Waller, a justice of the peace, and to me directed two at the suit of George Maddux and Elizabeth Byrd, Ex'rs of Thomas Byrd against Elijah C. Johnson, 1 other at the suit of Tilghman & Parsons against Elijah C. Johnson, and 1 other at the suit Hannah Hearn, Ex'x. of Wm. Hearn, against Elijah C. Johnson, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: all the right, interest and estate of the said Johnson, in and to several houses and lots in the town of Salisbury and Somerset county, which were devised by Benjamin Disharoon to his daughter Sarah, the wife of the said Elijah, and at present occupied by L. D. Collier; also a house and lot occupied by Amelia Nicholson; also one other occupied by William S. Disharoon; also a house at Josiah Bayly, Esquire's Mills, it being the office of the said Elijah; also a small piece of land lying near the said Bayly's mill pond, which land was purchased by the said Elijah C. Johnson & Levi Cathell, of a certain Absalom Phipps; also a clock & case, which said property I shall proceed to sell at the auction room of James L. Waller, Esq. in the town of Salisbury, on Saturday the 20th of September next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the aforesaid writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

August 26. m

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

[*Communicated.*

A public meeting will be held near the house of George Waller (between Spring Hill and the Delaware line,) on Friday the 5th of September, and on the next day, Saturday, at Sharptown. The candidates for the general assembly are expected to attend.

A meeting will also be held at the house of Capt. Jacob Cullen, in the lower district, on Saturday the 13th of September—when the candidates for the assembly and the electeral college for President of the U. States are expected to be present.

[COMMUNICATED.]

DIED, at Salisbury, on the 22nd instant, NANCY STEVENSON TODD, daughter of Mr. George Todd, aged 17 months and 4 days.

Call'd from a world of wo,
A joyless life soon past—
Rapt by death's angel, now,
Oh, sound she sleeps, and fast!

Hand of th' enfranchized dead,
Ills never visit thee!
No death thy bowers can tread,
Each spirit *there* is free.

Mourn not thine absent child
Cloth'd in a robe of white,
In purer robes serene
Now stands she, in God's sight.

Trouble, sin and death
Invade her soul no more.
Rest in God she finds—
Ever she 'll adore!

DOCTOR L. W. BALLARD,

HAVING removed to Princess-Anne, and established himself in the line of his business, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Princess-Anne and its vicinity. His office is the next door above Mr. Harding's store, where, or at Col. Dashiell's Hotel, he may be found ready to give his prompt attention to any call from his friends for medical assistance.

August 26, 1828. mfl

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE 25th Regiment Maryland Militia are ordered to meet at the usual place of parade, near the Upper Ferry, on Friday the 26th day of September, for review and inspection. The line will be formed precisely at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Col. Geo. A. Dashiell,
GEO. L. AIRES, Adj.

August 18, 1828. ffl

BATTALION ORDERS.

August 19, 1828.

IN obedience to Regimental Orders the commanding officers of companies attached to the First Battalion of the 25th regiment M. M. will cause the companies under their respective commands to meet at the regimental parade ground, on FRIDAY the 26th of SEPTEMBER, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. as the line of review and inspection will be formed at 11. The commander of this patriotic corps confidently expects that the companies attached thereto will give, upon this occasion, a general attendance, and that the officers will appear in full uniform.

ROBT. STEWAT, Lt. Col.
1st Bat. 25th Reg. M. M.

SHERIFF's SALE.

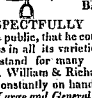
BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by James L. Waller, a justice of the peace, and to me directed, at the suit of William Kibble against Isaac Sermon, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one house and lot, containing one acre, more or less, known by the name of Hog Neck, and situated on Wicomico river, about 3 miles from its head; also two beds, one loom, one gun, one sein, two canoes, two hogs, and one yearling, which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 9th of next September, on the premises to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

August 19 ws

JESSE HUNT,

(Successor to W. & R. HALL,)



Saddle, Harness, AND Trunk-Maker,

No. 127 Market Street, (near the new City Hotel,) BALTIMORE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the Saddling business in all its varieties, at the old established stand for many years occupied by Messrs. William & Richard Hall, where he keeps constantly on hand a

Large and General Assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Veleices, Saddlebags, Collars, Military Equipments, &c.

of warranted materials and workmanship, which he will sell at wholesale or retail, on as reasonable terms as can be afforded in this or any other city.

August 19th, 1828. 1*

Notice to Creditors.

The creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified to appear in Somerset county court, in Princess-Anne, on the 1st Saturday after the third Monday in November next, to shew cause if any they have why he should not be entitled to the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland.

EBENEZER ANDERSON.

August 19 ww

INSOLVENT BLANKS.

JUST printed and for sale at the *Village Herald* office, a quantity of *INSOLVENT BLANKS*, of an approved form; and a supply of blank

BILLS OF SALE.

ALSO,

A Supply of Magistrates' Blanks,

FIERI FACIAS, before supersedeas,
Do. do. after supersedeas,
CA. SA.'s before supersedeas,
Do. do. after supersedeas.
WARRANTS.

POETRY.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

RHAPSODIES. No. I. Canto I.

I.

I want to write: 'tis no uncommon want,
(If one might judge from every day's Newspapers,)
So many seem disposed, that if they can't,
'Tis not because they don't burn mid-night tapers;
But their productions are so very gaunt,
And their dull authors cut such sleepy capers,
That there's no doubt, those very things they should do
Are left undone, to show you what they would do.

II.

"Qui fit Mæcenas?" which in English means,
"What fits Mæcenas?" a grubbing hoe or Homer?
'Tis hard a man don't know which way he leans,
When on the public stage he's a new-comer,
But from Experience that sad school he gleans
His first self-knowledge, in life's sultry summer.
Most men mistake their talents altogether—
Some tug at law, who should be tugging *leather*.

III.

Now I myself do sometimes itch to rhyme,
Yet when I try, I find myself mistaken;
So then I say, perhaps my muse, this time,
... still asleep, and has not yet awaken:
... it is I pass away my prime,
My books of law neglected and forsaken—
... all means to make myself a Poet,
... scar'd, lest I should fail & others know it.

IV.

I try once more, and then if I should fail
In making my addresses to the muses,
... the trade *And then* I swear to rail,
With all the rage, which wounded pride excuses,
Against all rhymes. I'll swear that verse is stale,
All Poets mad, Apollo now refuses
To inspire Poetry. But I'll be a *critic*,
And solve all things, by th' art, call'd analytic.

V.

Critic or Poet, I shall proceed to write,
And publish, in the 'Herald,' my effusions:
(For I would sooner have them bid in night,
Than seen amidst those *Lies* and base delusions.
Which make the 'Iris' odious to the sight,
And fill our county with such fell confusions.
The 'Iris' should be 'Lie-ris,' on my conscience—
'Tis fill'd with Lies, abuse and such-like nonsense.

VI.

I said I meant to write; and so I do,
But whether 'twill be witty, light or serious,
I can't precisely tell, neither can you.
Light, perhaps should I become delirious;
Witty, should I get drunk; but grave as Drew*
Should I want wine. But "wine is deleterious,"
So say some Parsons; but St. Paul advises
A little sometimes; who th' advice despises?

VII.

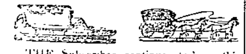
But now 'tis time to stop this first essay,
Which by the by, I'll call my introduction:
And in my next, I'll prove as clear as day,
By arguments call'd logical induction,
That —— Just now my lamp's fast fading ray
Has grown so dim, that I receive instruction
To stop just here. This is confounded hard—
No time to grumble. Yours, the

HICKORY BARD.

*A theological writer.

CAMBRIDGE HOTEL,

Sign of the Steam-Boat & Stages.



THE Subscriber continues to keep this handsome establishment, a few doors above his old stand, in a very central part of the town, where he is prepared at all times for the reception of travellers, and others, who may please give him a call. His house is well furnished; the rooms private and comfortable; his bar supplied with a choice selection of the best Liquors; his stable stored with good provender, and his prices regulated by the times. By strict attention to his business, he flatters himself with a continuation of those customers who have been so liberal heretofore, to whom he gratefully acknowledges himself indebted.

The public's obt. servant.

WM. C. RIDGAWAY.

N.B. His Hack runs to the Cambridge wharf to meet the Steam-Boat *Maryland*, on her arrival from Baltimore every Tuesday & Friday evening. Also for the conveyance of passengers from his house to the boat on her departure every Wednesday and Saturday morning, *free of charge*. He has, for the accommodation of persons who are going on to Baltimore, rented a private stable with a fine grazing lot, well enclosed, for the purpose of taking at livery horses at a low price, which shall be regulated by the price of grain, hay, &c. he is prepared at all times with fine horses and carriages, for the conveyance of Travellers to any part of the Peninsula.

W. C. R.

Cambridge, June 3, 1828.

EMIGRATION to LIBERIA.

NOTICE.

THE Managers of the *American Colonization Society* give notice, that they are ready to receive applications for the conveyance of free people of color to the colony of Liberia.

In all cases, the age, sex, and professions of the applicants must be mentioned.

Applicants from the State of Maryland must be prepared to offer the affidavit of some free white person, to their having actually resided within the State of Maryland for twelve months' previous to the period of emigration.

Applications may be made in Baltimore, to Hon. Judge Brice, Charles Howard Esq. ... E., John H. B. Latrobe Esq., or ... Harper Esq., Agents of the Society

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Mary A. Stewart by William Miles her guardian, and by virtue of 6 writs of Fieri Facias issued by Burton Cannon, a justice of the peace for Somerset county, to wit: one at the suit of Levin Tyler, executor of Samuel Milborn; 1 do. Isaac Riggin, administrator of Noah Riggin; 2 do. Roland Bevins; 1 do James Stewart; 1 do. Robert Lankford; by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by William Coston, a justice of the peace in and for said county, at the suit of Richard H. Sampson, use of James Sampson, use of Burton Cannon, all the above against Henry I. Riggin and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: two head of horses, 2 yoke of oxen, 4 head of cattle, 20 head of hogs, 25 head of sheep, 6 feather beds and furniture, 4 corner cupboard, 1 clock, 1 sideboard, 4 desk, 1 walnut table, 3 pine do. 4 stand, 1 lot of earthen ware, 1 dozen chairs, 1 safe, 2 trunks, 1 lot of knives, and forks, 1 grindstone, 1 hand-mill, 1 wain cart, 1 carriage, 1 wheat fan, 1 lot of casks, 1 cider mill, 1 crosscut saw, 1 hand do. 3 ploughs, 3 harrows, 3 axes, 1 lot of iron, 150 bushels of corn, more or less; 14 stocks of fodder, more or less, 1 lot of flax, 2 pair of and-irons, 3 ox yokes, 3 chairs, 6 hives with bees, 1 lot of tin ware, 1 lot of coopers' ware, 1 looking glass, 2 guns, part of a tract of land called Panther's Den, 1 do. Allen's Vale, 1 do. Lonely Glade, containing 179 acres, more or less, all of the above property, I shall sell at the court-house door in Princess-Anne, on TUESDAY the 9th day of next SEPTEMBER, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

August 19th, 1828. wp

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court.

Aug. 12th, 1828.

[SEAL.] *ON application of MARCELLUS JONES, Ex'r. of KEZIAH JONES late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in the Village Herald, printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy, *Test.*

JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of KEZIAH JONES, late of said county, deceased.— All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 29th of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th of Aug., 1828.

MARCELLUS JONES,

Ex'r of K. Jones, dec'd.

August 19, 1828. k

Notice to Creditors.

THE creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified to appear in Somerset county court, in Princess Anne, on the 1st Saturday after the third Monday in November next, to shew cause, if any they have, why he should not be entitled to the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland.

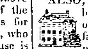
McKIMMEY PORTER.

Salisbury, Aug. 19 mfl

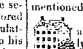
TO LET—At Public Vendue.

ON *WEDNESDAY the twenty-seventh INSTANT, at three o'clock, P. M.* I shall offer TO LET to the highest and best bidder, for the ensuing year, the FARM late the property of Samuel Heath, dec'd. and now occupied by David Barkley.

ALSO, on the same day, will be offered to let for the ensuing year the farm now occupied by John Powel. The above farms are situated between 2 and 3 miles distant from Princess-Anne. The terms will be made known on the above mentioned day.



I also offer for RENT a HOUSE and LOT in Princess-Anne, formerly the property of Mrs. Mary Milleway, for which application can be made to me at any time.



JOSEPH BARKLEY.

August 12. mm

SALE FOR CASH.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of James Polk, esq. against capt. Lee P. Harcum, I shall expose to public sale on Tuesday the 2nd day of September next, at the Court-House door in Princess-Anne, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit. a part of a tract of land called "White Hall," containing 509 acres more or less, one negro man Stephen, one negro woman Ritty one do. Leah, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of the said Harcum, to satisfy the above writ with all the costs.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.

August 12, 1828. mw

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset county court, & to me directed at the suit of John W. Jones for the use of Henry Adams against Josiah D. Jones, I have seized and taken the following property in execution, to wit; one schooner called the Franklin of 40 tons burthen, and 2 head of horses, which I shall proceed to sell at the Court house door, on Tuesday the 2nd day of September, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Sff

August 12. wp

WANTED.

I want to hire a COLOURED WOMAN, of good character, who understands cooking and house work in general. To such a one I will give liberal wages. Enquire at the Village Herald office. July 22

IN CHANCERY,

SOMERSET COUNTY COURT,

MAY TERM, 1828.

ORDERED, That the sales of the real estate of Peter Dashiell as made and reported by William W. Handy, Trustee for the sale of said estate, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown by the second day of the next term of this court;— Provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper published in the town of Princess-Anne once a week for three weeks successively before the said day.

ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE.

True copy. Test,

GEO. HANDY, Clk.

July 29, 1828. wk

SINCLAIR & MOORE,

Pratt-St. Wharf, Baltimore,

HAVE in store—Millet, Lucerne, early Corn, bunch, pole & soup Beans, a large assortment for planting, and garden seeds generally.

PLOUGHS,

Amongst which are the much approved self-sharpening point Plough—By turning and reversing said point, the share lasts much longer than the cast share of any other plough, in as much as the point is of steel, and when worn bevelling it is sharpened, if turned over. The CULTIVATORS made by Sinclair & Moore, pulverize the ground more effectually, and much deeper than the old fashioned three hoed kind—and by the use of these in the culture of corn, it will save nearly two-thirds of the ploughing.

ALSO, Socket Shovels, Scythes, Mattocks and Picks, with handles;—spring steel Hay and Manure Forks, WHEAT FANS, & GRAIN CRADLES, with best Waldron Scythes; Garden Tools generally; Wove Wire for Seives, and Mill Screens.

☞They have received from on board the brig Hyperion, capt. Forbes, just from Liverpool, a quantity of grain and grass Scythes, (Waldron's prime) Sickles. Maleable trace Chains; Straw and Hay Knives; Grass Hooks, and Garden Tools, amongst which are turnip and other Hoes; Edging Tools, budding and pruning Knives, &c. &c.

☞For the greater convenience of those who use our PLOUGHS in Somerset, we have appointed JOHNSTON & SUDLER, of Princess-Anne, our agents for the sale of them, who will constantly keep a supply of the different kinds at our prices.

June, 1828. S. & M.

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

CERTIFICATE.

10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an annodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases.

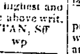
Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the the signature of proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER,

Nov. 20, 1827. Princess-Anne, Md.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of disposing of his real estate, being and lying in Worcester county, Md. and situated on Dividing Creek. The landed estate consists of 2000, or more acres. The improvements are a dwelling house and out buildings with a good SAW and GRIST MILL, both in excellent order; also a young orchard. About 100 acres of the land is in a good state of cultivation.



There is, on one part of the above property, an abundance of *Iron Ore*, which would warrant the erection of a Forge, and prove an object of value to a purchaser acquainted with, and calculated for, such an undertaking.

The terms of sale will be—one third down, and 3 years for the payment of the balance. For further particulars apply to

JOHN MORRIS.

April 22 kd

E. T. J. WOODWARD,

Corner of Dugan's Wharf & Pratt Street.

BALTIMORE,

Informs his friends and customers that he will sell on COMMISSION, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and Oats, Tobacco, and all other articles of Country Produce, and will make liberal advances on the same.

He has on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

CONSISTING OF

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Family Flour, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Spirits, Whiskey and Cordials, Spices, Soap & Candles, Shad, Mackerel, Herrings, Oil and Salt, together with every other article in his line.

Also,

Glass Ware, Queen's Ware,

Stone and Earthen Ware, &c.

And a general assortment

Of Garden Seeds of approved kinds, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

DRY PINE OR OAK WOOD

Will be taken in exchange for Goods, on fair terms.

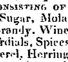
May 13, 1828. wm

BARREN CREEK SPRINGS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Begs leave to inform his friends & the public,

That his HOUSE is now open



For the Reception of Visiters.

An anxious solicitude to promote the comfort of those who are in pursuit of health, pleasure, or business, has induced him to make such arrangements as will enable him to give ample satisfaction to those who may favour him with their company. By those who have visited the Springs, during the present season, the waters have been pronounced more powerful in their effects than hitherto experienced—operating in most cases, as a purgative medicine: Those desirable effects, in conjunction with its chalybeate properties, which are acknowledged to be unsurpassed by any waters in the world, present a powerful inducement to such as are already assailed by disease, and to those who are desirous to avoid the bilious diseases of the climate.

Persons who are inclined to try the efficacy of the waters may rest assured that every accommodation shall be provided to render them happy and comfortable; and the charges shall be apportioned to the pressure of the times.

The public's humble servant,

CHARLES LEARY.

N. B. Travellers, generally, particularly the passengers of the steam-boat Maryland, will find this an easy and commodious stage, after the arrival of the boat at Cambridge, (being only four miles distant from Vienna.) Here they will be certain to meet with the purest and best Waters of the peninsula, and a Table supplied with the best accommodations the country can afford—on the most reasonable conditions.

July 29. mku

Nest Boxes and Barrel Covers.

30,000 *Cane, suitable for Reed makers.*
300 *Nests Sugar Boxes*
200 *Barrel Covers*
100 *Butter Prints*

100 groce of Lamp Wick, assorted sizes, Spiggots and fossets, suitable for hogsheads, barrels, kegs, and hydrants, shoe, sweeping, dusting and other brushes, sifters, muddlers, and lime squeezers, fancy and common bellows, pound, half pound and and quarter pound Butter Prints, of various patterns, fishing lines and rods, butter bowls and trays, baskets, wash and cake boards twine, and cord, patent taps, humming and common tops, nests of sugar boxes and tubs, boot & shoe blacking, towel rollers, potato and turnip mashers, rolling pins, carpenters' or joiners' chalk lines, spoons and paddles, trenchers, crabbing and cabbage nets.

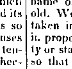
The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms, by

VALERIUS DUKEHART,

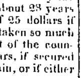
No. 101½ Baltimore, between South and Calvert Streets.

Baltimore, 6th mo. 24. vro

STOP THE RUNAWAYS.



ABSCONDED on the 23d day of July, THREE NEGROES; one negro woman named *Easter*, aged about 45 or 50 years, and two negro men, one by the name of *Bob*, dark mulatto, about 19 years old, and the other by the name of *Harry*, very black, about 23 years old. We will give a reward of 25 dollars if taken in the county; if either taken so much in proportion; and if taken out of the county or state, we will give 45 dollars, if secured so that we can get them again, or if either taken up so much in proportion.



THOMAS BELL,
HOPKINS WINDSON.

Nanticoke Point, July 29. vk

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of Somerset county Court, passed at May Term, 1828, the undersigned, or a majority of them, will sell, on THURSDAY the 28th INSTANT, at Major Leary's tavern, at Barren Creek Springs, in said county, on a credit of twelve months –

All the REAL ESTATE of

LEVIN RUSSELL,

Late of said county, deceased, which was lately valued by the undersigned. The purchaser, or purchasers, to enter into bond with approved security to the heirs of said Russel for their respective proportions

THOMAS BELSWORTH,
ZACCHEUS LLOYD,
BEACHAM ACKWORTH,
JAMES BOUNDS,
WILLIAM TWILLEY,

August 5—tl *Commissioners*

☞NOTICE.

A PLANTER who desires to procure some *SLAVES* for his own service, will give the best prices in cash, for a few of both sexes, between the ages of 12 and 25 years. Those who have such to dispose of will please apply at Col. Dashiell's Tavern, immediately Princess-Anne, August 4.

CANDLE WICKS, & LAMP WICKS,

Square and oval butter Prints; Weavers Slays or Reeds; Shifters and Strainers; lime or lemon Squeezers; wash and cake Boards; Cane for reed making; pound, half and quarter butter Prints; Twine and Cord; boot and shoe Blacking; patent and common Taps; lamp Wicks, assorted, by the dozen or gross; cotton, wool and horse Cards; towel Rollers; Spiggots and Fausetts, suitable for hogsheads, barrels, kegs and hydrants; fishing lines and Rods; butter Bowls and Trays; clothes and market Baskets; Nests Tubs and sugar Boxes; Potatoe and turnip Mashers; sweeping, shoe, horse, scrubbing, Weavers and dusting Brushes Carpenters, Joiners and Gardeners Lines; clothes Lines and Bed Cord.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms by

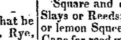
VALERIUS DUKEHART,

No. 101 1-2 Baltimore between South and Calvert streets,

Baltimore, 8th mo 4th.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable **FARM**, on Trading Branch, containing between SIX and SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES.



This farm is within four miles of Princess Anne; it formerly belonged to Richard H. Handy, Esq. and is latterly known as the "Pershouse Farm." It is well timbered and will be divided to suit purchasers. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to

THOMAS K. CARROLL.

August 5. jfi

IN CHANCERY,

12th July. 1828.

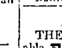
ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of William Waters, made and reported by the Trustee, Marcellus Jones, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 12th day of September next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in Somerset county, before the 12th day of August next. The report states the amount of sales to be $601 25.

True copy. Test,

RAMSAY WATERS,

July 22, 1828. Reg. in Chan.

FOR RENT,



FOR the ensuing year, the Houses now occupied, one by Mrs. Mary Ballard, and the other by Joseph S. Colgan, in the town of Princess-Anne For terms apply to

JAMES POLK.

July 15, 1828. k

FOR RENT,

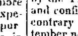
FOR the ensuing year or for a term of years, the FARM on Little-Monie, now occupied by Mitchell Phœbus.

For terms apply to

JAMES POLK.

June 3, 1828. wk

FOR RENT,



For the ensuing year, that FARM which was formerly the property of William Tilghman, dec'd. situated on the head of Back Creek. For terms apply to JAMES STEWART.

July 22, 1828. kw

SHERIFF's SALE.

By virtue of 2 writs of Venditioni Exponas, one at the suit of Zadock Long use of William Roach, the other at the suit of Jeremiah Y. Dashiell, and by virtue of 3 writs of Fieri Facias, one at the suit of Samuel Brown, one at the suit of Jeremiah Y. Dashiell use of George W. Dashiell, 1 at the suit of George Jones survivor of George and Robert Jones, all issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed against Levin W. Ballard, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: all the right and title of the said Ballard to part of a tract of land called Dashiell's Lot, containing 332 acres, more or less; part of Sandy Ridge and Fitzwaters, containing 156 acres more or less; one tract of land called Moore & Casret, which the said Levin W. Ballard purchased of his father Levin Ballard, containing 134 acres, more or less; also 300 bushels of wheat, more or less; 4 yoke of oxen, and 2 colts which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 2d of September next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. at the court-house door, in Princess Anne to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

August 12.

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of 3 writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court and to me directed, at the suit of William T. G. Polk, administrator of Samuel Polk, against George Porter, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land called White Chapel, containing 263 acres, more or less, part of a tract of land called Mount Sham, containing 1 acre, more or less; also one negro boy Ebin, 1 negro woman Esther, 2 yoke of oxen, 3 head of horses, 3 cows, and 1 still, taken as the property of said Porter, which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 2nd of September next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M. at the court-house door in Princess-Anne, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

August 12, 1828.

NOTICE.

THE Levy Court of Somerset County will receive Proposals in writing on Tuesday the 26th day of August next, in reference to a Standard Bearer, in compliance with the late act of Assembly relating to Weights and Measures. Applicants will hand in their proposals on that day.

By order,

GEO. HANDY, Clk.

July 29. km

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms.

At the Office of the Village Herald.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. II. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., SEPTEMBER 2, 1828. NO. 23.

ANDREW JACKSON.

HIGH AUTHORITIES.

Those who attempt to sully the fair fame of the great and good Jackson, by the most shameful falsehoods and slanders, insult the judgment and veracity of *Jefferson, Madison, Monroe*, and even their idols Clay and Adams. Mark now what Mr. Jefferson said of Gen. Jackson, after his splendid career in the Southern country. At a dinner given to the General in the autumn of 1815, at Lynchburg, Va. Mr. Jefferson gave the following toast in compliment to Gen. Jackson.

"Honor and gratitude to the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory."

Mr. Jefferson often said to his son-in law, Thomas M. Randolph—That "Gen. Jackson was an honest, sincere, firm, clear headed, and strong-minded man, of the soundest political principles, which he KNEW well, from having observed his conduct while a Senator of the U. S. while he was Vice-President himself."

Mr. Jefferson also said of the General—

"Be assured that Gen. *Jackson* has more of the ancient Roman virtue, more of that devoted feeling which in the love of country forgets self, than any man living."

Hear also what the illustrious Madison says of Gen. *Jackson*, when last February he *refused* to serve as an elector in favor of Mr. Adams:

"The recollection of the public relations in which I stood to Gen. Jackson, while President, and the proofs given to him, of the high estimation in which he was held by me, &c." JAMES MADISON.

Hear also what Mr. Monroe said on the same occasion:

"My friendship for Gen. Jackson, and the strong proofs of confidence and regard I have given him, while President, forbid my taking any part in the ensuing presidential election." JAMES MONROE.

Again,

"It is very gratifying to me to receive Gen. Jackson's opinions on all subjects—because I have the utmost confidence in the *soundness* of his *judgment*, and *purity* of his *intentions* JAMES MONROE."

And again,

☞In ANDREW JACKSON, commander in chief of the division of the south, the president found a man fit for any emergency —a STATESMAN, *cool and dispassionate*— a SOLDIER, *terrible in battle and mild in victory*—a PATRIOT, *whose bosom swells with the love of country*:—in fine, a man, 'whose like we scarce shall look upon again.'"

Monroe's Tour.

Mark also what John Q. Adams said of Gen. *Jackson* before the General was taken up by the people to put down said John Q. Adams—

"Gen. Jackson justly enjoys in an eminent degree the public favour; and of his *worth, talents* and *services*, no one entertains a higher or more respectful opinion than myself." JOHN Q. ADAMS.

Again,

Gen. Jackson—" Whose whole career has been signalized by the purest intentions and the most elevated purposes, and whose *services* to this nation entitle him to its highest rewards."

☞On the 5th of April, 1822—a date subsequent to that of all criminal acts now imputed to him by the vindictive aristocracy— JOHN Q. ADAMS, of his own mere motion, deliberately expressed the foregoing opinions of Gen. *Jackson*, in a letter to Don Joaquin d' Anduaga, the Spanish minister. No man in the country then was better acquainted with the public acts of Andrew Jackson than Mr. Adams, and few men better understood his conduct as a man. It is a sufficient answer to all the libels poured forth on Gen. Jackson by the Adams party, that John Q. Adams, at a time when he was a disinterested witness, has borne solemn testimony that Andrew Jackson, in his "whole career," has been actuated by the "PUREST INTENTIONS and the most ELEVATED PURPOSES."

Hear also what Henry Clay said of Gen. *Jackson* in his speech in Congress on the Seminole war—

"Towards that distinguished Captain (Andrew Jackson) *who has shed so much GLORY on our country, whose renown constitutes so great a portion of its moral property*, I never had. *I never can have*, any other feelings than those of the *most profound RESPECT* and of the *utmost kindness*."

HENRY CLAY.

These are the deliberately recorded opinions of Gen. *Jackson* by men who know the General well, and whose judgment and sincerity the Adams men will hardly pretend to question.

Remember likewise, that the nephew of the immortal WASHINGTON, [G. Washington Custis, the author of the "Recollections,"] presented to Gen. *Jackson*, on the 8th of January, 1824, the Pocket Telescope of Washington, on which occasion he told the general the Telescope was willed

"TO THE MOST WORTHY."

Remember also, that on the same day Col. Mercer presented to Gen. *Jackson* the Pistols which the immortal Washington carried in the war of the Revolution. They were the same Pistols which general Lafayette had presented to Washington about 50 years before; and in presenting them the Legatee of Washington said, they could not be better disposed of than by transferring them to

"*The Successor of Washington!*"

Mark! he calls *Jackson* the Successor of *Washington!*

Remember too that the late Gov. Clinton of New York said that the character of *Jackson* and the love of the people towards him, was

"The sublime association of heroic virtue and national gratitude."—*Governor Clinton's Toast.*

Remember too, that Mrs. Eliza W. Custis, the amiable and lovely consort of G. W. Custis, evinced her admiration and gratitude, and that of the ladies of the United States, for the character and services of the chivalric *Jackson* by presenting to him, thro' Gen. Lafayette, a RING, containing the hair of the immortal Washington, accompanied by the following complimentary note, actually written in *Letters of Gold:*

"*Washington, Feb. 22, 1825.*

The birth day of Washington is a fit time for a tribute of respect to him, whose glorious achievements *place him next to the father of our country.*

On this day, I present to General Jackson, a ring of the hero's hair, of the colour it was when he led our soldiers to victory—it was made in this city, and of American gold.

Wear it in remembrance of him who was first in the hearts of his country, and of her who gives it to you with her best wishes for your health and happiness.

ELIZA W. CUSTIS.

To General Jackson.

It will be recollected that Gen. Jackson was at one time (1824) the candidate of the Adams party for Vice President, being then considered by that party as the man most qualified by *worth* and *services*, to be associated in the government with Mr. Adams.' The Rochester Telegraph of 1824, published his name under its editorial head for a considerable time—And the Adams party generally, from Maine to Georgia, supported him for Vice-President, until it became evident that the people preferred him for the presidency. The following, among other similar allusions, is found in the Rochester Telegraph of 1824—then, as now an Adams paper:

"The letters which are published to day place Mr. Monroe and Gen. Jackson on high and honourable ground, from which they can look down upon Walter Lowrie "*more in sorrow than in anger.*" The letter of Gen. Jackson will endear him still more to the American people. The sentiments contained in it are worthy of the best Roman that ever lived —*they are the sentiments of* THE BEST AMERICAN THAT EVER LIVED. The minions of King Caucus will fail in their attempts to destroy such a man. Gen. Jackson, *upon whom the mantle of* WASHINGTON *seems to have fallen*, is secure of the affections and gratitude of his country."

The subsequent paragraph is contained in a biographical sketch of Gen. Jackson, by Robert Walsh, Esq. an Adams man, and editor of the Philadelphia Gazette:

"The copious despatches which Gen. Jackson had occasion to write to the government, detailing his campaigns and official proceedings; his numerous addresses to his troops, and the statements and arguments, which the charges preferred against his official conduct, compelled him to publish for his justification, would altogether, form a sizeable volume.— They are marked by great fluency and energy of expression; cogent reasoning; apt reference to general principles, and the utmost earnestness and apparent rectitude of intention. He writes nervously and perspicuously and he speaks with facility and force."

"The fact is, that *ninety nine hundredths* of the PEOPLE believe that Gen *Jackson* acted on every occasion for the good of his country, and success universally crowned his efforts. He has suffered more hardships and encountered higher responsibilities than any man living to serve us."

HEZEKIAH NILES.

Veteran Editor of the Weekly Register, Baltimore.

"He (*Jackson*) can write as well as fight— he has won laurels which even the immortal Washington might have envied."

ISAAC MUNROE.

Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, an Adams paper.

Now, listen to the opinion of Mr CRAWFORD, as expressed in a letter, written a few weeks since to a political friend of Gen. Jackson. "I think with you, that the ... believe ... who should be President ... *the last man in the United States* ... would wish to ... I am one of the People's ... *express their choice*. To ... the General he says—"*You do me justice in supposing I am with you in the struggle ... making in relation to the Presidential Election* though I am informed, by letters from Washington that I have written a letter to Mr. ... approving of Mr. Adams' administration. But, I am confident, his name is mentioned but once in the letter, and then, only to say, that he is destined to unergo the fate that befel his father."

From the American Sentinel.

We copy into our paper of to day, the resolutions adopted in congress, in relation to the services of General Jackson to his country; they are taken, with the remarks connected with them from the very able address adopted at Harrisburg, on Friday last, by the friends of Jackson.

The following resolutions will be found among the laws of the United States, adopted in February, 1815:

"*Resolved*, By the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled,—That the thanks of congress, be, and they are hereby given to MAJOR GENERAL JACKSON, and through him, to the officers and soldiers of the regular army, of the militia, and of the volunteers under his command, the greater portion of which troops consisted of *militia and volunteers*, suddenly collected together, for their uniform gallantry and GOOD CONDUCT, *conspicuously displayed against the enemy*, FROM THE TIME OF HIS LANDING BEFORE NEW ORLEANS, UNTIL HIS FINAL EXPULSION THEREFROM; and *particularly* for their *valor, skill & good conduct*, on the *8th of January* last, in repulsing, with great slaughter, *a numerous British army of chosen veteran troops*, when attempting, by a bold and daring attack to carry by storm, the works hastily thrown up for the protection of New Orleans; and thereby obtaining a most signal victory over the enemy with a disparity of loss, on his part, UNEXAMPLED IN MILITARY ANNALS.

"*Resolved*, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be struck, a gold medal, with devices emblematical of this splendid achievement, and presented to Major General Jackson, *as a testimony of the high sense entertained by congress of his JUDICIOUS and distinguished conduct on that memorable occasion.*

"*Resolved*, That the president of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to MAJOR GENERAL JACKSON, in such terms as he may deem best calculated to give effect to the objects thereof."

This testimony, fellow citizens, we take to be conclusive. Here are the members of the senate and house of representatives of the United States, with all the transactions at New Orleans fresh in their recollections, voluntarily tendering the thanks of the nation to the hero of that period. Can such evidence of his worth be affected by the hired desperadoes who are at present assailing him in all quarters, because his elevation now by the people would put down the employers of his assailants, never again to rise into power.

Thus, fellow citizens, we have shown you that the man whose life is pronounced by the present men in power, to have been from his cradle to the present moment, marked with deeds of "violence and blood," of "dissipation and vice the most heinous," stood high in favour with our republican presidents, and his most prominent public acts were approbated by the congress of the nation.— In addition to these remarks of public esteem, he has been elected by the people to the most important stations within their gift. He was a member of the convention that formed the constitution of Tennessee. He was frequently elected a member of the legislature of that state. He was a member of congress and twice elected by the legislature of his own state to the senate of the Union; in which body he resigned his seat in 1825, in consequence of his having been again nominated for the presidency, believing that it did not comport with the pure spirit of our free institutions for a member of congress to be a candidate for the presidential chair, when his election might, under the constitution, devolve upon that body.

JACKSON AT HOME.—Gen Jackson now stands before the people with the unanimous recommendation of the Representatives of the people of Tennessee in the Legislature of that State, where he has been the framer of their Constitution—the Attorney General—Representative in Congress —a Senator of the U. States—a Judge of the Supreme Court—again a Senator of the U. States, and the Commander of the Militia of the State. These are honours that John Q. Adams has never been able to obtain from his State, and an unanimous recommendation for the Presidency, he *cannot obtain* from our House of Representatives. At the last Presidential Election, Jackson obtained in Tennessee, a State nearly as populous as Massachusetts, and much larger, 20,197 votes, Adams had 216—Clay none. In Massachusetts there were thrown against Adams at the last election 6646 votes. Thus where there were 100 votes against Jackson in Tennessee, there were more than a thousand against Adams in Massachusetts. Now facts are stubborn things, and figures do not lie, and these facts and figures show that Jackson has more friends at home where he is best known, than Adams has. They show moreover the falsehood of all the atrocious slanders of the coalition, against this illustrious patriot, for if Andrew Jackson were a despot, a tyrant, a bad man, he would not have received every honour which his own State could confer upon him; the people of that State would not have voted for him, almost unanimously, and he would not stand before the nation, as he now does nominated for the Presidency by the unanimous vote of the House of Representatives of Tennessee.

Boston Statesman.

Effect of the Coalition Calumnies.—We find in ... National Republican ... the following manly letter from Col. William B. Cassiday:

Mr. Anderson,—Having seen a statement in the Ohio Republican, that the friends of Jackson had appointed an Administration man marshal of the day, at the late anniversary celebration, I take the liberty of informing the Editor who penned the paragraph, and all others whom it may concern, that I am no Adams man. It is true that at one time I did intend to vote for Mr. Adams; but when I witness the daily slanders and abuse heaped upon the head of a venerable man, whose name will be forever dear to all true Americans, and of whom Mr. Adams himself when not in his way to office, has spoken in the highest terms, I can no longer go with a party whose endeavours seem to be to raise the favourite candidate to office, not so much upon his merit, as upon the ruins of the reputation of his illustrious opponent. I shall if living next October give my vote to General Andrew Jackson. WM. B. CASSIDAY.

This shows what we have always believed to be the case, that the "abominable lies" propagated by the Coalition hirelings against Jackson, only serve to increase the numbers and exertions of his friends—The "war, pestilence and famine" violence against Jackson and his friends—the avowed determination of the Coalition partisans, to be '*as personal and abusive*' as possible, and to "annihilate heaven and earth sooner than fail of carrying their point," are fast opening the eyes of all the Adams men to the disposition, character, and designs of their leaders.

From the (Md.) Bond of Union.

☞LABOURERS AND MECHANICS!!

I beg leave to recommend to your consideration the following "*patriotic*" expression of Judge Todd:

"*If we reflect what class of persons support General Jackson, we find, that they are the SEDIMENT AND SCUM of society—of persons without ANY refinement or education.— of TURNPIKERS, DAY LABOURERS, Hirelings, common MECHANICS, VAGABONDS and FOREIGNERS, who are accustomed to* WAR AND OPPRESSION.— *Many, yes, the larger portion support him thro' VENGEANCE—on the contrary, the present Administration is supported by the most enlightened, scientific and distinguished Americans, who possess knowledge and judgment to know what is right.*"

Can you after perusing the above, support the present Administration? Can you countenance the clandestine means which constitute the last resort of the tottering combination? No! I trust you will not support that man, whose menial has uttered such a contemptible sentiment. The voice of an injured and insulted people will proclaim to the world, that their political opinion is not to be tampered with. Do they call CRAWFORD, CALHOUN, VAN BUREN, McDUFFIE, and the late DE WITT CLINTON, and a host of other worthies, the "*scum and sediment*" of society? Are the Artists and Architects of this country "*common mechanics?*"— Be not deluded! Your own interest is at stake, and when you ruin that, farewell to our happy country. Can you stand silently and be branded with the appellation of the "*scum and sediment*" of society? Evince to the world, now gazing with eagerness to the close of the approaching Presidential election, that the spirit of free suffrage which animated your forefathers, glows with redoubled vigor, in your patriotic bosoms. CURRAN.

IRISHMEN!—*look at this.*—On the 4th July, when your hearts were bounding high in holy unison with your adopted brothers, and blessing the hour that gave birth to America as a nation, a party of Vermonters, residing near Upper Canada, part Britons, part Yankees and part Canadians, assembled to celebrate the day, and among other toasts, the following complimentary one was drunk:

By Captain Prescott—The Jackson party —composed of disappointed desperadoes of America, and *runaway FILTHY Irishmen.*

Does this toast need a comment? No!—it has no parallel and bears on the face of it, its own ignoble commentary But let the Captain, as well as his *toast* be remembered, whether with indignation or pity we care not a whit, but let the Irishmen remember them.

Truth Teller

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—We receive the most gratifying assurances from friends in all parts of this republican state, upon whose judgment we can rely, that the Jackson electoral ticket will prevail. The Administration are making the most desperate efforts to save themselves in this state But in vain, the democrats of the country are aroused, and the swelling current of feeling in favour of Jackson—the republican candidate for the Presidency, cannot be stayed by all the contrivances of the Coalition New Hampshire can now hardly be considered as a *doubtful* state, so great has been of late the increase of the friends of General Jackson, who, at the last election *almost* won the victory.—*Boston Statesman, Aug 16.*

Mr. Clay convicted by Himself.

In Mr. Clay's Address published at Washington last winter, we find the following—

☞"Here then is an unbroken chain of testimony; commencing early in October, 1824, and extending to nearly the end of the year, establishing beyond all controversy, my fixed and unwavering determination NOT to vote for General Jackson. This testimony stands unquestioned, and, with truth, *cannot be opposed* ...

Hear the other side.

The Hon. T. P. Moore of Kentucky who was the warm personal and political friend of Mr. Clay up to the period of the Presidential election in the House of Representatives, and who is a man whose character for veracity and integrity is as high as that of Mr. Clay or any other man living, says—

"... In that month [*October*, 1824,] Mr. Clay, Mr. Trimble, Mr. Clay's A. Wickliffe, myself, and perhaps several other members of the Kentucky delegation, casually met at Frankfort during the session of the Court of Appeals There Mr. Clay, for the first time, expressed to me an apprehension that he should be excluded from the House of Representatives; and observed, with seeming carelessness of manner, that it would be best for *us*, in that case, to remain *uncommitted* as to our second choice."

After my arrival in the city, [of Washington] I was confined to my room by indisposition. While in this situation, Mr. Clay called, and after the usual civilities, told me, in emphatic terms, that he had little doubt he was excluded from the House of Representatives, and that all "WE" (meaning the Kentucky delegation in Congress) had now to do was to hold ourselves *uncommitted*, as to our second choice," declaring, "that WE could vote for EITHER of the candidates, and *justify ourselves to our constituents*"☜

General Floyd, of Virginia, a gentleman of whom Mr. Pleasants of the Richmond Whig, in the last number of his paper, speaks as "respectable, highly respectable," and who is, indeed, known to be a gentleman of as high character as any in the country, says—

☞"That in a conversation which he held with Mr Clay in the city of Washington, in the latter part of *December*, 1824, or in the month of *January*, 1825, Mr. Clay said to him, "When I take up the pretensions of Mr. *Adams*, and weigh them, and lay them down —then take up the pretensions of General *Jackson*, weigh them, and lay them down by the side of those of Mr. Adams—*I never was as much puzzled in all my life, as I am to DECIDE BETWEEN THEM*."☜

What becomes then of the, "*fixed and unwavering determination NOT to vote for General Jackson*," which in the extract we have given above from his address, Mr. Clay says he had come to '*early in October*, 1824.'

But this article is headed 'Mr Clay convicted by *himself*,' and we therefore will show —not only what he has said, but also, *written*; which contradicts the extract which we have made from his last winter's Address. In his celebrated letter to BLAIR, of Ky. under date of 8th *January*, 1825, (mark the *date*!) Mr. Clay says—

☞"The time has *now* arrived when I must *begin* to think seriously for *whom* I am *to vote*."

Will you be so good then, Mr. Clay, as to reconcile these contradictions? Will you deny that you said what Mr. Moore and Dr. Floyd say you said? Will you deny you wrote to BLAIR what we have said above you did write to him? If you do not deny these, you stand convicted of acting a part, which justly subjects you to any, the worst suspicions and justifies the belief of the charge of a *corrupt* BARGAIN. You *have* never dared to deny what Messrs. Floyd and Moore say, and you *have* never dared to publish your letter to BLAIR, although you know it is said to contain what we have stated above.

Balt. Rep

THE WEBSTER PLEDGE.

The N. Y. American confesses that it has a copy of the letter addressed by Mr. Oliver Heartwell of Canandaigua, to Mr. Adams, asking him whether or not he was a mason, and of Mr A's reply, "that he was not."— Why does the American equivocate? Why not at once say, that Mr. H. observed to Mr. A that it would be for his own good to give the reply—and that Mr. A. not content with saying that he was not a Mason, added he never would be? And does this mode of electioneering become the President of the U. S.?

Further light is also recently shed upon the subject of the Western Pledge. We commend the two articles from the N. Y. Evening Post, to the reader's especial attention. Captain Stockton and Mr Thompson (his brother in law) are brought forward to testify on the occasion—and new names are given of those who are acquainted with the facts and also the interference made by Mr. Adams is now specified. There is no doubt about the matter. Such a pledge was given— and is one upon the parties concerned, it was used to promote J. Q. Adams' Election.

We understand the following are the facts in relation to N. Jersey.—that Mr. Southard went into that state soon after the election and there made assurances to Mr. Stockton and other Federal gentlemen, that the Government would be administered on liberal principles, and no difference would be made between Federalists and Republicans in appointments to office. They replied that Mr. Adams had already deceived them, and was not to be trusted. Mr. S. to satisfy their doubts, then mentioned the Webster letter, and assured them of the pledge it contained —and this not once, but often, in public meetings with Federal gentlemen, and at private houses, and at the particular request of Mr. Stockton, he took his (Stockton's) carriage and went into Huntingdon county and elsewhere to assure certain distinguished Federal gentlemen of the favourable intentions of the Cabinet towards them. This movement produced the revolution that soon after followed in favour of the Administration. Whilst Mr. S. was in New Jersey or about the time, it is said that a gentleman (the name we know) who was personally very intimate with Mr. Webster, had an interview with ... Washington and that to him Mr. Webster confirmed the statement. Mr. Webster even rose from his chair, unlocked his escritoire, and produced the letter. We understand Mr. Webster added that the affair had proceeded so far that the persons in whose favour the pledge was to be first redeemed, were *designated* viz. Mr. Mason of N. H. Mr. Hopkinson of P. and Mr. Stockton of N. J.

Now, are these men fit to rule over us?— And how could the President of the U. S. so far stoop as to say that there was no sort of *foundation* for the story?

Richmond Enquirer.

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATE

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1828.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For President.

ANDREW JACKSON.

"Honor and gratitude to the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory."—*Jefferson.*

"Whose services to this nation, entitle him to its HIGHEST REWARDS."—*J. Q. Adams.*

For Vice President.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

For Elector of President and Vice President of the U. S. for the District composed of Worcester, Somerset, and part of Dorchester counties:

Thomas K. Carroll.

We are authorized to announce
Thomas Bayly,
John C. Wilson, jr.
Anthony B. Bennett, and
John J. Davis, Esqrs.
as Candidates to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

We are informed that the Hon. LEWIS McLANE, of the Senate of the U. S. from the state of Delaware, will be at Laurel in Sussex county, on Friday the 12th inst. and will address the people on the important subject of the respective qualifications of Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson for the Presidency of the U. States.

This information was very gratifying to us, as the fullest reliance may safely be placed on the accuracy and candor of Mr. McLane's statements. Mr. McLane has for many years sustained the highest character as a gentleman and statesman, not only in his native state, but on the floor of Congress and throughout the U. States.

KENTUCKY.

The Baltimore Republican says—

"The friends of the administration cry out faintly, that the election of *Metcalfe* is a *triumph* of their party in Kentucky. Pshaw! gentlemen, the majority *is too small.* Your friends in *Kentucky* know that there is a Jackson majority in the state—*they* know that the Jackson party could not be rallied on *Barry*—that *his* vote has fallen far short of *Jackson's* strength. Why, let the Adams men but look back to what their *own* papers in Kentucky said just before the election, and there they'll find that the *Adams* editors not only *admitted,* but in fact *asserted* that the Jackson party would not rally on Barry. Now, the *Frankfort Commentator* is a leading and decided *Administration* paper, and just before the election, that paper said—

"The Argus is very earnest in exhortations to the Jacksonmen, to vote for Major Barry for governor. It is evident that Mr. Kendall sees and feels that the party will not unite upon that gentleman, a fact which he attempts to conceal, by declaring that he has not yet heard of the first Jackson man who will vote for Metcalfe. This may be true, yet some such there are, and the number in the state is considerable, and Mr. Kendall very well knows, that there are *many decided Jackson men,* who will not vote for Barry, hence his honest exhortations. But they will not; they cannot do it—they have been opposed to him in all things heretofore, and they will not sacrifice every thing of principle and feeling to this single incidental question. They have long known Major Barry as a thorough going *relief man,* &c. &c.

"The *Jackson party* in Kentucky, it gives us pleasure to say it, *contains a host of citizens,* who never can be induced to give their suffrages, to elevate such a politician to the highest office in the state."

And, in this the Editor of the Commentator spoke the truth, as may be seen from the following—

The Kentucky Reporter of the 19th gives the entire returns from Madison county, as follows:

Metcalfe,	1280	Barry	548
Underwood,	1178	Breathitt,	440
Harris, (R.)	1445	Smith, (R.)	1077
Caperton,	1190		
Daniel,	1128		

Here it will be seen that while Mr. Smith, who was an Old Court *Jackson* man, received 1077 votes, Barry received only 548.

If we add the votes given to Harris, Caperton, and Daniel together, and divide the product by 3, we have 1252 as the average of administration votes given to those candidates. Deduct 1252 from 1280, and it will appear that Metcalfe received 28 votes more than the average administration vote. If we deduct the 1077 votes given to Mr. Smith, from the average vote given to his opponents, it would appear that the Administration majority in Madison was only 175, whilst Mr. Metcalfe's majority over Mr. Barry is 732.—It would thus appear that in the single county of Madison there were 557 Jackson votes given for members of the Legislature, who refused to vote for Mr. Barry. The same result is seen in other counties. In Jessamine, Metcalfe received a majority of 71 votes, yet Cunningham, the Jackson candidate, was elected to the legislature by a majority of 66. In Boone, Metcalfe had a majority of 269 votes; yet Balsley, the Jackson candidate to the legislature was elected by a majority of 95 votes over Gaines, the administration candidate, making a difference in these three counties, of

557 votes in Madison,
137 votes in Jessamine,
364 votes in Boone,

1058 Jackson loss in these counties.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 19th August, an *Adams* paper and edited by the infamous HAMMOND, says—

"Metcalfe is elected Governor. The majority is less than 1500. The Senate is equally divided, and the house Jackson by a majority of 5 or 6."

When *Charles Hammond* admits that the Senate is *equally divided,* it is fair to presume that there is a Jackson majority. Our accounts from Kentucky leave no doubt of it. When *Hammond* too, admits 5 or 6 majority in the House, it is not unreasonable to suppose there are 10 or 16, and such we believe, will turn out to be the fact.

[*Edit. Balt. Rep. Aug 27.*

The U. S. *Telegraph* of Monday evening says—"We have received no returns since our last, except some corrections of former returns, which reduce Metcalfe's majority to 1216. Our returns for Lieutenant Governor are not so full as those for governor, but we have enough to convince us that Mr. Breathitt, the Jackson candidate, is elected. The Senate and House of Representatives are favourable to Jackson beyond a doubt."

Gales and Seaton, in their paper of yesterday, say—"the majority obtained by Mr. Metcalfe is comparatively small, it is true, but it is *decisive.*" Ha! ha! ha! "*Decisive.*" Yes! it is decisive. Bless us! how chap-fallen the *Adams* men hereabouts look.

From the Cincinnati Republican.

Illinois.—Gen. Duncan, a warm supporter of the people's candidate for President, is re-elected Representative in Congress from Illinois. Gen. Duncan, it will be recollected, was brought forward by the people of that state to supersede the late Mr. Cook, who voted for Mr. Adams in Congress contrary to the will of his constituents, and subsequently received a large sum of the people's money from Messrs. Adams and Clay, and for which the Secretary refused to account to the Committee on Retrenchment, appointed by Congress to enquire into the expenditure of the public treasury.

Missouri.—Mr. Pettis, the Jackson candidate, is elected Representative in Congress from Missouri, over Mr. Bates, the present member. Mr. Bates was elected by the Jacksonians to supercede John Scott, who gave the vote of Missouri to Mr. Adams in defiance of the will of his constituents, as shown by the ballot boxes. Scott was subsequently appointed by the administration to examine certain land offices, at eight dollars per day and eight dollars for every 20 miles travel,—but is effectually disgraced in the eyes of the people. Mr. Bates sent in his adhesion to the coalition, and for this he has been sentenced to stay at home after the next session.

We present to our readers the following returns from Indiana, and Illinois, as far as they have been received. *U. S. Telegraph.*

ILLINOIS ELECTIONS.—*For Congress.*

	Duncan. *For Jackson.*	Forquer. *For Adams.*
Fayette,	144	63
Bond,	135	129
Montgomery,	166	43
Shelby,	211	55
Clay,	81	00
Marion,	102	13
Clinton,	160	79
Washington,	74½	45
Jefferson,	215	33
St. Claire,	250 maj.	
Monroe,	80 do.	
Tazewell,	27	44
	1695	504
	504	

Maj'y. for Duncan, 1191

INDIANA.—Boone, the Jackson candidate for congress is elected by 267 votes—And late accounts say, Dr. Canby, the Jackson candidate is elected Governor.

Fallacy of the Coalition Calculations. Mr. Adams' friends calculate upon his re-election, by means of a junction of his forces and Clay's. Now let us look at this for a moment. Give Mr. Adams all he got before, [*which he will not get*]—give him all Clay got, [*which Mr. A. will not get.*] What then?—he is not elected. Mr. Adams obtained 84 votes, Mr. Clay 37, total 121, and he wants ten votes, 131 being necessary for a choice. All Crawford's strength is now thrown into Jackson's scale, and Adams and Clay's whole force is not a match for Jackson's. But so far from Adams holding his own he will lose the one vote which he got in Illinois, where they now vote by General ticket, and where they turned out Cook, for voting for Adams. He will not have the vote which he had the last time in Delaware. In New York it is hardly worth while to stop to count his loss—he is up a tree, he has nothing to expect but *blank ballots,* which will never again give him the vote of a State. What can Mr. Adams expect to get from those States which supported Mr. Clay? Missouri turned out Scott for voting for Adams. Kentucky turned most of Clay's accomplices out and sent eight Jackson men to Congress to four Clay men. Ohio is perhaps doubtful, but the chances are greatly in favour of Jackson. The sum and substance of the matter is—New York will make up every loss which Jackson had sustained from the ninety nine votes, with which he starts and which he obtained the last time, and the votes of Virginia and Georgia which no one denies to him, will certainly elect him. He has besides all his chances of getting votes in Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, New Hampshire and Maine, in some of which he is morally certain of success, and, in all of which there is an excellent prospect in his favour.

Boston Statesman.

From the American Sentinel.

"Is the chair empty? is the King dead?"
"The empire unpossessed?"

The seat of government is deserted—and the President and his Cabinet have fled from their posts. The election as it approaches, brings with it such a certainty of defeat, as goads the holders of the public purse to desperation. The overwhelming popularity of Jackson in the West, has terrified Mr. Clay, he drops his diplomatic papers, and swift as meditation, he sweeps to Kentucky to superintend in person, the election of his friend Metcalfe. Mr. Adams, more weary, assumes mildness, leaves his post, and by "*easy stages*" perambulates New England, exhibits his person to quell the insurrection which is becoming formidable among his barronies in the North. The Secretary of War has scarcely subscribed his oath of office, before he is off in a tangent to manage New York. Mr. Southard, that great stickler for the Alien Law, is hourly expected in New Jersey, desperately determined to

"Send out more horses, skour the country round;
"Hang all who talk of fear."

Every mail brings intelligence, that on the other hand the people are up and doing, that they are of the [illegible] constitutional right to say who shall execute the laws of the land, and dismiss this travelling cabinet, who with 150 dollars per day of the people's money in their pockets, neglect their duties of office, leave the vast concerns of this great nation, unprotected, to electioneer through the country like village politicians for themselves. There is something rotten in their cause.

JOHN WOODS.

From the (Ohio) People's Press.

The attention of our readers is called to the statement of Samuel H. Miller, of this county, in this day's paper, extracted from the Dayton Herald. Capt. Miller is well known here, as a man of character and veracity, and there can be no doubt that he has given a true and minute detail of the facts in the case of John Woods, which the Administration papers are trying to turn to the disadvantage of General Jackson. We shall presently shew that the bug-a-boo stories about the six militia men, are as little entitled to notice as the case of John Woods. Where is the necessity of law, if it is never to be complied with—and where is the safety of an army in time of war, if soldiers were permitted to mutiny and desert with impunity, without examples being made to deter others? It was a common practice in *Ohio* during the last war, &c. Gen. McARTHUR HAD THREE MEN SHOT IN CHILLICOTHE *at one time,* all of them much less deserving death than Harris. General HARRISON HAD THREE MEN SHOT AT SENECA—and *we were present* when three others were condemned to death at Franklinton, under Gen. Harrison's approval. *We saw* all the apparatus of death which John Binns has described with so much affected pathos, in the case of those executed at Mobile—the grave dug, the coffins placed on the margin of each grave, the white caps over the eyes of the culprits, who were kneeling on their coffins, &c. &c. and no one thought any thing of the whole ceremony, more than the common customs of military discipline. One, whose name was Fish, was shot, and the other two pardoned. Not a murmer has been heard against Generals Harrison and McArthur, for doing what they believed to be their duty, according to the laws which they had sworn to support—nor would one word have been said against Gen. Jackson, if he had not the *imprudence* to permit his name to be used as a candidate for the Presidency.

TO A CANDID PUBLIC.

Perceiving a false statement from the Kentucky Reporter (which has been extracted into the columns of Truth's Advocate,) in relation to the execution of *John Woods,* a militiaman, I deem it a duty I owe to the public to give a true statement of the facts connected with the transaction.

The plain truth is as follows. John Woods deserted from his post, and started for home. On his way he was met by a company of men on their march to join the army. Woods on seeing them, hurried from the path, and sought concealment in a cane brake. He was taken, however, and brought back to camp, where he was tried for desertion, found guilty, and condemned to be shot. For this offence he was PARDONED by Gen. Jackson, and on promises of future subordination he was returned to his duty. In about two or three weeks afterwards, Woods was again placed on guard. On a certain morning, he stuck his bayonet in the ground—hung his cartouch box on the but of his gun, and deserted his post—on pretence of going to his tent for breakfast. In passing the lines, he arrived at Major ——'s tent, (I forgot the Major's name.) The Major asked Woods where he was going. Woods replied, to get his breakfast. The Major advised Woods very strongly to return to his post—observing that he would soon be relieved—and offering him some corn bread and meat, told him that if he did not return to duty, he would certainly be taken; but Woods persisted in his determination, and would not return.

About this time, the officer of the day came up, and having heard a part of the conversation, turned to the lines and enquired who commanded that company? The Captain answered "I do." The officer of the day then told him to send a guard, and take John Woods to a Provost guard; where he was tried by a Court Martial and a second time found guilty, and condemned to be shot.—When the day arrived for the execution of the sentence of the Court Martial, General Jackson came to the place of execution and delivered a discourse which affected every heart, but that of the hardened Woods. By this time disaffection prevailed among several of the militia men. Woods in particular was very turbulent. General Jackson offered Woods his pardon a second time, on condition that he would serve his country like a true and faithful soldier, but Woods defied the General and Court Martial too; and swore with an oath that they dare not execute the sentence of the Court Martial. After many unavailing efforts to persuade Woods to conform to subordination, pointing out to him the consequences resulting to the army for such conduct, and Woods still remaining stubborn and irreclaimable—and swearing the Court Martial dare not execute their sentence—the General turned his horse and rode off, and Woods was shot before my own, and the eyes of the whole army.

SAMUEL H. MILLER.
Green County, Ohio, Feb. 21, 1828.

JOHN WOODS.—The following paragraph from the Western Intelligencer, will shew what effect the frightful and lamentable stories, circulated by the coalition prints, in relation to John Woods have produced on his neighbours:—*Nashville Republican.*

Another instance of the effect of Dr. Armstrong's writing in Bedford County.

At an election for Staff Officers in Colonel Whinnery's regiment, on yesterday, at the house of Jordon C. Holt, Esq. there were present about 300 men. The vote was taken on the Presidential question, when there appeared for Jackson, about 300, and for Adams *not one.*

This is the immediate neighbourhood in which John Woods resided when he joined the army. If then he was inhumanly murdered, as charged by the Adamites, why are all these people for Jackson?

$305,790 Dollars.

This immense sum of money has been drawn from the Treasury of the U. States by John Q. Adams, and yet he has had the hardihood to call the [illegible] murder [illegible] been received of the people's money [illegible] of FORTY DOLLARS A DAY [illegible] those who support him [illegible] upon the public purse.

Six Wagon loads of Silver!

It has been said that John Q. Adams has got from the public treasury of the U. S. by fair and by foul means, altogether as much as Six horse wagon loads of Silver Dollars. Let us see whether this is true.—305,790 dollars, weighing each one ounce, would amount to 19,111 pounds. Allowing 3000 lbs. to each team, it would make Six wagon loads and a half, [illegible] any man may make it for himself. Think of this when you go to vote, ye who are opposed to high taxes and a waste of the public money. Remember, about Nine Tons or six wagon loads of silver, paid to John Q. Adams—yet Adams is not satisfied.

From the Delaware Gazette.

ON THE PRESIDENCY.

I have stated that *Mr. Adams was a minority candidate both in the electoral colleges and in the House of Representatives.* I will now show you that my assertion is true. There are two hundred and sixty-one electoral votes given in at the electoral colleges at the time of electing a President, of these Mr. Adams received but 84, leaving a majority of 99 votes against him in the colleges. The constitution provides that if no one receives a majority of all the electoral votes, that the three highest shall be returned to the House of Representatives and that the House shall choose one of them President. The object of the constitution is simply this. To make the President of the United States the choice of a majority of the whole people of the United States. Mr. Adams received in the House of Representatives *out of two hundred and twelve members, but eighty-seven votes,* and as they represented thirteen states, he was elected agreeably to the forms of the constitution. When its spirit was entirely violated, as you will see thus—each member of Congress represents 40,000 people—

Multiply	40,000
By	87
And it gives	3,480,000
Now multiply	40,000
By	125
And it makes	5,000,000
Now deduct from this	3,480,000
And it shows a majority of	1,520,000

Against the election of John Quincy Adams at the election as represented in the House!! But if we carry this vote of this to the true ratio of calculation we will find that *sixty six members of Congress made him President!* Thus:

Maine has	7	Rep'ves, 1	could give her vote	
N Hampshire	6	do	4	do
Massach'tts	13	do	7	do
Rhode Island	2	do	2	do
Connecticut	7	do	4	do
Vermont	5	do	3	do
New York	34	do	18	do
Maryland	9	do	5	do
Kentucky	12	do	7	do
Ohio	14	do	8	do
Louisiana	3	do	2	do
Illinois	1	do	1	do
Missouri	1	do	1	do
			66	

Let us turn again to the vote each received in the electoral colleges, and calculating forty thousand to each representative this being the ratio of representation according to the act of Congress and see how the people were disposed to these men—we will begin with Mr. Adams—he received the following vote in each state, viz:—

Maine	9 votes representing	280,000
N. Hampshire	8	240,000
Massachusetts	15	520,000
Rhode Island	4	80,000
Connecticut	8	240,000
Vermont	7	200,000
New York	26	982,222
Maryland	3	68,181
Louisiana	2	48,000
Illinois	1	13,333
Delaware	1	13,333
	84 elect. votes rep'ng	2,714,089

Andrew Jackson received upon the same basis of calculation—

New York	1 vote representing	37,777
New Jersey	8	340,000
Pennsylvania	28	1,040,000
Maryland	7	220,000
N. Carolina	15	520,000
S. Carolina	11	360,000
Tennessee	11	360,000
Louisiana	3	72,000
Mississippi	3	40,000
Indiana	5	120,000
Alabama	5	120,000
Illinois	2	26,666
	99 elect. votes rep'ng	3,165,533
	Deduct those of Mr. Adams,	2,715,069
	Majority for Jackson	450,464
	To this may be added the votes given to Crawford and Clay, which may be stated at	2,529,398
	Majority	2,979,862

Clearly shewing that between Jackson and Adams *in the Electoral Colleges there was* according to our Congressional Representation—*a majority of four hundred and fifty thousand four hundred and sixty-four people against Adams*—That between Adams and Jackson and Crawford in the House of Representatives, *There was a majority against Adams of one million five hundred and twenty thousand people,* and that in the electoral Colleges, there was a majority connecting the votes of Crawford, Clay and Jackson, *against Adams of two millions nine hundred and eighty nine thousand, eight hundred and sixty-two People!!!!* with this immense vote against him John Quincy Adams was made President—sixty six members of congress actually setting at nought 2,989,862 People! If you can tolerate these things, then does the fundamental principle of our Government go for nothing—a minority rules a majority. The few govern the many, and there is an end of every principle belonging to republicanism—what would you have said of a candidate who had received but five votes in the colleges, had been elected by a vote of thirty one members of Congress over an opponent who had received 130 votes wanting but one of a majority of the whole number, and receiving one hundred and eighty-one votes of members of Congress in the House? would you have been satisfied with such a constitutional election?

DICKINSON.

ADAMS' ECONOMY.

[illegible] the Baltimore Republican [illegible] the friends of Mr. Adams have boldly asserted that his administration has been the most economical that ever was in this country. [illegible] comparison between the expenditures of the three years of his administration and the three last years of Mr. Monroe's administration.

MONROE. Current expenditures exclusive of Military pensions and the payment of the Public Debt.		ADAMS. Current expenditures exclusive of Military pensions and the payment of the Public Debt.	
1822	$7,679,744 14	1825	$10,249,529 18
1823	8,008,596 [illegible]	1826	11,505,722 44
1824	9,[illegible]	1827	11,[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	Total	33,[illegible]
	Deduct Monroe's from Adams'		[illegible]
	Leaves		$8,635,907 [illegible]

Thus it appears, that Mr. Adams, in the *first three years of his administration,* expended more than Mr. Monroe did in the three *last years* of his administration, more than EIGHT MILLIONS and a half of dollars. These sentiments come from the books of the departments at Washington—they come from the records of the government, and cannot be denied. What has been the cause of this enormous increase of expenditures? Both of these periods during which they occurred were in times of peace. In what way has Mr. Adams spent in three years EIGHT MILLIONS six hundred and eighty thousand dollars more than Mr. Monroe did in the same space of time? The people of this country will be curious to hear this question answered. Will any friend of the present "economical" administration answer it? He would if he could.

From the Philadelphia Mercury.

JACKSON ELECTED.

By the vote of 1824,	99
Virginia, certain	24
Georgia	9
A majority of it	132
Add New York	30
Delaware	3
	165
Necessary to Election	131
Majority	34
Add Kentucky	14
Ohio	16
Majority	64

Hence the coalition use the arts of the *highwaymen* to escape their doom—and perpetrate every crime, because they cannot increase their danger or avert their defeat.

New Hampshire is announced as certain for the Hero and Farmer of Tennessee.

From the Bedford (Pa.) Gazette.

The Editor of the Lancaster Intelligencer, after an absence of several weeks has returned home. In giving a short account of his travels, he says: "The farmer having been peculiarly blessed with not only an abundance of hay and grain, but also unusually fine weather to cut, secure and haul it in, and the appearance of good summer and fall crops, will soon have time to devote his accustomed attention to his newspapers. The numerous sentiments given, and feelings expressed, on the 4th of July, must convince every one, that all our citizens partake in the common interest and vast importance of the approaching election. The news, however, is to the friends of the people and the rights of man, of the most cheering character. Go where you will, and the *people* are the firm and zealous friends of the Washington of our day. True it is, that among those, '*who are above the dull pursuits of civil life,*'—who can afford to ride about—to spend hour after hour in the taverns, or at the corner of the streets, to talk politics, distribute coffin handbills, &c. there are several who vociferously shout the praises of Adams and Clay—but go among the people—pass the hay field—go to a public vendue or any general assemblage of citizens, and put the question—Who are you for? and you scarcely hear a voice but what is for Jackson."

Having while from home been in the State of New York, we were not a little amused with hearing the manner in which the Coalition are endeavouring to keep up the spirits of their friends and their tottering, hopeless cause. They there tell you "*We have it from the most indubitable authority—from gentlemen of the first respectability at Harrisburg and Lancaster, that Pennsylvania will certainly be for the administration!*" and it is asserted, and persisted in, as though they believed it. And yet, what man here, who has a regard for character and veracity could assert it. Is there a candid man here, who will not say that the majority in Pennsylvania for Jackson, will exceed 25,000? and is it not generally believed and expected to be nearer 50,000!!! We shall next week present what will be the probable result of the vote in each State, according to the best information received. There is, we assure our friends, *now no reasonable doubt of the election of our candidate. The fourth of March, 1829, promises to be a proud day for America.*

ADAMS IN GEORGIA.—The Savannah Mercury, an administration print, candidly acknowledges the weakness of the Adams party in the State of Georgia. A recent number of that paper, referring to the vain attempts now making, to get up an administration electoral ticket, says "We most sincerely hope that no additional ticket will be formed; it can answer no other purpose than to give additional bitterness to the strife of parties, and prevent a return of those feelings of mutual respect and good will which is an object so desirable among all true friends of the Union. An effort to elect an Adams electoral ticket must end in mortification and defeat. Mr. Adams has numerous, intelligent, warm and active friends—but they cannot control the votes of the State. The *People are for Jackson;* they are grateful for his past services; they admire his splendid achievements; they revere his upright and unyielding character; he is decidedly their favourite, and they will vote for him."

Plain Dealing.—In the extract from T. P. Moore's address published in our last No. we observed, when it was too late to correct it, a considerable error. In that part relating to the secret service we say, of which $555.01 was expended in 1827, it should be, of which $8,958.01 was expended. An error of which pleased our opponents, no doubt [illegible]

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE HONEST VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens,

In Mr. Teackle's address to the citizens of Somerset county, he has taken especial notice of the License Law, and although he does not claim the credit of introducing the bill, yet he says it is substantially in accordance with a proposition that he had previously made for that purpose [illegible]

[illegible] exposed for *sale* or BARTER, shall open, keep or use, any booth, stall, shop, store, warehouse or other building, enclosure, VESSEL, or any other [illegible] or part of any house, building or other [illegible], for the purpose of selling by wholesale or retail, or bartering any salted provisions, grain, meal, flour, or TIMBER, without first obtaining a license in the manner prescribed by this act. And according to the [illegible] section of this law, offenders shall forfeit and pay the sum of $50, one half to the informer, and the other half to the state. And [illegible] 9th section, it is enacted, that any person who shall be convicted of a breach of any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court before whom he or she shall be thereof convicted.

Without torturing the plain grammatical meaning of the phraseology of this law, any man, *and every person,* may plainly perceive that salted provisions, grain, meal, and TIMBER, are laid under the *identical same restrictions* by the act, that dry groceries and spiritous liquors are!!! Let me ask Mr. Teackle, if I were to sell a hogshead of Molasses, Rum or Whiskey, 20 yards of cloth, calico or domestic, [illegible] by wholesale, or retail any of these [illegible], I should not be guilty of a breach of the provisions of this act, and subject myself to its penalty? If I should, let me then ask Mr. Teackle to point out to the people, the discriminating section or clause, that would exempt me from the penalty of this law, if I were to let a poor man who labours for me, have ten pounds of pork or bacon, a hundred herrings or a bushel of meal, or a pound of grain, in payment for his labour, I being not the grower or maker of the [illegible]. If there be no discriminating clause, (and I *know there is none*) I should subject myself as clearly to the penalty of the law, as if I were to buy and sell spiritous liquors, or any other kind of merchandise.

It is well known, that at least one half of the salted provisions, and a large portion of the grain, meal and flour consumed in this county, are *purchased.* And many persons who purchase these articles, have mechanics and labourers employed, and have been in the habit of supplying many of them with these articles for the use of their families. It is also well known that a man who had mechanics or labourers employed, (say for instance in the building of vessels, &c.) could supply them with spiritous liquors without license and without subjecting himself to any penalty under the former law. But now these [illegible] advantages are *wickedly* and [illegible] wrested from them, without the aid [illegible] the revenue of the state.

TIMBER is also an article of merchandise, the buying and selling of which is placed by this law under the same restrictions that spiritous liquors are, and a man owning a vessel, has no more right to buy and sell a vessel load, or any part of a load, of any sort or description of TIMBER, than he has to buy a vessel load or any part of a vessel load of spiritous liquors without license. [illegible] such a law as Mr. Teackle would have prepared [illegible] to be the *poor man's friend.* [illegible] this law [illegible] Mr. Teackle's description of it in his address. But since he has *contradicted himself in the same paragraph,* and since he evidences a wish to impose *his* views of the law upon the people as being in accordance with those of the State's Attorney, as communicated in his official intercourse with the grand juries, and since I am convinced that he was not authorized to make any such deduction from any thing communicated to the grand juries by the State's Attorney, I feel satisfied that every candid man will agree with me, not only as it respects my views of this law, but also in respect to my views of Mr. Teackle's *intention* in giving such a false, deceptive and partial colouring to it, which was in my humble opinion, to gull and deceive the uninformed. An admirable friend to *the poor man, truly!*

I have said that Mr. Teackle has contradicted himself in his address with respect to the license law, and I am sure that any person who possesses the power of compounding ideas sufficient to tell that two and two make four, can plainly perceive it. He says, "a main object of this enactment was to avoid a continuance of those shameful evasions of existing laws which were notoriously practised in certain places to the injury of the honest traders, and the detriment of the revenue." The last sentence in that part of his address relating to the license law, reads as follows:—"They [the people] will clearly perceive that the law relates to *established* traders, and that no person can be made amenable for any breach of its provisions, whose *occupation* does not *plainly* come within the spirit, as well as the letter, of it." In the first of these sentences he says a main object was to avoid the evasions of former laws, by those who were not regular traders. In the last he says *no person* can be made amenable for any breach of its provisions except the ESTABLISHED TRADER!! Wonderful!!

In another place he speaks of the true intent and meaning of this law. This is absolutely ridiculous, in a man of his pretended knowledge. *Penal Statutes* are explained according to their literal meaning, wills, &c. according to their intent and meaning. It is one prerogative of the Legislature to enact laws, it is another to explain and give them meaning.

I will now conclude by asking the honest voters of Somerset, if they are so regardless of their "unalienable right," as to vote again for men, who have so egregiously abused the confidence once reposed in them, as to sanction by their vote, such a statute as this license law?—For men, who never think of the poor man, but when that *eventful first Monday in October* reminds them of the want of his vote? Does not your own plain sense tell you, that if LITTLETON D. TEACKLE, ALEXANDER DONOHO, and Henry J. S. Gibbons had had the interest of the POOR MAN at heart, they would not have voted for this obnoxious law.

The people's humble servant,
COMMON SENSE.

August 28, 1828.

To the Editor of the Village Herald.

Being a citizen of Somerset [redacted] one of your subscribers, and feeling [redacted] in the politics of the day, I have [redacted] pology ventured to address you [redacted]. My own history has nothing to [redacted] matter, nor is it important to you or the public who or what I am; but as the Adams men have seen fit to denounce the friends of Gen. Jackson as enemies to decency and good order, I think I may be allowed this once to say of myself, that I am a friend to morality in public as well as in private life. I am inclined to think that with all their boasting about decency and decorum the Coalitionists hold a theory of morality to be deduced neither from the works of Plato, Seneca, nor the still more refined works of my lord Chesterfield. This opinion is very well sustained by the recent occurrence mentioned in the Herald of the 12th ult. I allude to the public harrangue of Mr. Alexander Donoho, an Adams candidate for the Legislature, in which he denounced Mrs. Jackson as a "damned w——e."

When I first read this article in your paper I confess I was shocked. Had this unkind expression been uttered over one of those hogsheads of Whiskey to which you have alluded in several of your papers, I should not have been so much surprised, but when I learned that the observation was made upon the public stand before a considerable audience, I knew not where to find its apology.

I have since become indebted, however, to the production of a writer who signs himself "Justice," and which made its appearance in the Iris of the 26th ult. for an explanation of Mr. Donoho's remark. The writer seems willing to extenuate Mr. Donoho's offence if not to justify him. He says, "the language escaped from Mr. Donoho under circumstances which threw over it the veil of palliation"—"he thinks there was a degree of imprudence in it, but not of criminality or baseness which your paper of the 12th ult. fixed upon it. He says "Mr. Donoho was bullied into the remark by several individuals of the opposition." But I have yet to learn from what source the writer draws the principle that it is a palliation of Mr. Donoho's offence to vent upon a pious female, who has nearly attained her seventieth year, a Billingsgate epithet of abuse because he had altercations with several individuals, and these too of his own seeking. I hope, Mr. Editor, that for the future we shall not hear any more talk of the Coalitionists being the exclusive friends of decency, decorum and good order, since the Somerset Iris, a press got up expressly to put the public in possession of their views and sentiments, has undertaken to vindicate Mr. Donoho's conduct.

I am very respectfully your ob't. serv't.
JUVENAL.

Sept. 1, 1828.

We understand that Mr. Clay was in the court house yard a large portion of the time during the late election in Fayette county, shaking hands and conversing with the voters as if he had been a candidate himself.—Is this the business for which the people pay him near SEVENTEEN DOLLARS per day? Did Madison or Monroe, or even John Q. Adams, while Secretary of State, quit their business, go home, mix with the crowd on election days, endeavouring to influence the voters, all this while drawing a salary from the treasury?—*Frankfort Ky. Argus.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Zieber—Many enquiries have been lately made regarding the day on which the Electoral Election takes place, with a view of satisfying those enquiries you will please state that the day designated by the Constitution of Maryland for that purpose is the Second Monday of next November.

Yours, &c. *A Subscriber.*

Sept. 2, 1828.

Superintendent of Primary Schools.

[From the Village Herald of July, 1827.]

"This being an appointment *unknown to the Constitution,* WITHOUT SALARY, and NOT CONNECTED *with the POSSESSION of the SCHOOL MONEY,* it cannot be CALLED an OFFICE of PROFIT or TRUST, nor interpose a disability to my further services as your delegate.
"LITTLETON D. TEACKLE."

Maryland Legislature.

House of Delegates, Dec. Sess. 1827.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the Treasurer of the Western Shore be and he is hereby authorized and required, to pay to Littleton Dennis Teackle, or his order, **$500.00,** in full compensation for his services and expenditures as Superintendent of Public Instruction.

[*See Journal of Proceedings of House of Del. December Sess. 1827, page 518.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

TO THE CITIZENS OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

At a time when the welfare and resources of our state require the exertions of every individual to secure them,—When taxes levied on every species of property, are resorted to, to satisfy our civil lists, &c. behold! a new party dating its birth, by proxy, on the 14th of last July, endeavours by its affected brilliancy, to dazzle your eyes, and when thus blinded, to prostrate you to its own views. Fellow citizens, this is a time which demands your serious attention. It is a time when you should come forth in "bold relief," and declare that you will not suffer yourselves to be led by a party who call loudly for Adams men to represent you, and who proscribe the friends of the Hero of New Orleans—the second saviour of his country. Is this equity? Is this justice? This new party boldly asserts, that it has selected the best and most suitable men to represent you. But hear their reason for so doing. They say that such a course will destroy the old parties which have heretofore existed, and they *impliedly* say, it will destroy the Jackson party in this county. This is what they so much desire, and in order to effect it, they dictate to you fellow citizens, for whom you shall vote—Yes! in "secret conclave" they say such men shall be the representatives of this county! Thus smothering the free will of our citizens, at the same time they endeavour to put down the Jackson party, and to suppress the native genius and talent of our county. Then I suppose we shall have a *diplomatic corps,* who will rifle our Treasury of its contents, as was done the last session of our Legislature. $500.00 were *liberally* bestowed on Mr. Teackle as superintendent of primary schools, [redacted]

G. Brown	do	3,869 48
Isaac Hines	do	3,889 26
Henry Hobbs	do	3,858 54
Joseph Mayo	do	3,890 40
Thos. Culbreth for superintending the work		5,117 26
Henry Hobbs for recording platts		976 00
Joseph Mayo for indexing		100 00
		$25,586 26

This enormous sum was lavished on political friends for only 18 months' service. But the amount given to Thos. Culbreth, clerk of the Council demands our attention. That gentleman receives $15,00.00 per year, as Clerk of the Council—Still the Executive and Council bestowed on him this sum in addition to his salary. Thus, my fellow citizens, your money was expended in consequence of a great neglect of duty in your public servants. When these items appear in print one would suppose the treasury full to overflowing. But it is not so. Before the Adams Governor was elected it was, but now it is bankrupt.

But to return; Can we suffer ourselves to be gulled by men who are endeavouring to wrest from us one of our dearest rights, viz: the selecting of our own men to represent us. No. We want none to dictate to us. We are of age to act, and on the 1st Monday of October will declare by our votes that we will have no Caucus to reign over us. If the pretext used by this new party for the purpose of amalgamating the old Federal and Democratic parties was to support four men, to represent the county in the next Legislature: If this had been their true and only object, why did they not give a general call to both Jackson and Adams men. Then the foregoing ticket might have been formed satisfactory to all, viz: J. Steele as a democrat, Dr. Jackson as a federal, for the Upper districts, and Wm. M. Robinson and James Patterson, (of T. P.) for the Lower districts. In the selection of the above named gentlemen we should have found men whose known integrity and honor are equivalent to that zeal which they would have evinced to serve their fellow citizens. Among these gentlemen we also should have found men of both parties. But this would not suit that "secret conclave," the Cambridge Caucus, whose *only object* was to prostrate the cause of the People. It would not suit *one* or two individuals in Cambridge, who hold offices for life. O, no! they understand *exactly* the value of a fat office. They know the farming business is dull, and will not afford them an annual income of $2000; very good reasons truly for supporting men friendly to their own views, and as "birds of a feather flock together," they are very good reasons for supporting Mr. Adams. He has been in search of an office for life, these many years, but has not yet obtained one. *The little fish beat the big fish.*

JAMES MADISON.
Hungo River, Dorchester c'y.
August 26, 1828.

The following appeared among the casual selections of one of our exchange papers.

"Truth is clothed in white—but a lie comes in all the colours of the rainbow."

Who wants to bet 250 or $500?

Mr. Zieber—

Having seen a statement in a late Iris, as to the result of the Presidential election which gives to Mr. Adams 175 votes—Gen. Jackson 85 *certain* votes, and the remaining 53 votes doubtful, I deem it proper to notice the *warranted* statement of the Iris by offering the following bets, in support of my opinion. I am credibly informed that there are some of the voters in the Lower district, who hold out the idea that Jackson will not receive many, if any, more electoral votes throughout the U. S. than are allowed by the *truthful* Iris.

Now, sir, I take the Iris' statement, for which the editor says he has a warranty, and offer the following bets to any one who will stake the cash, or give his bond with good security—to wit: 25 or $50, at the option of the other party, that Mr. Adams will not get 175 votes—the like sum that he will not receive 168 votes—the like sum that he will not get 158 votes—the like sum that he will not get 148 votes—the like sum that he will not get 138. I will then take Gen. Jackson's side, and bet the like sum he will get 138 votes—the like sum that he will get 148 votes—the like sum that he will get 158 votes—the like sum that he will get 168 votes—the like sum that he will get 178 votes.

If the editor of the Iris calculates on deceiving the good people of this county, by his outrageously false statement, he will be as unequivocally deceived himself, as he will be in the result of the Presidential election.

One of the Voters of Somerset county.

Sept. 1, 1828.

We are authorized to give the real name of the above proposer, upon the application of some one to take up the bets, who will give assurance that he is in earnest.—*Ed.*

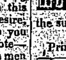
PUBLIC MEETINGS.

[*Communicated.*

A public meeting will be held near the house of George Waller (between Spring Hill and the Delaware line,) on Friday the 5th of September, and on the next day, Saturday, at Sharptown. The candidates for the general assembly are expected to attend.

A meeting will also be held at the house of Capt. Jacob Cullen, in the lower district, on Saturday the 13th of September—when the candidates for the assembly and the electoral college for President of the U. States are expected to be present.

FOR RENT,



FOR the ensuing year, the FARM at present occupied by Mr. Peter McGee. It adjoins the farm of Mr. William Porter. For terms apply to the subscriber.

HETTY DISHAROON.
Princess-Anne, Sept. 2

NOTICE.

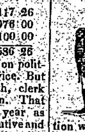
THE subscriber being extremely desirous of closing his business, once more gives notice to those indebted to him, that unless their accounts are settled in the course of the present month, he will be compelled to adopt a legal process without respect to persons.

SEVERN TEACKLE.
Princess-Anne, Sept. 2.

FOR SALE, and on a moderate [illegible]
[illegible] Ogle G[illegible] For further information apply at the office of the Village [illegible]
Sept. 2, 1828. mw.

BATTALION ORDERS.

Sept. 2, 1828.



IN obedience to Regimental orders the commanding Officers of Companies attached to the Second Battalion of 25th Regiment M. M. will cause the companies under their respective commands to meet at the regimental parade ground, on FRIDAY the 26th of September, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. as the line of review and inspection will be formed at 11. The commander of this patriotic corps confidently expects that the companies attached thereto will give, upon this occasion, a general attendance, and that the officers will appear in full uniform.

ANTHONY B. BENNETT, Maj.
2nd Bat. 25th Reg. M. M.
Sept. 2. wm

ATTENTION!

THE PRINCESS-ANNE TROOP OF HORSE will meet at Col. Dashiell's hotel, in Princess-Anne, (without uniform,) on Saturday the 13th instant, at ten o'clock A. M. precisely. By order of the Capt.

WM. M. JONES, O. S.
Sept. 2 km

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Josiah Gibbons vs. Levin Ballard, sen. I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one tract or part of a tract of land called Moore & Cassett, containing 180 acres, more or less, negroes Isaac, Mingo, Isaac Junior, Dover, John, Joe, George, Hezekiah, Theodore, John, Esther, Martha, Letty, Matilda, and Bridget, the goods and chattels lands and tenements of said Levin, which I shall proceed to sell at the court-house door, in Princess-Anne, on the 23d inst. between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above writ.

GEO. DASHIELL, late Shff.
September 2. ftm

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Jones of Thomas use of Samuel Polk, use of Dr. James Wilson, vs. Levin Ballard, sen. I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: One tract of Land called Moore & Cassett, 180 acres, one negro man called Peter, one do. Toby, one do. Joshua, one do. Littleton, the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the said Levin, which I shall proceed to sell at the court-house door in Princess-Anne, on the 23d inst. between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above named writ.

GEO. DASHIELL, late Shff.
Sept. 2. ftm

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, on the 20th instant, the HOUSE belonging to the estate of Robt. Moreton, deceased, and known by the name of the Sand-Flea Store-House. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale. The sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county.

BENJAMIN I. JONES, Adm. of
Robt. Moreton, dec'd.
Sept. 2 mw

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of 3 writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court and to me directed, at the suit of John J. Davis use of James H. Handy against Mitchell Alphy, and John S. Evans, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: Fifty acres of land, more or less, known by the name of Acworth's Delight, which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 23d of September next, at the Court-House door, in Princess-Anne, to the highest and best bidder, for cash. Sale to take place between 12 and 3 o'clock P. M.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Sept. 2, 1828. tj

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, to wit: George Handy administrator of Wm. Fleming, use of James Wilson against Levin Ballard, sen. Severn Teackle use of James Wilson against Levin Ballard, sen. and James Wilson adm. of George J. Jones use of James Wilson against Levin Ballard, sen. will be sold the following property, to wit: a tract or parcel of land called "Moore & Cassett," containing 180 acres, more or less; one other tract or part of a tract called 'Brothers Agreement,' 80 acres, more or less; one negro woman Leah and children, and one boy Spencer, one boy Nathan, one ditto Isaac, one ditto Nathan, which property has heretofore been by me under writs of fieri facias, and which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 23d of September, inst. at the court-house door, between the hours of 12 and 3 to the best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.
Sept. 2, 1828. mw

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, to wit: Edme Ducatol vs. Levin W. Ballard, Severn Teackle vs. Levin W. Ballard and James Wilson adm. of George J. Jones use of James Wilson vs. Levin W. Ballard will be sold the following property, to wit, one horse and gig, two head of other horses, four beds and furniture, 10 head of cattle, three yoke of oxen, and all the said Levin's right, title, interest and estate in and to part of a tract of land called Dashiell's Lot, containing [illegible] acres, more or less, which property has been heretofore levied on by me under writs of Fieri Facias, and which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 23d of September, inst. at the Court House door, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. for cash, to the best bidder, to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.
Sept. 2 mw

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Somerset County Orphans Court.
Aug. 26th, 1828.

§§§§§§§§§§ *ON application of SEVERN*
§§SEAL.§§ *MISTER, Ex'r. of RICHARD*
§§§§§§§§§§ *EVANS, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in one of the papers printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy, Test.
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of RICHARD EVANS, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th of Aug., 1828.

SEVERN MISTER,
Ex'r. of R. Evans, dec'd.
Sept. 2, 1828. k

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Richard Evans, deceased, by bond, note or open account, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscriber on or before the 15th day of October next, otherwise he will be obliged to pursue a legal course to compel the same.

SEVERN MISTER, Ex'r. of
R. Evans, dec'd.
Sept. 2, 1828. mfl

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of William Williams, Esq. against Jesse Walter, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: all that part of a tract of land called Lebanon, part of a tract of land called Venables' Pretention, part of a tract called Troublesome, containing 249 acres, more or less, 1 black mare, 1 old gig, 4 yoke of oxen, 4 milch cows, 7 head of cattle, 18 head of sheep, 23 head of hogs, 6 beds and furniture, 2 timber carts, 2 wain do., 1 set black smith's tools, household and kitchen furniture; also, by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Levin Wilson, against Jesse Walter I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 negro man named Joshua, 1 lot of lumber & boards containing 50,000, more or less, sundry farming utensils, as the property of said Walter, which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 23d of inst. between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. at the court-house door, in Princess-Anne, to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Sept. 2.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Two Dollars a year, *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months; or $3 if not paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

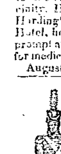
☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

DOCTOR L. W. BALLARD,

HAVING removed to Princess Anne, and established himself in the line of his business, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Princess-Anne and its vicinity. His office is the next door above Mr. Harding's store, where, or at Col Dashiell's Hotel, he may be found ready to give his prompt attention to any call from his friends for medical assistance.

August 26, 1828. mfl

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.



THE 25th Regiment Maryland Militia are ordered to meet at the usual place of parade, near the Upper Ferry, on Friday the 26th day of September, for review and inspection. The line will be formed precisely at 10 o'clock A M.

By order of Col. Geo. A. Dashiell,
GEO. L. AIRES, Adj.

August 18, 1828. 2d

BATTALION ORDERS.

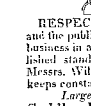
August 19, 1828.

IN obedience to Regimental Orders the commanding officers of companies attached to the First Battalion of the 25th regiment M. M. will cause the companies under their respective commands to meet at the regimental parade ground, on FRIDAY the 26th of SEPTEMBER, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. as the line of review and inspection will be formed at 11. The commander of this [illegible]tic corps confidently expects that the pat[illegible] companies attached thereto will give, upon this occasion, a [illegible]neral attendance, and that the officers will appear [illegible] in full uniform.

ROBT. STEWART, Lt. Col.
1st Bat. 25th Reg. M. M.

JESSE HUNT,

(Successor to W. & R. HALL,)



Saddle, Harness, AND Trunk-Maker,

No. 127 Market Street, (near the new City Hotel,) BALTIMORE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the Saddling business in all its varieties, at the old established stand for many years occupied by Messrs. William & Richard Hall, where he keeps constantly on hand a

Large and General Assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Velcices, Saddlebags, Collars, Military Equipments, &c.

of warranted materials and workmanship, which he will sell at wholesale or retail, on as reasonable terms as can be afforded in this or any other city.

August 19th, 1828. 1*

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by James L. Waller, a justice of the peace, and to me directed; two at the suit of George Maddux and Elizabeth Byrd, Ex'r.s of Thomas Byrd against Elijah C. Johnson, 1 other at the suit of Tilghman & Parsons against Elijah C. Johnson, and 1 other at the suit Hannah Hearn, Ex'x of Wm. Hearn, against Elijah C. Johnson, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: all the right, interest and estate of the said Johnson, in and to several houses and lots in the town of Salisbury and Somerset county, which were devised by Benjamin Disharoon to his daughter Sarah, the wife of the said Elijah, and at present occupied by L. D. Collier; also a house and lot occupied by Amelia Nicholson; also one other occupied by William S. Disharoon; also a house at Josiah Bayly, Esquire's Mills, it being the office of the said Elijah; also a small piece of land lying near the said Bayly's mill pond, which land was purchased by the said Elijah C. Johnson & Levi Cathell, of a certain Absalom Phipps; also a clock & case, which said property I shall proceed to sell at the auction room of James L. Waller, Esq. in the town of Salisbury, on Saturday the 20th of September next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the aforesaid writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

August 26. m

INSOLVENT BLANKS.

JUST printed and for sale at the *Village Herald* Office, a quantity of INSOLVENT BLANKS, of an approved form; and a supply of blank

BILLS OF SALE.

ALSO,

A Supply of Magistrates' Blanks,
FIERI FACIAS, before supersedeas,
Do. do. after supersedeas,
C. I. S.A.'s before supersedeas,
Do. do. after supersedeas.
WARRANTS.

CAMBRIDGE HOTEL,

Sign of the Steam-Boat & Stages.

THE subscriber continues to keep this handsome establishment, a few doors above his old stand, in a very central part of the town, where he is prepared at all times for the reception of travellers, and others, who may please give him a call. His house is well furnished; the rooms private and comfortable; his bar supplied with a choice selection of the best Liquors; his stable stored with good provender, and his prices regulated by the times. By strict attention to his business, he flatters himself with a continuation of those customers who have been so liberal heretofore, to whom he gratefully acknowledges himself indebted.

The public's obt. servant.
WM. C. RIDGAWAY.

N.B. His Hack runs to the Cambridge wharf to meet the Steam-Boat *Maryland,* on her arrival from Baltimore every Tuesday & Friday evening. Also for the conveyance of passengers from his house to the boat on her departure every Wednesday and Saturday morning, *free of charge.* He has, for the accommodation of persons who are going on to Baltimore, rented a private stable with a fine grazing lot, well enclosed, for the purpose of taking at livery horses at a low price, which shall be regulated by the price of grain, hay, &c. he is prepared at all times with fine horses and carriages, for the conveyance of Travellers to any part of the Peninsula.

W. C. R.

Cambridge, June 3, 1828.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Mary A. Stewart by William Miles her guardian, and by virtue of 6 writs of Fieri Facias issued by Burton Cannon, a justice of the peace for Somerset county, to wit; one at the suit of Levin Tyler, executor of Samuel Milborn; 1 do. Isaac Riggin, administrator of Noah Riggin; 2 do. Roland Bevins; 1 do James Stewart; 1 do. Robert Lankford; by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by William Coston, a justice of the peace in and for said county, at the suit of Richard H. Sampson, use of James Sampson, use of Burton Cannon, all the above against Henry I. Riggin and to me directed. I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: two head of horses, 2 yoke of oxen, 4 head of cattle, 20 head of hogs, 25 head of sheep, 6 feather beds and furniture, 1 corner cupboard, 1 clock, 1 sideboard, 1 desk, 1 walnut table, 3 pine do. 1 stand, 1 lot of earthen ware, 1 dozen chairs, 1 safe, 2 trunks, 1 lot of knives, and forks, 1 grindstone, 1 hand-mill, 1 wain cart, 1 carriage, 1 wheat fan, 1 lot of casks, 1 cider mill, 1 crosscut saw, 1 hand do. 3 ploughs, 5 harrows, 3 axes, 1 lot of iron, 150 bushels of corn, more or less; 14 stocks of fodder, more or less, 1 lot of flax, 2 pair of and-irons, 3 ox yokes, 3 chairs, 6 hives with bees, 1 lot of tin ware, 1 lot of coopers ware, 1 looking glass, 2 guns, part of a tract of land called Panther's Den, 1 do. Allen's Vale, 1 do. Lonely Glade, containing 179 acres, more or less, all of the above property, I shall sell at the court-house door in Princess Anne, on TUESDAY the 9th day of next SEPTEMBER, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

August 19th, 1828. wp

SHERIFF's SALE.

By virtue of 2 writs of Venditioni Exponas, one at the suit of Zadock Long use of William Roach, the other at the suit of Jeremiah Y. Dashiell, and by virtue of 3 writs of Fieri Facias, one at the suit of Samuel Brown, one at the suit of Jeremiah Y. Dashiell use of George W. Dashiell, 1 at the suit of George Jones survivor of George and Robert Jones, all issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed against Levin W. Ballard, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: all the right and title of the said Ballard to part of a tract of land called Dashiell's Lot, containing 332 acres, more or less; part of Sandy Ridge and Fitzwaters, containing 156 acres more or less; one tract of land called Moore & Cascet, which the said Levin W. Ballard purchased of his father Levin Ballard, containing 131 acres, more or less; also 500 bushels of wheat, more or less; 4 yoke of oxen, and 2 colts which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 2d of September next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. at the court-house door, in Princess Anne to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

August 12.

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by James L. Waller, a justice of the peace, and to me directed, at the suit of William Kibble against Isaac Surmon, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one house and lot, containing one acre, more or less, known by the name of Hog Neck, and situated on Wicomico river, about 3 miles from its head; also two beds, one loom, one gun, one sein, two canoes, two hogs, and one yearling, which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 9th of next September, between the hours of ten and 12 o'clock A. M. on the premises to the highest & best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

August 19 ws

SALE FOR CASH.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of James Polk, esq. against capt. Lee P. Harcum, I shall expose to public sale on Tuesday the 2nd day of September next, at the Court House door in Princess-Anne, between the hours of one and two o clock P. M. the following property, to wit: a part of a tract of land called "White Hall," containing 509 acres more or less, one negro man Stephen, one negro woman Betty, one do. Leah, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of the said Harcum, to satisfy the above writ with all the costs.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.

August 12, 1828. mw

E. T. J. WOODWARD,

Corner of Dugan's Wharf & Pratt Street.
BALTIMORE,

Informs his friends and customers that he will sell on COMMISSION, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and Oats, Tobacco, and all other articles of Country Produce, and will make liberal advances on the same.

He has on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

CONSISTING OF

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Family Flour, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Spirits, Whiskey and Cordials, Spices, Soap & Candles, Shad, Mackerel, Herrings, Oil and Salt, together with every other article in his line.

ALSO,

Glass Ware, Queen's Ware,

Stone and Earthen Ware, &c.
And a general assortment
Of Garden Seeds of approved kinds, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.
DRY PINE OR OAK WOOD
Will be taken in exchange for Goods, on fair terms.

May 13, 1828. wm

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset county court, & to me directed at the suit of John W. Jones for the use of Henry Adams against Josiah D. Jones, I have seized and taken the following property in execution, to wit; one schooner called the Franklin of 40 tons burthen, and 2 head of horses, which I shall proceed to sell at the Court-house door, on Tuesday the 2nd day of September, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Sff.

August 12. wp

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of 3 writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court and to me directed, at the suit of William T. G. Polk, administrator of Samuel Polk, against George Porter, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land called White Chapel, containing 263 acres, more or less, part of a tract of land called Mount Sham, containing 1 acre, more or less; also one negro boy Ebin, 1 negro woman Esther, 2 yoke of oxen, 3 head of horses, 3 cows, and 1 still, taken as the property of said Porter, which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 2nd of September next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M. at the court-house door in Princess Anne, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, S'ff.

August 12, 1828.

CANDLE WICKS, & LAMP WICKS,

Square and oval butter Prints; Weavers Slays or Reeds; Shifters and Strainers; lime or lemon Squeezers; wash and cake Boards; Cane for reed making; pound, half and quarter butter Prints; Twine and Cord; boot and shoe Blacking; patent and common Taps; lamp Wicks, assorted, by the dozen or gross; cotton, wool and horse Cards; towel Rollers; Spiggots and Fausetts, suitable for hogsheads, barrels, kegs and hydrants; fishing lines and Rods; butter Bowls and Trays; clothes and market Baskets; Nests Tubs and sugar Boxes; Potatoe and turnip Mashers; sweeping, shoe, horse, scrubbing, Weavers and dusting Brushes Carpenters, Joiners and Gardeners Lines; clothes Lines and Bed Cord.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms by

VALERIUS DUKEHART,
No. 101 1-2 Baltimore between South and Calvert streets.

Baltimore, 8th mo 4th.

SINCLAIR & MOORE,

Pratt-St. Wharf, Baltimore,

HAVE in store—Millet, Lucerne, early Corn, bunch, pole & soup Beans, a large assortment for planting, and garden seeds generally.

PLOUGHS.

Amongst which are the much approved self sharpening point Plough—By turning and reversing said point, the share lasts much longer than the cast share of any other plough, in as much as the point is of steel, and when worn bevelling it is sharpened, if turned over. The CULTIVATORS made by Sinclair & Moore, pulverize the ground more effectually, and much deeper than the old fashioned there hoed kind—and by the use of these in the culture of corn, it will save nearly two-thirds of the ploughing.

ALSO, Socket Shovels, Scythes, Mattocks and Picks, with handles; —spring steel Hay and Manure Forks, WHEAT FANS, & GRAIN CRADLES, with best Waldron Scythes; Garden Tools generally; Wove Wire for Seives, and Mill Screens.

☞They have received from on board the brig Hyperion, capt. Forbes, just from Liverpool, a quantity of grain and grass Scythes, (Waldron's prime) Sickles, Malleable Trace Chains; Straw and Hay Knives; Grass Hooks, and Garden Tools, amongst which are turnip and other Hoes; Edging Tools, budding and pruning Knives, &c. &c.

☞For the greater convenience of those who use our PLOUGHS in Somerset, we have appointed JOHNSTON & SUDLER of Princess-Anne, our agents for the sale of them, who will constantly keep a supply of the different kinds at our prices.

June, 1828. S. & M.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

NOTICE.

THE Managers of the *American Colonization Society* give notice, that they are ready to receive applications for the conveyance of free people of color to the colony of Liberia.

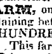
In all cases, the age, sex, and professions of the applicants must be mentioned.

Applicants from the State of Maryland must be prepared to offer the affidavit of some free white person, to their having actually resided within the State of Maryland for twelve months previous to the period of emigration.

Applications may be made in Baltimore to Hon. Judge Brice, Charles Howard Esq. of John E., John H. B. Latrobe Esq., or Charles C. Harper Esq., Agents of the Society.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable **FARM,** on Trading Branch, containing between SIX and SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES.



This farm is within four miles of Princess-Anne; it formerly belonged to Richard H. Handy, Esq. and is latterly known as the "Pershouse Farm." It is well timbered and will be divided to suit purchasers. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to

THOMAS K. CARROLL.

August 5. jfi

BARREN CREEK SPRINGS.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Begs leave to inform his friends & the public,

That his HOUSE is now open

FOR THE RECEPTION OF VISITERS.

An anxious solicitude to promote the comfort of those who are in pursuit of health, pleasure, or business, has induced him to make such arrangements as will enable him to give ample satisfaction to those who may favour him with their company. By those who have visited the Springs, during the present season, the waters have been pronounced more powerful in their effects than hitherto experienced—operating in most cases, as a purgative medicine. Those desirable effects, in conjunction with its chalybeate properties, which are acknowledged to be unsurpassed by any waters in the world, present a powerful inducement to such as are already assailed by disease, and to those who are desirous to avoid the bilious diseases of the climate.

Persons who are inclined to try the efficacy of the waters may rest assured that every accommodation shall be provided to render them happy and comfortable; and the charges shall be apportioned to the pressure of the times.

The public's humble servant,
CHARLES LEARY.

N. B. Travellers, generally, particularly the passengers of the steam-boat Maryland, will find this an easy and commodious stage, after the arrival of the boat at Cambridge, (being only four miles distant from Vienna.) Here they will be certain to meet with the purest and best Waters of the peninsula, and a Table supplied with the best accommodations the country can afford—on the most reasonable conditions.

July 29. mku

Nest Boxes and Barrel Covers.

30,000 *Cane, suitable for Reedmakers.*
300 *Nests Sugar Boxes*
200 *Barrel Covers*
100 *Butter Prints*

100 gross of Lamp Wick, assorted sizes. Spiggots and fossets, suitable for hogsheads, barrels, kegs, and hydrants, shoe, sweeping, dusting and other brushes, sifters, muddlers, and lime squeezers, fancy and common bellows, pound, half pound and and quarter pound Butter Prints, of various patterns, fishing lines and rods, butter bowls and trays, baskets, wash and cake boards twine, and cord, patent taps, humming and common tops, nests of sugar boxes and tubs, boot & shoe blacking, towel rollers, potato and turnip mashers, rolling pins, carpenters' or joiners' chalk lines, spoons and paddles, [illegible], crabbing and cabbage nets.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms, by

VALERIUS DUKEHART,
No. 101½ Baltimore, between South and Calvert Streets.

Baltimore, 8th mo. 4 ww

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court.

Aug. 12th, 1828.

[SEAL] *ON application of MARCELLUS JONES, Ex'r. of KEZIAH JONES late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in one of the papers printed at Princess Anne.*

True copy, *Test,*
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order

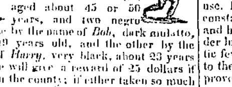
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of KEZIAH JONES, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 29th of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th of Aug., 1828.

MARCELLUS JONES,
Ex'r of K. Jones, dec'd.

August 19, 1828. k

STOP THE RUNAWAYS.



ABSCONDED on the 23d day of July, THREE NEGROES; one negro woman named *Easter,* aged about 45 or 50 years, and two negro men, one by the name of *Bob,* dark mulatto, about 19 years old, and the other by the name of *Harry,* very black, about 23 years old. We will give a reward of 25 dollars if taken in the county; if either taken so much in proportion; and if taken out of the county or state, we will give 45 dollars, if secured so that we can get them again, or if either taken up so much in proportion.

THOMAS BELL.
HOPKINS WINDSON.

Nanticoke Point, July 29. vk

Notice to Creditors.

THE creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified to appear in Somerset county court, in Princess Anne, on the 1st Saturday after the third Monday in November next, to shew cause, if any they have, why he should not be entitled to the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland.

McKIMMEY PORTER.

Salisbury, Aug. 19 mfl

FOR RENT,

FOR the ensuing year, the Houses now occupied, one by Mrs. Mary Ballard, and the other by Joseph S. Colgan, in the town of Princess Anne. For terms apply to

JAMES POLK.

July 15, 1828. k

FOR RENT,

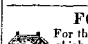
FOR the ensuing year or for a term of years, the FARM on Little-Monie, now occupied by Mitchell Phœbus.

For terms apply to

JAMES POLK.

June 3, 1828. wk

FOR RENT,



For the ensuing year, that FARM which was formerly the property of William Tilghman, dec'd. situated on the head of Back Creek. For terms apply to JAMES STEWART.

July 22, 1828. kw

☞NOTICE.

A PLANTER who desires to procure some *SLAVES* for his own service, will give the best prices in cash, for a few of both sexes, between the ages of 12 and 25 years. Those who have such to dispose of will please apply at Col. Dashiell's Tavern, immediately.

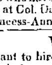
Princess-Anne, August 4.

WANTED.

I want to hire a COLOURED WOMAN of good character, who understands cooking and house work in general. To such a one I will give liberal wages. Enquire at the Village Herald office, July 22

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of disposing of his real estate, being and lying in Worcester county, Md. and situated on Dividing Creek. The landed estate consists of 200 or more acres. The improvements are a dwelling house and out buildings with a good SAW and GRIST MILL, both in excellent order; also a young orchard. About 100 acres of the land is in a good state of cultivation.



There is, on one part of the above property, an abundance of *Iron Ore,* which would warrant the erection of a Forge, and prove an object of value to a purchaser acquainted with, and calculated for, such an undertaking.

The terms of sale will be—one third down and 3 years for the payment of the balance. For further particulars apply to

JOHN MORRIS.

April 22 kd

Notice to Creditors.

The creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified to appear in Somerset county court, in Princess-Anne, on the 1st Saturday after the third Monday in November next, to shew cause if any they have why he should not be entitled to the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland.

EBENEZER ANDERSON.

August 19 ww

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC.

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

CERTIFICATE.

10th May, 1828.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught that "our first attention should be engaged in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. in perfection. In consequence of a [illegible] combination of the most valuable herbs, it becomes a balsam of superior value, heals the injured parts, opens the pores, composes the disturbed nerves, allays, in manner of an annodyne; consequently [illegible] obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly in its use. It promotes expectoration, which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases.

Each bill of directions contains a [illegible] account of this disease in all its stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of proprietor, in red ink.

Offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER,

Nov. 20, 1827. Princess Anne.

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks,
PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed on moderate terms,
At the Office of the Village Herald.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. II. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., SEPTEMBER 16, 1828. NO. 25.

John Quincy Adams an Enemy TO THE *RIGHT of TRIAL BY JURY.*

U.S. SENATE, Feb. 4, 1801.

A motion was made to agree to the following section in relation to trials by jury, in "the bill for erecting Louisiana into two territories, and making provisions for the temporary government thereof."

"Section 7. All free white male persons, who are house keepers, and shall have resided one year at least, in said Territory, shall be qualified to serve on grand or petit juries in the courts of the said Territories: and they shall, until the legislature thereof shall otherwise direct, be selected in such manner as the judges of Courts, respectfully, shall prescribe, so as to be most conductive to an impartial trial, and to be the least burdensome to the inhabitants of the Territory."

On the question to agree to the motion, it passed in the affirmative—Yeas 21, Nays 7. Those who voted in the negative, were Messrs. ADAMS, Bradley, Hillhouse, Olcott, Pickering, Plumer, and John Smith. See senate journal, vol. 3. p. 251, 2.

"The right of trial by a jury of twelve impartial fellow citizens, is one of the most ancient and valued prerogatives in our law. It has been the palladium of English liberty, and its guardian of our lives and property.—It is one of the blessings brought by our ancestors to these shores, to which all are entitled—the high and low, the rich and poor, the bond and free. The deprivation of this right was one of the grievances complained of in the Declaration of Independence. Yet this sacred privilege Mr. ADAMS intended to withhold from our newly adopted brethren of Louisiana, by voting against the law giving them that prerogative, and prescribing a mode of carrying it into effect.

Mr. Adams' vote in favour of the SLAVE TRADE.

Another clause inserted into the bill making provision for the temporary government of Louisiana, provides that—

"It should not be lawful for any person or persons to import or bring into the said Territory, from any part or place throughout the limits of the United States, or cause or procure to be so imported or brought, or knowingly to aid or assist in so importing or bring, any slave or slaves,' &c.

On motion to adopt the clause JOHN QUINCY ADAMS voted against it. It was carried however—yeas 21, nays 7 Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Adams, Baldwin, Bradley, Ellery, James, Jackson, of Georgia, and Smith. See senate journal, first session, 8th Congress, 162.

" One of the accusations in the Declaration of Independence, against the King of England, was that he encouraged the Slave Trade. And yet before the generation which adopted that Decleration had passed away, we see a candidate for the Presidency, supported by a considerable party, who did the same thing as was charged against the King of England." Such was the language of John Binns, in 1824; and had we supposed a more pertinent remark could have been made, we should not have copied it. But oh! the virtue of "treasury pap!" John Binns has tasted it, and is now the prostitute lick spit and feculent drudge of the man he once reviled. Yet conduct like this, in such men as *Binns,* ought not to surprise us. We have fallen on evil times; and higer than he has set the example."—*Steubenville (Ohio) Ledger.*

Let the Poor Man look at the following Picture!

GENERAL JACKSON AND THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

General Jackson having been represented by his enemies as inimical to Universal suffrage, the Nashville Committee, (appointed at a public meeting for the purpose of detecting and exposing the numerous falsehoods circulated against him,) published an Address, which contained the subjoined paragraph, noticing this charge.—The gentlemen who signed the address, and whose names are attached to the extract stand among the most respectable citizens in this country. One of them is brother to our *present Minister to France,* another (Mr. Campbell) *was late minister to Russia.*

"It is alleged that Gen. Jackson when a member of the Tennessee Convention voted for a property qualification in a voter. *This the Committee positively assert is UNTRUE. It is notorious that he advocated the provision adopted in the Constitution of our State which secures the Right of Suffrage to every free man."*

John Overton, chr'n.	Robert Foster
G. W. Campbell	Wm. L. Brown
John Catson	Robert White
Thomas Claiborne	Joseph Philips
Daniel Graham	Wm. B. Lewis
Jesse Wharton	Edward Ward
Alfred Balch	Felix Robertson
John Shelby	Josiah Nicholl
Wm. White	John M'Nairy.

It is thus put beyond all doubt that General Jackson when a member of the Convention which formed the Constitution of Tennessee, advocated and voted for that provision of it which secures to every freeman the right of suffrage, without requiring any PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.

But what has been the conduct of Mr. Adams on this subject? He has, upon the bill to erect Louisiana into two territories voted —not only for a PROPERTY QUALIFICATION, but for other provisions of that bill, hostile to our republican institutions, and at war with every principle of *free* government. This, we shall show by testimony, which cannot be called in question—*by the JOURNALS of the U. States Senate; the RECORDS of the Nation.* ☞We refer all, who wish to be satisfied on this subject, to the Journal of the U. S. Senate, Vol. 3, page 354.☜ They will there find that while Mr. Adams, was a member of the Senate, an amendment containing the following provision, was offered, upon the second reading of the bill to erect Louisiana into two territories, and that *JOHN QUINCY ADAMS* voted in a minority of FIVE *in favour of all these provisions.*

We insert here an extract from the Journal of the Senate.

"Friday, February 18th, 1807—on the second reading of the bill to erect Louisiana into two territories, an amendment was offered containing the following provisions:

1st. That no person shall be eligible to a seat in the territorial legislature, unless *he own ONE HUNDRED ACRES of LAND,* or a *house and lot in the city of New Orleans.*

2d That no person shall be QUALIFIED *to vote* for a representative unless he owned *FIFTY ACRES OF LAND.*

3d. That the Governor of the territory should have power to *prorogue* the legislature.

4th. That he should have power to *dissolve* it.

5th. That he should have power to *negative all the bills passed by the legislature.*

Thus while we have completely cleared *General Jackson* from the charge which has been falsely circulated against him—that he had voted *in favor* of a PROPERTY QUALIFICATION, we have convicted *John Quincy Adams,* by the records of the country, of having voted *for a property qualification,* and in favour too, of giving to the Gov. of the Territory of Louisiana the odious and dangerous and *kingly* power to NEGATIVE *any bill the Legislature might pass—to prorogue* the Legislature and even to DISSOLVE it *whenever he pleased.*

We do not ask any man to take these statements upon our credit, but invite all to refer to the Journals of the Senate, and see for themselves.—*Balt. Rep*

UNITARIANISM!

From the West Jersey Observer.

Mr. Johnson—For the information of those professors of religion who are supporting the re-election of J. Q. ADAMS, I have collected from good authorities, the following epitome of Unitarianism.

Unitarians deny the DIVINITY of JESUS, object to his worship, and have expunged his name as the SON of GOD, from their service. They deny his existence previous to his birth, and assert, that he is NOT the SON of GOD, but the son of Joseph and Mary—that he was a man like other men, subject to like accidents and infirmities, and in nothing different from Mosses and the other prophets. They do not believe in his *atonement* for the *sins of men,* but rest their belief in future happiness, on the efficacy of their own works, and atonement for their sins by their own sufferings ☞ *They deny the existence and agency of the Devil—the spirituality and separate existence of the soul and the eternity of future punishment!*

In the language of Dr. Priestly, one of their most eminent writers, they say, "We shall all finally meet, we only require different degrees of discipline, suited to our different tempers, to prepare us for final happiness," thus avowing that all is objectionable in Universalism, without even attributing to Jesus, the credit of their salvation.'

The Universalists deny the eternity of future punishment, and assert that all mankind will finally be saved, but rest their hopes on the efficacy of the atonement made in the suffering and death of Jesus. If then we condemn their doctrines as absurd and wicked, how much more earnestly ought we to oppose the spread of that sect, which adopts all its errors and rejects its only recommendation—its reliance on the divine atonement.

The openly avowed Deist attacks the doctrine of Christianity unsuccessfully, because the moral sense of the community revolts at the idea of giving up the religion of our selves and of our fathers. Its truth, its value, and its efficacy in restraining the evil propensities of our nature within bounds, and in improving and cherishing our social and reasonable faculties, have made too strong an impression on the minds of men, whether professors of religion or not, to allow them in any considerable number to be carried away by open attempts of the Infidel. But under the assumed garb of Christianity, the Unitarian approaches you by stealth, and while preaching about religion, robs you of your faith in Jesus, and thus takes from you the great corner stone of the Church, for without Christ—without the help of a *Divine* and *infinite atonement* the whole system of Christianity is a dream—an idle delusion. Take away from Jesus Christ his divinity, his character of God, *The Mediator,* and you destroy the whole beauty and value of the Gospel plan of salvation.

Now when we reflect that this sect of miscalled Christians are rapidly increasing—that they have already become in a measure the prevailing society in some of the New England states, and are fast spreading themselves throughout the Union, and that the rapidity of their growth may be attributed to the fact of their claiming amongst their advocates, many of the great and learned men of the age, professors in some of the colleges, officers of high standing and even the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, it is time for real christians to ask themselves what they can do towards arresting its progress. They give their money towards sending the gospel to the Heathens and dispelling the darkness and delusions of Paganism, and they do well, but here is an enemy to their cause and a powerful and insidious one in their very midst. Can they do nothing towards checking the rapidity of its advances?

Fashion and respectability—high standing of its members, and the countenance of the people, does much towards advancing the propagation of errors—reflect then, before you give your sanction to this dangerous doctrine, by voting for the re-election of Mr. Adams. If from conscientious and proper motives, you believe you cannot give your vote for Andrew Jackson, DO NOT BY YOUR VOTE, help to make respectable and powerful, that sect from which Christianity has more danger to apprehend than from the combined forces of all its other enemies.

CUMBERLAND.

July 31st, 1828.

THE ELECTIONEERING CABINET.

The open and barefaced electioneering of Mr. Adams and his Secretaries, we cannot account for upon any other principle than that they see their case is desperate—that having violated the public will in the onset, they may as well set public opinion at defiance.

When before the country was cursed with the present administration, was the spectacle presented to this Republican people, of the President's and the Secretaries' of the Chief Departments of the government making annual tours through the country for the purpose of *electioneering?* The histories of all former administrations will be searched in vain for a parallel. *Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe* furnished no *"precedent"* for the present disgraceful system of *Adams and Clay,* which is an outrage upon the freedom of elections, and an insult to the good sense of our people.

What would have been thought of WASHINGTON, if *he* had traversed the country making *Ebony* and *Topaz* speeches? What would the people have thought of his Secretary, Mr. Jefferson, if he had laid aside the dignity of his character and of his office, and, neglect his public duties, had come among them praying for "War Pestilence, and Famine" rather than his rival *John Adams* should be elected President?

How disgusting to every sober, unpassioned, reflecting man, must be the present spectacle which is presented to the people of the United States and of the world! The *President* riding through the country, from Washington to Quincy, on *horseback* in a *round-jacket and jockey-cap* for *effect,* and his servile presses announcing it along the whole line as an evidence of his *Republican simplicity.* A late *English* paper announces that the King had recently appeared at an evening party "in a *black cravat."* We could not but smile at the importance given to this trivial circumstance. We cannot smile however, for we are utterly disgusted, when we see it gravely announced in this Republican country, in what sort of dress the *President* appeared.—King George appeared "in a black cravat," says the *English* paper, and King John, (for these people who attach importance to such matters, are ready for a *King*) says the *American* paper, "appeared in *round jacket and jockey cap, nankeen pantaloons, silk stockings and pumps."* ! !

The President, we are told too, "travels *unattended* except by his son." Wonderful! truly unassuming! Then, he really was not escorted by a train of *Nobles?* Bless us! what a plain Republican! *Balt. Repub.*

From the Frankfort Argus.

JACKSON AND DECATUR.

Last year a story was forged by John Binns representing that Gen. Jackson went to the capitol during the proceedings in the Senate in relation to the Seminole war and took his stand in the anti chamber of the Senate for the purpose of chastising Mr. Eppes, then a senator from Virginia. The tale was garnished off with all that profanity which it suits the knaves of the day to put into the mouth of the General, accompanied by a detail of disgusting particulars. This story has, long since, like multitudes of its brothers, been proved to be a forgery. A copy of the following elegant letter from the interesting widow of our naval hero, voluntarily written to General Jackson, has been placed in our possession. We publish it not so much to prove the falsehood of the oft refuted forgery, as to prove the estimation in which Gen. Jackson was held by Commodore Decatur and shew the abandoned villainy of the miscreants who called upon the ghosts of the illustrious dead and put lies into their mouths to destroy him. *Read,* people of America, and then say what punishment those men deserve who represent Commodore Decatur as having become the enemy of Jackson on account of his violence.

MRS. DECATUR TO GEN. JACKSON.

"George Town, Jan. 22, 1828.

"*My Dear General:* You must have seen so much of the prevailing spirit of misrepresentation, that I flatter myself you do not attach any credit to the sentiments which have been ascribed to my beloved husband in relation to yourself; for I hope it is unnecessary for me to say that his *lofty* nature was incapable of duplicity. And when I recollect the unbounded gratitude and admiration he invariably expressed for your services and character, I can have no hesitation in saying that whoever has attributed to him a different sentiment, either totally misunderstood him, or totally misrepresented him. I have no doubt, that you yourself must recollect his undisguised indignation at the attack made upon your character in the Senate, and his repeated declaration that it was more derogatory to the nation than to you; that your fame was recorded in millions of grateful hearts, and could not be effaced by the misrepresentations of a few prejudiced or vindictive partisans. And I perfectly remember his anxiety that you should make a tour to the north, and afford the nation an opportunity to testify its gratitude for your services; and that he was delighted beyond measure at the greetings which cheered you at every stage of your journey, viewing it as a complete triumph over your enemies in the Senate.—And I verily believe, that if there was one individual in the U. States more grateful than the rest for your services and sacrifices, it was my beloved and lamented husband, for he was so ardently devoted to his country that he felt every act that contributed to her glory on prosperity, as a benefit conferred upon himself, &c. &c. S. DECATUR.

Major General Andrew Jackson.

From the Kentucky Argus.

VICTORY!

The Jackson forces in the late election have fought the battle of the 23d December. If they have not destroyed the enemy, they have put them to a stand and given them a foretaste of the 8th of January defeat which awaits them in November. The Ebonies feel themselves defeated. The tone of exultation they assume in their newspapers is all affectation. They exhibit in their countenances nothing but a consciousness of weakness and defeat. They know that Old Hickory has been assailed by every tempest which their demoniac fury could raise, and that he hath withstood the whole with boughs unbroken and a trunk unshattered. When unfeeling miscreants attempted to bow his mighty head by tugging at the vine which, for almost forty years, has clung to him for support and protection, he may have felt an inward pang; but he has withstood it all, and stands in the strength of conscious integrity, a beacon of hope to the nation. His enemies have not been equally unsuccessful in their attacks upon his friend Major Barry. Though no man's inferior in virtue and patriotism, he had not taken such root in the people's affections and could not so successfully withstand the tempest of lies which incessantly beat upon him. He is victorious even in defeat.—His masterly eloquence has roused the people to a vindication of their rights, and tho' lied out of the chief magistrary, he sees his labours rewarded in the election of a Jackson Lt. Governor, Senate and House of Representatives. We *know,* it was his desire to arouse his countrymen to a sense of their danger which induced him to be a candidate, and having done that, he need not regret the loss of a thankless office. He has entitled himself to the gratitude of Kentucky and the nation, and in the triumph of correct principles which is speedily to resound through the continent, he will not be forgotten nor left unrewarded.

It is amusing to see how hard the Ebonies now labour to prove that all their calumnies against Major Barry before the election had no effect!

Did they not falsely charge him with being hostile to the occupant laws? Yes.

Did they not charge him with hostility to the settlers on Green river and below the Tennessee? Yes.

Did they not get from Swigert's office copies of a little execution which had been paid and circulate it privately to injure or destroy him? Yes.

Did they not charge him with making fraudalent transfers of his property and cheating his creditors? Yes.

Did they not charge him with dishonest conduct towards the Bank of the U. States? Yes.

Did they not charge him with voting for the compensation bill and receiving double pay when a member of Congress? Yes.

Did they not charge him with filling two incompatible offices at the same time? Yes.

Did not John Green and Many more of them call on old Court men to vote against him because he was a new Court judge, and had a claim on the treasury for a balance of his salary, &c.? Yes.

Did they not get up against him almost as many charges, having nothing to do with the Presidential question, as Metcalfe has got majority of votes, and solemnly and seriously urge them all? Yes.

Yet, *now* they tell the world that these charges had not the slightest effect; that it was the presidential question and that only, which decided the election! If this be true, what fools they were to spend so much time and money in getting up and circulating their false charges against him!!

But they know better. These local charges did defeat his election. They *know it,* and in that knowledge read the doom which awaits them in November.

Look at them. Last year the people at the August election elected seven Jackson men and five Adams men to Congress. This was no test, they said, but the elections to the legislature were. All their presses told the nation that they had a majority of 10, 15 or 20 in the House of Representatives. What said the Argus? We stated that they had a majority of two in the Senate and that according to our information, the House of Representatives was equally divided. Well, that house voted three days at [illegible] before they could elect a Speaker. In the election of public printer, that house was again divided, 50 to 50, and the Senate gave a majority of 3 against us, 1 Jackson man being absent.—Now, they dare not claim a majority in either house; but they pare down our majority to a very small number. Dana and Holeman do not agree; but both are wrong. One of them puts Gist of Montgomery as elected, when Glover has a majority of eight votes and has a certificate. Both of them, we believe, claim Barlow of Monroe county, Gatewood of Oldham, Burden of Butler and Davis of Ohio, as Adams men or neutrals. They both know better. From the information of the Sheriffs we know that Barlow and Burden are Jackson men; Gatewood told us so himself since the election; and of Davis we are authorized *by himself* to say, he does not belong *to them.* In all party votes, they will find a dead majority of FOURTEEN against them in the House of Representatives.

Last year we carried seven Congressmen out of 12. Afterwards we elected an 8th. From a majority of two in the Senate against us, we have two in our favour. From an equal vote in the House of Representatives, we have gained a majority of *fourteen!* We have elected a Jackson Lieutenant Governor by a majority of 1,087. Yet, because the Ebonies by 1000 lies, have beat our candidate for Governor 609 votes, they shout *victory,* and say the state is sold to Adams! Well, well! Dana said, that in last year's battle they had an advantage of more than 8000. All they claim in this second engagement is 609. By the rule of three, how will they come out in the third battle? Can you tell, Dana? Or you, Holeman? Or any of your gang?

The votes given to our two candidates are more than were given to theirs by 478; but probably the fairest test is between Mr. Barry and Mr. Underwood They are both lawyers, both labouring under charges relative in the occupant laws and other things, although Underwood's burden was much the lighter.

Whole vote for Barry	38,331
" for Underwood	36,454
Jackson majority,	1,877

That was the year old Burgoyne was taken; in November we will take Cornwallis. Let the Ebonies figure and calculate; we will show to *demonstration* in November that Kentucky is for Old Hickory by a majority of about 6000.

From the N. Y. Enquirer.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Deception, as to the state of parties in any city or state, can never be productive of any positive benefit. Sooner or later the ballot boxes will unfold the secret, and those who have played off a wilful deception on the people, cannot expect their confidence in future. An opinion has for some time prevailed that this violent struggle for the Presidency must be decided in this state. It may be so: but from the recent appearance of things in the western states, we do not believe that the contest will be so very close, as to bring the decision to this state. At all events, the journals friendly to the present administration, have uniformly claimed 24 electoral votes in this state—they have seldom varied from this estimate, and it has been scrupulously adhered to, in order to produce effect elsewhere. *It is a gross deception,* and we shall show it to be so.

The old republican party has been in a majority since the war. In some instances they have lost their candidates for Governor, but carried both houses. When the Bargain was consummated, which brought Mr. Adams into the Presidential chair, the republican *friends* of Governor Clinton united with the old democratic party, in support of General Jackson. This separated a party which consistently declared for Mr. Adams—and left the friends of Gen. Jackson with more than *two thirds of the State.* This was manifested by the following Senatorial returns, at the last election:

District	Candidate	Votes
1st District.	Schenck, (*Jackson*)	14,843
	Sharpe, (*Adams*)	9,536
2nd	Todd, (*Jackson*)	11,893
	Pierson, (*Adams*)	6,797
3d.	Warren, (*Jackson*)	13,049
	Gibbard, (*Adams*)	10,485
4th.	Sanford, (*Jackson*)	16,730
	Throop, (*Adams*)	6,012
5th	Benton, (*Jackson*)	13,229
	Ford, (*Adams*)	9,779
6th & 7th.	Wheeler, } (*Jackson*)	16,659
	Throop, } (*Jackson*)	13,183
	Thompson, (*Adams*)	9,252

In the six contested districts, last year, we had *thirty thousand* majority. In the 6th and 8th there was no opposition to the regularly nominated republican candidates. *What has arisen to change the force of this majority!*—We are, if possible, better organized, and more powerful. We have no local question to divide us—no old nor new court party.—The candidates will be voted for on the ground of Jackson and Adams. How then is it possible, with a Jackson majority of 30,000 in the State, that Mr. Adams can obtain 24 votes? It is a sheer deception of the Adams men, and meant to operate on other states. Their friends in New Jersey are reporting every where that Adams will obtain 24 votes, when it is reduced to a moral certainty, that he cannot obtain *ten* votes in the whole state.

BETS!!

In the V. Herald of the 9th inst. a bet, either of $250 or $500 was offered, to any person who might feel disposed to bet against Jackson's election, as there stated. It has not been taken up.

A bet is offered in the Cincinnati Republican, and has been offered for some time, of $1000 that Jackson will get the vote of OHIO; $1000 that he will get the vote of KENTUCKY; $1000 that he will get the vote of INDIANA; and $3,000 that he will be elected President of the U. States.

A bet of $500 is offered in the Baltimore Republican that Gen. Jackson will receive a majority of the electoral votes of the state of Maryland.

THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS AND THE LAWS OF MARYLAND UNITED.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 16, 1828.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For President.

ANDREW JACKSON.

"Honor and gratitude to the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory." *Jefferson.*

"Whose services to this nation, entitle him to its sincerest gratitude."—*J. Q. Adams.*

For Vice President.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

For Elector of President and Vice President of the U. S. for the District composed of Worcester, Somerset, and part of Dorchester counties:

Thomas K. Carroll.

We are authorized to announce Thomas Bayly, John C. Wilson, jr., Anthony B. Bennett, and John J. Davis, Esq'rs. as Candidates to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

A most remarkable letter appeared in the Iris of the 9th inst. addressed to Mr. Brown, and which, for the better information of the public, we shall copy verbatim & literatim:

Mr. Brown,—

I should like to know if the Orphan's court have the power to order executors, or administrators, to publish their notices in the Village Herald, as they have done, and whether we may not print them in your paper if they prefer it.

Is it not enough to excite the risibles of any man acquainted with Mr. *George Brown* that he should have been resorted to for information on law points? In truth, he never was resorted to by any man wanting information, and who was in his senses at the time of the application. It is not on this Brown's account that we notice the preceding communication, but to vindicate Mr. *Carroll*, who is one of the Judges of the Orphans Court, and on whom the attack is indirectly made. If any person entertain a doubt of the impartiality of the Orphans Court in relation to this matter, let him examine the *orders* of the Court and their *dates*, or the *records* in the Register's office, and he will have his doubts removed—for it will be seen that *all* the orders, for advertising, since the establishment of the Iris, have been that the advertisement shall be published "*in one of the papers printed at Princess-Anne.*"

We feel thankful to the public for the patronage we have received in that line, but must, in justice to ourself, and the Orphans Court, deny that this patronage has been acquired by coercive orders of the Court.—We clearly see through the design of Mr. Teackle in this publication, for we really do not believe that Mr. George Brown is adequate to the design. But we are perfectly willing that the character of Mr. *Carroll*, for integrity, and assiduous attention to business, should be submitted to the consideration of a people who know him as well as he is known in this district.

Another word respecting "Geo. Brown": we shall in future consider him to be in the hands of L. D. Teackle what the pointer is in the hands of the assassin—a mere tool—and treat him accordingly.

To the Editor of the Village Herald.

It affords me pleasure to give you the cheering news from the meeting at Laurel, Del. on last Friday. The Hon. Mr. M'LANE addressed the people, in a strong, clear, candid and impressive manner. Nothing can exceed the popularity of this gentleman in Sussex—His opinions have great weight, and were he before the people himself, the whole county would, as heretofore, go in mass for him—He spoke of his personal acquaintance with Gen. Jackson, and of the high regard he entertained for him, and in a very able manner refuted the slanders circulated against him. There was a large concourse of persons present who listened attentively to him, and with feelings of the strongest admiration—Those best qualified to judge of the sentiments of the peop'e, thought there was a majority in favour of Gen. Jackson of *four or five to one.*

A Bystander.

SIGNS—*North District.*

We have before us two letters which we cannot insert entire. We will however extract the following signs. The company commanded by captain Gordy recently met in Johnson's district, W. C. when a vote was taken which stood thus:

Jackson	57	Adams 24

This is a capital sign. Our correspondent observes—"The neighbourhood was considered almost entirely for Adams—in fact, the captain (who is a Jacksonian) was unwilling to take the vote for fear of being beaten." The company commanded by Capt. Eli Dale met in the Teppe district on the 20th inst. when 42 full voters present. Three in favour of Adams were requested to step 4 paces forward—24 advanced, and 7 remained—An Adams man then said (to the non plus) he doubted the order. It was reversed, and 5 stepped forward and 07 remained.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

KING CAUCUS.

In our anticipations of the movements of the Ebony men, in the last Herald, we were a good deal right, and a little wrong.

A CAUCUS was indeed held, but it seems the rumour of discarding one, and taking up another candidate, was unfounded in truth. We gave it as mere rumour, and consequently were not responsible for its truth or falsehood. But in the material point, in relation to the holding of a CAUCUS, for the purpose of DICTATING to the people, for whom they shall give their votes we were perfectly correct.—Yes, fellow citizens, a few men assembled together, in Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 9th of this month, and selected four men, for you to send as delegates to the next legislature of Maryland.

For fear, you, the high minded citizens of Somerset, might not coincide with their views, the aforesaid caucus men have appointed twelve men, in each Election district, to regulate you, in your *suffrages*, and secure the success of *their* ticket.—This is, in Truth, adding *insult* to *injury*—After stealing your rights in an attempt to dictate for you, under the plea of *recommending* to you four men, as your delegates, they further attempt to *enforce* that *dictation*, by the gratuitous appointment of twelve OVERSEERS, in each Election district, to direct a free and intelligent people, in the exercise of the most prominent right, guaranteed to them, by representative government.

A few individuals met together in Princess Anne, and tell the people of Somerset they must vote for Messrs. Teackle, Done, Gibbons, and Donoho, to represent them in their legislative councils. Out of nine gentlemen, who are candidates for the Legislature, *a picked few*, select *three four*; some of whom are men, whom the people should never trust again. For them, who require but little penetration to perceive, that Mr. Teackle, has been the projector of this scheme, the Great Master Spirit of this Ebony circle. He knows full well, if the people are left in the quiet exercise of their judgment, he will be discarded, for his baltlesness, from their confidence, and sink into merited oblivion. This is the great secret why he is such a violent partisan of the present administration, and ruthless defamer of the Farmer of Tennessee—to wit, he wishes to create a debt of gratitude on the part of the adherents to the administration, in other words, he wishes such a course of conduct, to be a BRIBE for the votes of administration men. This is passing strange. If it be made a party question, we would advise the Adams men to bring out *honest* men, in whom the people have confidence. We are inclined to think better even of the Adams men in Somerset, than to suppose they can be ruled by a caucus of any man's or any men's selecting, much less by a CAUCUS whose Master Spirit is L. D. Teackle. Let the people keep wide awake, and when they see men suddenly become very friendly who have been long personal and political enemies, they may well suspect that a Coalition is formed to cheat them out of their rights. A word to the wise is sufficient.

NO DICTATOR.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

TO THE HONEST VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens,

A very modest, and unassuming writer, under the signature of "Vindex," in the Somerset Iris of the date of the 9th inst. thinks it a duty, he owes to the public, to vindicate some of the official acts of our Delegates, and to present you, "*honestly and fairly*," with a few remarks, relative to the license law, "against which" he says, "not a voice among us is heard," save that "of the Jacksonians." This, he conceives to be "a consideration of some moment, that should be well weighed by all of us" And "would he well weighed by all of us" And "would here remark, that *this is absolutely*, a consideration that should be well *weighed*; for it appears to smell strongly of the old leven of DICTATION, that from the year 1801 until 1819, in our county, spread a veil over all the faults of its partisans until our Treasury was emptied, and a tax imposed to defray the ordinary expenditures of Government—It is truly alarming, that the friends of the coalition appear to have sacrificed at the shrine DICTATORIAL POWER, all of their objections to men and measures, which they once conceived so very obnoxious to their interests, and now appear to fancy music in the chains, that are prepared to fasten on their necks the yoke of a *Princess-Anne* JUNTO. The contagion has spread its baneful influence from the city of Washington, and now in Somerset, we see corruption exhibited in "bold relief," in the union of men, who have never yet reposed a misplaced confidence!! in Vindex HONEST in this assertion? If he is, I shall expect him to vindicate Mr. Teackle's votes for the canal and Rail Road appropriations—his impositions, respecting the Primary Schools, and Messrs. Teackle, Donoho and Gibbons' votes for taxing the Farmers of Somerset, with the expense of removing the obstructions from Monokin River, for the sole benefit of a few merchants in Princess Anne, and the watermen of Monokin. Also their votes for the removal of obstructions from Barren, Rewash, Quantico and Wetipquin creeks, at the expense of the county. If he refuses to do this after his broad assertion, I shall deem him an accomplice of Mr Teackle's, in playing off his tricks of ledgerdemain, upon the honest voters of Somerset.

Vindex has affected much surprise at finding an article arrayed against the license law, signed Common Sense.? And every chord of his sympathy appears to resound with *lamentation and pity*, because the writer selected so injudicious a signature—Perhaps, in the great exuberance of his wisdom, he has conceived that the writer should have written under the common signature of Vindex, because the wisdom displayed in writing such a law, all operations of which are to bind posterity, *would be found sufficiently sensible to the common purposes*, and I think it does not require an uncommon stretch of *common sense*, to have discovered, that the writer was vastly departed from the dictates of common sense, and made an attempt by a course of unbridled reasoning, to palliate the perpetration, and elucidations of the design, nature and practical effect of this law, given by Mr. Teackle, in the Easton Gazette. My pen will have spoken of the law as it really is. Mr. Teackle gave *no exposition and elucidation of this law*; for all that he has said relating to it is a mere *sophism*, and I am truly sorry that Vindex has not *penetration* enough to see it, or *honesty* enough to acknowledge it.

Vindex believes me to have fallen into an error, and thinks I considered the license law in the light of a property tax. In this he is greatly mistaken, and I am at a loss to conceive how he could draw any such conclusion from any part of *my essay*—I had before me the Bill of Rights and knew that fines, duties or taxes may properly and justly be imposed, or laid, with a political view *for the good government and benefit of the community*. But *I do contend*, that the present license law, *taken as literally it cannot be for the good government and benefit of the community*, because it is too unequal in its exactions, and operates with a partial view to the ease of the people, in the enumeration of articles of merchandise to be restricted. But Vindex says, the present law "*really* is an equalization of taxation between the poor and the rich, so far as *that* equalization is applicable, under a license system of taxation," and he justifies his opinion by comparing the present law with the late law, which compelled the poor man, to some cases, to pay double the amount of tax that the rich paid, and according to his position, *this species of taxation* is equalized when the poor man pays *no more* than the rich. I think there are few poor men but will understand Vindex.

He also says, "the present system is bottomed upon the principle of *equitable comparative equalization* of taxation" between the rich and the poor, and he not only *admits* the action of the kind would *possibly* admit," and *asserts* that the present law *does contain a principle of taxation* as nearly equalized a proposition, *is* entirely gratuitous, and destitute not only of the principles, of *common sense*, but of *common honesty*.

Notwithstanding the changes that Vindex fancied he has happily rung upon my signature, I have still the honour of being the people's most obedient and humble servant.

COMMON SENSE.

* Vindex must have studied Rhetorick under Mr. Teackle or Geo. Brown.

Just so—A few days since we had the pleasure of hearing several gentlemen conversing on the presidential question, when one of them observed that the Coalition reminded him of a rattle-snake, the head of which was cut off—smarting and enraged, it rattles away, although its power is gone.

INDIANA.

Our latest accounts of the contest in this state between Boon, the Jackson man, and Blake, the Adams man for Congress, are taken from the Terre-Haute Advertiser, of the 23d August, an Adams paper published at Terre-Haute, Indiana. The paper gives the result of the election in all the counties—making *Boon's* majority 77. We believe at the former election when *Blake* was elected, he beat Boon only by 64 votes. *Jackson's* majority in the district according to Mr. *Blake's own recent acknowledgements*, is at least 2,000.

Balt. Repub.

"THE WEST."

In Illinois the election has gone in favour of the *Jackson* candidate by nearly 5000 majority.

In Missouri the *Jackson* candidate has beat the *Adams* candidate from 8 to 4000. *Mississippi* the Jackson ticket has succeeded by a majority of upwards of 6000. In *Indiana* RAY has been elected Governor by declaring himself a *Jacksonian*, while Moore, the *Adams* candidate, is far behind both Canby and Ray! Two *Jackson* members of Congress, Boone and Jennings, are elected, and as far as heard from, a majority of the Jackson legislature is *Jacksonian*. In *Kentucky* a *Jackson Lt. Governor, Jackson Senate, and House of Representatives.*

MISSISSIPPI.

In the late election for a member of Congress, with (*Jackson*) and (*Adams*) on the ticket, there were three candidates, viz. Messrs. Hinds and Dickson (*Jacksonian*) and Bingaman, (*Adams*) and Mr. Haile, the late representative, who, tho' not a candidate, received a considerable number of votes. The following table will show the immense majority of the Jackson party.

Hinds (*Jackson*)	4426
Dickson (*Jackson*)	2496
Hale (*Jackson*)	1407
	8,839
Bingaman (*Adams*)	1,930
	6,419 Jackson maj.

"*Re-action*," we think, can hardly bring up the *Adams* party in Mississippi. As *Billy Black says*, "*Do you give it up?*" *Ib.*

INDIANA.

From the Annotator of August 16, we copy the following results:

Ray, 12,687—Canby, 10,000—Moore, 8,792 Representatives to State Legislature—Jackson 54, Adams 7.

In Somerset County Court,
MAY TERM, 1828.

James Wilson v. Arnold E. Waters.

ORDERED, by the court, that the sale of the real estate of Arnold E. Waters, as made and reported by James Wilson, Trustee for the sale of said real estate, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown by the second day of the next term of this court, provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper published in the town of Princess Anne once a week for three successive weeks before the said day. The Trustee reports the amount of sales to be $3400.

ARA SPENCE.
WILLIAM TINGLE.
True copy.
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Sept 16 mm

Philadelphia Sunday morning 5 o'clock, Sept. 7, 1828.

DAVIS & GARRETT'S
EXTENSIVE
EXHIBITION OF WAX FIGURES,
Representing the Principal Characters in the American Revolution.

John Sergeant, Samuel Eyre, Lawrence Keyes, C. C. Biddle, and Joseph P. Norris, Esquires, Aides of an Address adopted at the Jackson Election in Philadelphia, July 4th.

Gentlemen—In the speech of Mr. Hopkinson, to which, in our last letter, we took the freedom to refer, that gentleman very forcibly said, that the sense of a people is not to be ascertained from "the intemperate address of self-called meetings, or the more intemperate harangues of inflamed and soulless orators." It would, indeed, be a plain proposition, "that no people could be applied without the deepest pain, to any conduct, which had been pronounced against them with decision. General Jackson, marched from Kingwood about midnight, with the dawn of the next day, he was in his four different positions, to avert the revolts from making their escape, and actually being seized, the colonel of the Jersey line was sent to them, with orders immediately to parade without delay, and to shoot the first man who should attempt to escape. Such disposition appearing among the colonel's men, was directed to advance and fire upon the mutineers, if they refused to comply with the orders which had been given. This had its effect, and they were all taken, arms to the number of about ninety-four. The Jersey officers gave a list of the leaders of the revolt, upon which the general ordered a court martial for the greatest offenders. A field court martial is generally held upon these three, and there were sentenced to be shot, and actually shot, three of them were executed on the spot, and the executioners were selected from among those who had joined in the mutiny. The disparagement of any person has ever sanctioned."

In such a course consistent with the character of Jackson, from the first to the last of his life, any of you would venture to pursue? Is there any one of you, even the chairman of your address, who would advise the person with vanion and deliberate murder? If any of you believe, that any murders had been committed, would you consider it a solemn duty to pursue the offender?

Upon what principle, then, is it, that you justify your address? Upon what principle you would not dare, or that you would blush to do, as private men? Would you not feel yourselves an object of contempt, if you, upon to substantiate before a jury, the foul crimes, you impute to General Jackson before the public? But, gentlemen, "the people" you are safe, because conscious vigilance is a shield sufficiently ample to protect General Jackson from your assaults—the people of this country has already refused to censure him, and you really were not aware of the extent of your power, when you made the attack.

For our own part, we entirely acquit all of you, except your chairman, of responsibility for your address, we do not believe, that your chairman expected, any of you under stood its real character, and we shall be able to show, that your chairman himself, either did not believe, what he has now, when inflamed, written, or that if he did believe it, he has been grossly abused the confidence placed in him by this district.

The third branch of your address embraces occurrences subsequent to the peace of 1815 with the Indian and Spanish settlements in Florida. Adams (President) and Monroe (Secretary of State—so John Daniel Dr Tompkins—so was De Witt Clinton—so is Layfayette. Nay, we have the authority of Mr. Clay himself, of that very Mr. Clay who is now travelling about to persuade the people to re-elect Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay, in 1824, signed a masonic address to the people in favour of a United States Grand Lodge, and himself and Chief Justice Marshall, and other prominent masons, were appointed a committee of correspondence. The following quotations are from Mr. Clay's address:

"The antiquity of the Masonic Society, extending so far beyond all other human associations, seizes the attention, and the mind is naturally impressed with the high interests for an institution, transmitted to us thro' the long train of an hundred ages. Time, which destroys all perishable institutions seems to have consolidated the pillars of this moral temple. We contemplate the long catalogue of excellent men, who have been ranked by the supporters of masonry and the ornaments of human nature; and we say, almost unconsciously, that the present generation is not all its lights, must not tarnish the name of an institution consecrated by so many circumstances calculated to endear it to the mind of a good man."

* * * * * * * *

"The foundation of Masonry is fixed in the social feelings and best principles of the human mind. Its maxims are the lessons of virtue, reduced to their practical application. It stands opposed to sprdidness, to a jealous or revengeful temper, to all the selfish and malevolent passions, it encourages the highest motives of patriotism, the most expanded philanthropy and consecrates all its precepts to reverence to a Divine Creator, and good will to man."

To the disgrace of the Author of the address, he has been active in the work of fanning the Morgan excitement into a flame, for political objects.

In conclusion, we declare, that a more open, shameful, and corrupt attempt at electioneering, as the above letter of Mr. Adams offers, has never been made, since the public functionary, who had the least principle and self-respect—and it ought to deprive him of every good man's vote.

Washington's Opinion of Jackson.

It has been frequently denied by the *Adams* party, that Gen. Washington ever approved Gen. Jackson to any office. This, with many other falsehoods, vanishes before the truth. Here is a copy of a commission signed by General WASHINGTON himself—which we present it to our readers, let any one judge, then, what Mr. CHARLES J. INGERSOLL, means, when he speaks of Jackson, as a man of no political reputation, and pronouncing a funeral eulogium on Judge Peters, of the value of Gen. *Washington's* recommendation:

"To have been rewarded, for these "public services and others, by a commission signed by Washington, who "never patronized the undeserving, is "substantial recommendation."

Such was the language of Mr. C. J. Ingersoll at a meeting of the bar of Philadelphia, August 23, 1828, called to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of Judge Peters—Washington never patronized the undeserving."

The following is the form of the commission given by Washington to Andrew Jackson.

"The district south of the Ohio was erected under an act of Congress, of May 26, 1790. Jackson was appointed under it.

Balt. Repub.

George Washington, President of the United States of America:

To all who shall see these presents, greeting:

"Know ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, ability, and learning of Andrew Jackson, of Nashville, in the district south of Ohio, I have nominated, and, by and with advice of the Senate do appoint him Attorney for the United States in the district aforesaid. U. S. south of the river Ohio; and authorize and empower him to execute and perform all those things to the office belonging, and to have and to hold the same, together with all the power, privileges and emoluments thereto of right appertaining, unto him the said Andrew Jackson, during pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being, and to receive such fees as have caused these letters to be made, and the seal of the United States thereunto affixed.

"Given under my hand at the city of New York, the twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

(Signed.)
G. WASHINGTON.

MR. JEFFERSON'S OPINION OF *ANDREW JACKSON.*

"He (Mr. Jefferson) considered "that it IMPORTUNATE for the country that Gen. "Jackson *was likely to be fit for public life for ever*; he was so much a man of the people; he hope left of avoiding the dangers early about to arise out of the broad ground on new ground of the Gen. Washington and the American Gen. "*shipping of murders!* We have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that they were

Upon what principle, then, is it, that you justify your address? Upon what principle you would not dare, or that you would blush to do, as private men? Would you not feel yourselves an object of contempt, if you, upon to substantiate before a jury, the foul crimes, you impute to General Jackson before the public? But, gentlemen, "the people" you are safe, because conscious vigilance is a shield sufficiently ample to protect General Jackson from your assaults—the people of this country has already refused to censure him, and you really were not aware of the extent of your power, when you made the attack.

For our own part, we entirely acquit all of you, except your chairman, of responsibility for your address, we do not believe, that your chairman expected, any of you understood its real character, and we shall be able to show, that your chairman himself, either did not believe, what he has now, when inflamed, written, or that if he did believe it, he has been grossly abused the confidence placed in him by this district.

The third branch of your address embraces occurrences subsequent to the peace of 1815 with the Indian and Spanish settlements in Florida. Adams (President) and Monroe (Secretary of State—so John Daniel Dr Tompkins—so was De Witt Clinton—so is Layfayette. Nay, we have the authority of Mr. Clay himself, of that very Mr. Clay who is now travelling about to persuade the people to re-elect Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay, in 1824, signed a masonic address to the people in favour of a United States Grand Lodge, and himself and Chief Justice Marshall, and other prominent masons, were appointed a committee of correspondence. The following quotations are from Mr. Clay's address:

"The antiquity of the Masonic Society, extending so far beyond all other human associations, seizes the attention, and the mind is naturally impressed with the high interests for an institution, transmitted to us thro' the long train of an hundred ages. Time, which destroys all perishable institutions seems to have consolidated the pillars of this moral temple. We contemplate the long catalogue of excellent men, who have been ranked by the supporters of masonry and the ornaments of human nature; and we say, almost unconsciously, that the present generation is not all its lights, must not tarnish the name of an institution consecrated by so many circumstances calculated to endear it to the mind of a good man."

* * * * * * * *

"The foundation of Masonry is fixed in the social feelings and best principles of the human mind. Its maxims are the lessons of virtue, reduced to their practical application. It stands opposed to sprdidness, to a jealous or revengeful temper, to all the selfish and malevolent passions, it encourages the highest motives of patriotism, the most expanded philanthropy and consecrates all its precepts to reverence to a Divine Creator, and good will to man."

To the disgrace of the Author of the address, he has been active in the work of fanning the Morgan excitement into a flame, for political objects.

In conclusion, we declare, that a more open, shameful, and corrupt attempt at electioneering, as the above letter of Mr. Adams offers, has never been made, since the public functionary, who had the least principle and self-respect—and it ought to deprive him of every good man's vote.

In Somerset County Court,
MAY TERM, 1828.

James Wilson v. Arnold E. Waters.

ORDERED, by the court, that the sale of the real estate of Arnold E. Waters, as made and reported by James Wilson, Trustee for the sale of said real estate, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown by the second day of the next term of this court, provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper published in the town of Princess Anne once a week for three successive weeks before the said day. The Trustee reports the amount of sales to be $3400.

ARA SPENCE.
WILLIAM TINGLE.
True copy.
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Sept 16 mm

"Ye Patriots of America,
Who for your country fall,
Your names shall live in fame,
Your ashes shall be all."

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 16, 1828.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For President.

ANDREW JACKSON.

"Honor and gratitude to the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory." *Jefferson.*

"Whose services to this nation, entitle him to its sincerest gratitude."—*J. Q. Adams.*

For Vice President.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

For Elector of President and Vice President of the U. S. for the District composed of Worcester, Somerset, and part of Dorchester counties:

Thomas K. Carroll.

We are authorized to announce Thomas Bayly, John C. Wilson, jr., Anthony B. Bennett, and John J. Davis, Esq'rs. as Candidates to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

A most remarkable letter appeared in the Iris of the 9th inst. addressed to Mr. Brown, and which, for the better information of the public, we shall copy verbatim & literatim:

Mr. Brown,—

I should like to know if the Orphan's court have the power to order executors, or administrators, to publish their notices in the Village Herald, as they have done, and whether we may not print them in your paper if they prefer it.

Is it not enough to excite the risibles of any man acquainted with Mr. *George Brown* that he should have been resorted to for information on law points? In truth, he never was resorted to by any man wanting information, and who was in his senses at the time of the application. It is not on this Brown's account that we notice the preceding communication, but to vindicate Mr. *Carroll*, who is one of the Judges of the Orphans Court, and on whom the attack is indirectly made. If any person entertain a doubt of the impartiality of the Orphans Court in relation to this matter, let him examine the *orders* of the Court and their *dates*, or the *records* in the Register's office, and he will have his doubts removed—for it will be seen that *all* the orders, for advertising, since the establishment of the Iris, have been that the advertisement shall be published "*in one of the papers printed at Princess-Anne.*"

We feel thankful to the public for the patronage we have received in that line, but must, in justice to ourself, and the Orphans Court, deny that this patronage has been acquired by coercive orders of the Court.—We clearly see through the design of Mr. Teackle in this publication, for we really do not believe that Mr. George Brown is adequate to the design. But we are perfectly willing that the character of Mr. *Carroll*, for integrity, and assiduous attention to business, should be submitted to the consideration of a people who know him as well as he is known in this district.

Another word respecting "Geo. Brown": we shall in future consider him to be in the hands of L. D. Teackle what the pointer is in the hands of the assassin—a mere tool—and treat him accordingly.

To the Editor of the Village Herald.

It affords me pleasure to give you the cheering news from the meeting at Laurel, Del. on last Friday. The Hon. Mr. M'LANE addressed the people, in a strong, clear, candid and impressive manner. Nothing can exceed the popularity of this gentleman in Sussex—His opinions have great weight, and were he before the people himself, the whole county would, as heretofore, go in mass for him—He spoke of his personal acquaintance with Gen. Jackson, and of the high regard he entertained for him, and in a very able manner refuted the slanders circulated against him. There was a large concourse of persons present who listened attentively to him, and with feelings of the strongest admiration—Those best qualified to judge of the sentiments of the peop'e, thought there was a majority in favour of Gen. Jackson of *four or five to one.*

A Bystander.

SIGNS—*North District.*

We have before us two letters which we cannot insert entire. We will however extract the following signs. The company commanded by captain Gordy recently met in Johnson's district, W. C. when a vote was taken which stood thus:

Jackson	57	Adams 24

This is a capital sign. Our correspondent observes—"The neighbourhood was considered almost entirely for Adams—in fact, the captain (who is a Jacksonian) was unwilling to take the vote for fear of being beaten." The company commanded by Capt. Eli Dale met in the Teppe district on the 20th inst. when 42 full voters present. Three in favour of Adams were requested to step 4 paces forward—24 advanced, and 7 remained—An Adams man then said (to the non plus) he doubted the order. It was reversed, and 5 stepped forward and 07 remained.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

KING CAUCUS.

In our anticipations of the movements of the Ebony men, in the last Herald, we were a good deal right, and a little wrong.

A CAUCUS was indeed held, but it seems the rumour of discarding one, and taking up another candidate, was unfounded in truth. We gave it as mere rumour, and consequently were not responsible for its truth or falsehood. But in the material point, in relation to the holding of a CAUCUS, for the purpose of DICTATING to the people, for whom they shall give their votes we were perfectly correct.—Yes, fellow citizens, a few men assembled together, in Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 9th of this month, and selected four men, for you to send as delegates to the next legislature of Maryland.

For fear, you, the high minded citizens of Somerset, might not coincide with their views, the aforesaid caucus men have appointed twelve men, in each Election district, to regulate you, in your *suffrages*, and secure the success of *their* ticket.—This is, in Truth, adding *insult* to *injury*—After stealing your rights in an attempt to dictate for you, under the plea of *recommending* to you four men, as your delegates, they further attempt to *enforce* that *dictation*, by the gratuitous appointment of twelve OVERSEERS, in each Election district, to direct a free and intelligent people, in the exercise of the most prominent right, guaranteed to them, by representative government.

A few individuals met together in Princess Anne, and tell the people of Somerset they must vote for Messrs. Teackle, Done, Gibbons, and Donoho, to represent them in their legislative councils. Out of nine gentlemen, who are candidates for the Legislature, *a picked few*, select *three four*; some of whom are men, whom the people should never trust again. For them, who require but little penetration to perceive, that Mr. Teackle, has been the projector of this scheme, the Great Master Spirit of this Ebony circle. He knows full well, if the people are left in the quiet exercise of their judgment, he will be discarded, for his baltlesness, from their confidence, and sink into merited oblivion. This is the great secret why he is such a violent partisan of the present administration, and ruthless defamer of the Farmer of Tennessee—to wit, he wishes to create a debt of gratitude on the part of the adherents to the administration, in other words, he wishes such a course of conduct, to be a BRIBE for the votes of administration men. This is passing strange. If it be made a party question, we would advise the Adams men to bring out *honest* men, in whom the people have confidence. We are inclined to think better even of the Adams men in Somerset, than to suppose they can be ruled by a caucus of any man's or any men's selecting, much less by a CAUCUS whose Master Spirit is L. D. Teackle. Let the people keep wide awake, and when they see men suddenly become very friendly who have been long personal and political enemies, they may well suspect that a Coalition is formed to cheat them out of their rights. A word to the wise is sufficient.

NO DICTATOR.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

TO THE HONEST VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens,

A very modest, and unassuming writer, under the signature of "Vindex," in the Somerset Iris of the date of the 9th inst. thinks it a duty, he owes to the public, to vindicate some of the official acts of our Delegates, and to present you, "*honestly and fairly*," with a few remarks, relative to the license law, "against which" he says, "not a voice among us is heard," save that "of the Jacksonians." This, he conceives to be "a consideration of some moment, that should be well weighed by all of us" And "would here remark, that *this is absolutely*, a consideration that should be well *weighed*; for it appears to smell strongly of the old leven of DICTATION, that from the year 1801 until 1819, in our county, spread a veil over all the faults of its partisans until our Treasury was emptied, and a tax imposed to defray the ordinary expenditures of Government—It is truly alarming, that the friends of the coalition appear to have sacrificed at the shrine DICTATORIAL POWER, all of their objections to men and measures, which they once conceived so very obnoxious to their interests, and now appear to fancy music in the chains, that are prepared to fasten on their necks the yoke of a *Princess-Anne* JUNTO. The contagion has spread its baneful influence from the city of Washington, and now in Somerset, we see corruption exhibited in "bold relief," in the union of men, who have never yet reposed a misplaced confidence!! in Vindex HONEST in this assertion? If he is, I shall expect him to vindicate Mr. Teackle's votes for the canal and Rail Road appropriations—his impositions, respecting the Primary Schools, and Messrs. Teackle, Donoho and Gibbons' votes for taxing the Farmers of Somerset, with the expense of removing the obstructions from Monokin River, for the sole benefit of a few merchants in Princess Anne, and the watermen of Monokin. Also their votes for the removal of obstructions from Barren, Rewash, Quantico and Wetipquin creeks, at the expense of the county. If he refuses to do this after his broad assertion, I shall deem him an accomplice of Mr Teackle's, in playing off his tricks of ledgerdemain, upon the honest voters of Somerset.

Vindex has affected much surprise at finding an article arrayed against the license law, signed Common Sense.? And every chord of his sympathy appears to resound with *lamentation and pity*, because the writer selected so injudicious a signature—Perhaps, in the great exuberance of his wisdom, he has conceived that the writer should have written under the common signature of Vindex, because the wisdom displayed in writing such a law, all operations of which are to bind posterity, *would be found sufficiently sensible to the common purposes*, and I think it does not require an uncommon stretch of *common sense*, to have discovered, that the writer was vastly departed from the dictates of common sense, and made an attempt by a course of unbridled reasoning, to palliate the perpetration, and elucidations of the design, nature and practical effect of this law, given by Mr. Teackle, in the Easton Gazette. My pen will have spoken of the law as it really is. Mr. Teackle gave *no exposition and elucidation of this law*; for all that he has said relating to it is a mere *sophism*, and I am truly sorry that Vindex has not *penetration* enough to see it, or *honesty* enough to acknowledge it.

Vindex believes me to have fallen into an error, and thinks I considered the license law in the light of a property tax. In this he is greatly mistaken, and I am at a loss to conceive how he could draw any such conclusion from any part of *my essay*—I had before me the Bill of Rights and knew that fines, duties or taxes may properly and justly be imposed, or laid, with a political view *for the good government and benefit of the community*. But *I do contend*, that the present license law, *taken as literally it cannot be for the good government and benefit of the community*, because it is too unequal in its exactions, and operates with a partial view to the ease of the people, in the enumeration of articles of merchandise to be restricted. But Vindex says, the present law "*really* is an equalization of taxation between the poor and the rich, so far as *that* equalization is applicable, under a license system of taxation," and he justifies his opinion by comparing the present law with the late law, which compelled the poor man, in some cases, to pay double the amount of tax that the rich paid, and according to his position, *this species of taxation* is equalized when the poor man pays *no more* than the rich. I think there are few poor men but will understand Vindex.

He also says, "the present system is bottomed upon the principle of *equitable comparative equalization* of taxation" between the rich and the poor, and he not only *admits* the action of the kind would *possibly* admit," and *asserts* that the present law *does contain a principle of taxation* as nearly equalized a proposition, *is* entirely gratuitous, and destitute not only of the principles, of *common sense*, but of *common honesty*.

Notwithstanding the changes that Vindex fancied he has happily rung upon my signature, I have still the honour of being the people's most obedient and humble servant.

COMMON SENSE.

* Vindex must have studied Rhetorick under Mr. Teackle or Geo. Brown.

Just so—A few days since we had the pleasure of hearing several gentlemen conversing on the presidential question, when one of them observed that the Coalition reminded him of a rattle-snake, the head of which was cut off—smarting and enraged, it rattles away, although its power is gone.

INDIANA.

Our latest accounts of the contest in this state between Boon, the Jackson man, and Blake, the Adams man for Congress, are taken from the Terre-Haute Advertiser, of the 23d August, an Adams paper published at Terre-Haute, Indiana. The paper gives the result of the election in all the counties—making *Boon's* majority 77. We believe at the former election when *Blake* was elected, he beat Boon only by 64 votes. *Jackson's* majority in the district according to Mr. *Blake's own recent acknowledgements*, is at least 2,000.

Balt. Repub.

"THE WEST."

In Illinois the election has gone in favour of the *Jackson* candidate by nearly 5000 majority.

In Missouri the *Jackson* candidate has beat the *Adams* candidate from 8 to 4000. *Mississippi* the Jackson ticket has succeeded by a majority of upwards of 6000. In *Indiana* RAY has been elected Governor by declaring himself a *Jacksonian*, while Moore, the *Adams* candidate, is far behind both Canby and Ray! Two *Jackson* members of Congress, Boone and Jennings, are elected, and as far as heard from, a majority of the Jackson legislature is *Jacksonian*. In *Kentucky* a *Jackson Lt. Governor, Jackson Senate, and House of Representatives.*

MISSISSIPPI.

In the late election for a member of Congress, with (*Jackson*) and (*Adams*) on the ticket, there were three candidates, viz. Messrs. Hinds and Dickson (*Jacksonian*) and Bingaman, (*Adams*) and Mr. Haile, the late representative, who, tho' not a candidate, received a considerable number of votes. The following table will show the immense majority of the Jackson party.

Hinds (*Jackson*)	4426
Dickson (*Jackson*)	2496
Hale (*Jackson*)	1407
	8,839
Bingaman (*Adams*)	1,930
	6,419 Jackson maj.

"*Re-action*," we think, can hardly bring up the *Adams* party in Mississippi. As *Billy Black says*, "*Do you give it up?*" *Ib.*

INDIANA.

From the Annotator of August 16, we copy the following results:

Ray, 12,687—Canby, 10,000—Moore, 8,792 Representatives to State Legislature—Jackson 54, Adams 7.

In Somerset County Court,
MAY TERM, 1828.

James Wilson v. Arnold E. Waters.

ORDERED, by the court, that the sale of the real estate of Arnold E. Waters, as made and reported by James Wilson, Trustee for the sale of said real estate, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown by the second day of the next term of this court, provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper published in the town of Princess Anne once a week for three successive weeks before the said day. The Trustee reports the amount of sales to be $3400.

ARA SPENCE.
WILLIAM TINGLE.
True copy.
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Sept 16 mm

Superintendent of Primary Schools.

(Copied from the Wilmington Herald of July, 1827.)

"This being an appointment unknown to *the Constitution*, WITHOUT SALARY, and *NOT CONFERRED with the POSSESSION of the SCHOOL-MONEY*, it cannot be CALLED an OFFICE of "PROFIT" or "TRUST," nor impose a disability to "my further services as your delegate."

"LITTLETON D. TEACKLE."

Maryland Legislature.

House of Delegates, Dec. Sess. 1827.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the Treasurer of the Western Shore, be and he is hereby authorized and required, to pay to Littleton Dennis Teackle, or his order, **$500.00**, in full compensation, for his services and expenditures as Superintendent of Public Instruction.

[See Journal of Proceedings of House of Del. December Sess. 1827, page 518.

Baltimore Prices Current.

Sept. 12, 1828.

FLOUR—white wheat family, $6 a

POETRY.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Addressed to Mrs. A—. W—r, of Georgia.

I lov'd thee, when in early life,
Thou sportedst in thy mother's arms—
When innocence, and beauty's strife,
Were seen amidst thy budding charms.

Time has roll'd round, and beauty's bloom,
Has bursted on the raptur'd sight;
And many hearts have felt *full* soon
The pow'r of beauty's with'ring blight.

In Southern climes thou hast been rear'd,
Far, from thy early Friend—
And other friends thy love have shar'd,
Thine, with their hopes and wishes blend.

But in thy heart, there still is found,
Unwither'd, fresh, and green—
Disinterested love, profound—
On memory's brightest sheen.

Thou hast return'd, a blooming Bride,
In all the loveliness of truth,
Thy love, thy hopes, thy bosom's pride,
Now, centre in that happy youth.

Oh! may the kindly dews of Heav'n
Descend, and make thy bliss complete;
And may those joys divine be given,
To consecrate thy soul for Heav'n,
And make thy exit sweet.

LEONTINE.

Washington, D. C. Sept. 2, 1828.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A PUZZLE.

There is a monarch of renown,
Has many subjects in the town:
He is a prince of mighty fame,
If you would wish to know his name,
Take the second vowel and the third,
With five placed in the middle,
Five hundred in the front must ride,
And fifty ends the riddle.

STANZAS.

BY R. H. WILDE, ESQ.

My life is like the summer rose,
That opens to the morning sky,
But ere the shades of evening close,
Is scattered on the ground to die:
Yet on that rose's humble bed,
The sweetest dews of Night are shed—
As if she wept such waste to see—
But none shall weep a tear for me.

My life is like the autumn leaf,
That trembles in the moon's pale ray;
Its hold is frail, its date is brief,
Restless, and soon to pass away!
Yet ere that leaf shall fall and fade,
The parent tree shall mourn its shade—
The winds bewail the leafless tree,
But none shall breathe a sigh for me.

My life is like the prints, which feet
Have left on Tampa's desert strand;
Soon as the rising tide shall beat,
All trace will vanish from the sand;
Yet as if grieving to efface
All vestige of the human race,
On that lone shore loud moans the sea,
But none, alas! shall mourn for me.

IMPROMPTU.

On hearing Miss Stephens sing Handel's divine song of "Angel's ever bright and fair."

Whilst you invoke the angel's care,
In notes so soft, so sweet, so rare,
We tremble lest you should be heard,
And they should take you at your word,
In heaven the angels are not few,
But earth has only one like you.

TIME KILLED IN HIS TURN.

"Curse on this fiddling," cried old Dad,
To Ned his over tuneful lad;
"You *lose your time*, you idle lout."
"No, sir; my time I keep throughout."
"Pshal you keep time! *kill* time, you mean,"
Mutter'd the father, full of spleen.
"*Kill* him?—well, sure, sir, I'm no zany,
For killing him who's killed so many."

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Two Dollars a year, *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months; or $3 if not paid within six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance*.

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year*.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞ Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞ Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞ All communications addressd to the editor must come POST PAID.

CANDLE WICKS, & LAMP WICKS,

Square and oval butter Prints; Weavers Slays or Reeds; Shifters and Strainers; lime or lemon Squeezers; wash and cake Boards; Cane for reed making; pound half and quarter butter Prints; Twine and Cord; boot and shoe Blacking; patent and common Taps; lamp Wicks, assorted, by the dozen or gross; cotton, wool and horse Cards; towel Rollers; Spiggots and Fausetts, suitable for hogsheads, barrels, kegs and hydrants; fishing lines and Rods; butter Bowls and Trays; clothes and market Baskets; Nests Tubs and sugar Boxes; Potatoe and turnip Mashers; sweeping, shoe, horse, scrubbing, Weavers and dusting Brushes Carpenters, Joiners and Gardeners Lines; clothes Lines and Bed Cord.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms by

VALERIUS DUKEHART,
No. 101 1-2 Baltimore between South and Calvert streets,

Baltimore, 9th mo 16th

FOR SALE, and on a moderate Credit,

A good second-hand Ogle GIG. For further information apply at the office of the Village Herald.

Sept 2, 1828. mw

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of 3 writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court and to me directed, at the suit of John J. Davis use of James H. Handy against Mitchell Alphy, and John S. Evans, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: Fifty acres of land, more or less, known by the name of Acworth's Delight, which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 23d of September next, at the Court-House door, in Princess-Anne, to the highest and best bidder, for cash. Sale to take place between 12 and 3 o'clock P. M.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Sept. 2, 1828. tj

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, to wit: Edme Ducatel vs. Levin W. Ballard, Severn Teackle vs. Levin W. Ballard and James Wilson adm. of George J. Jones use of James Wilson vs. Levin W. Ballard will be sold the following property, to wit: one horse and gig, two head of other horses, four beds and furniture, 10 head of cattle, three yoke of oxen, and all the said Levin's right, title, interest and estate in and to part of a tract of land called Dashiell's Lot, containing 332 acres, more or less, which property has been heretofore levied on by me under writs of Fieri Facias, and which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 23d of September, inst. at the Court-House door, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. for cash, to the best bidder, to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.

Sept. 2 mw

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, to wit: George Handy administrator of Wm. Fleming, use of James Wilson against Levin Ballard, sen. Severn Teackle use of James Wilson against Levin Ballard, sen. and James Wilson adm. of George J. Jones use of James Wilson against Levin Ballard, sen. will be sold the following property, to wit: a tract or parcel of land called "Moore & Casset," containing 130 acres, more or less; one other tract or part of a tract called 'Brothers Agreement,' 80 acres, more or less; one negro woman Leah and children, and one boy Spencer, one boy Nathan, one ditto Isaac, one ditto Nathan, which property has heretofore been by me under writs of fieri facias, and which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 23d of September, inst. at the court-house door, between the hours of 12 and 2 to the best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.

Sept. 2, 1828. mw

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Jones of Thomas use of Samuel Polk, use of Dr. James Wilson, vs. Levin Ballard, sen. I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: One tract of Land called Moore & Cassett, 130 acres, one negro man called Peter, one do. Toby, one do. Joshua, one do Littleton, the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the said Levin, which I shall proceed to sell at the court house door in Princess Anne, on the 23d inst. between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above named writ.

GEO. DASHIELL, late Shff.

Sept. 2. tfm

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Josiah Gibbons vs. Levin Ballard, sen. I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one tract or part of a tract of land called Moore & Cassett, containing 130 acres, more or less, negroes Isaac, Mingo, Isaac Junior, Davy, John, Joe, George, Hezekiah, Theodore, John, Esther, Martha, Letty, Matilda, and Bridget, the goods and chattels lands and tenements of said Levin, which I shall proceed to sell at the court-house door, in Princess Anne, on the 23d inst. between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above writ.

GEO. DASHIELL, late Shff.

September 2. tfm

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of William Williams, Esq against Jesse Walter, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: all that part of a tract of land called Lebanon, part of a tract of land called Venables' Pretention, part of a tract called Troublesome, containing 219 acres, more or less, 1 black mare, 1 old gig, 4 yoke of oxen, 4 milch cows, 7 head of cattle, 18 head of sheep, 29 head of hogs, 6 beds and furniture, 2 timber carts, 2 wain do., 1 set black smith's tools, household and kitchen furniture: also, by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Levin Wilson, against Jesse Walter I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 negro man named Joshua, 1 lot of lumber & boards containing 50,000, more or less, sundry farming utensils, as the property of said Walter, which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 23d of inst. between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. at the court house door, in Princess Anne, to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Sept. 2.

Notice to Creditors.

THE creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified to appear in Somerset county court, in Princess Anne, on the 1st Saturday after the third Monday in November next, to shew cause, if any they have, why he should not be entitled to the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland.

McKIMMEY PORTER.

Salisbury, Aug. 10 mtl

PUBLIC VENDUE.

I will offer for sale, on Monday the 29th of this month, at my late residence, on Wicomico Creek, the following property, to wit: HORSES, HOGS, OXEN, and COWS, and other CATTLE, together with the Implements of Husbandry belonging to the farm. Terms of Sale—A credit of 6 months on all sums of $5, and over, the purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. For all sums under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

LEVIN W. BALLARD.

Sept. 9, 1828 tmfl

For Rent,

For the ensuing year, a House and Lot in the village of White-Haven, at present occupied by Edward U. Blake. For terms apply to.

MARCELLUS JONES.

Sept. 9, 1828.

FOR RENT,

FOR the ensuing year, the FARM at present occupied by Mr. Peter McGee. It adjoins the farm of Mr. William Porter. For terms apply to the subscriber.

HETTY DISHAROON.

Princess-Anne, Sept. 2

NOTICE.

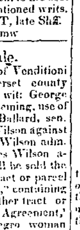
THE subscriber being extremely desirous of closing his business, once more gives notice to those indebted to him, that unless their accounts are settled in the course of the present month, he will be compelled to adopt a legal process without respect to persons.

SEVERN TEACKLE.

Princess-Anne, Sept. 2

BATTALION ORDERS.

Sept. 2, 1828.



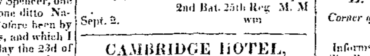
IN obedience to Regimental orders the commanding Officers of Companies attached to the Second Battalion of 25th Regiment M. M will cause the companies under their respective commands to meet at the regimental parade ground, on FRIDAY the 26th of September, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. as the line of review and inspection will be formed at 11. The commander of this patriotic corps confidently expects that the companies attached thereto will give, upon this occasion, a general attendance, and that the officers will appear in full uniform.

ANTHONY B. BENNETT, Maj
2nd Bat. 25th Reg. M. M

Sept. 2. wm

CAMBRIDGE HOTEL,

Sign of the Steam-Boat & Stages.



THE Subscriber continues to keep this handsome establishment, a few doors above his old stand, in a very central part of the town, where he is prepared at all times for the reception of travellers, and others, who may please give him a call. His house is well furnished; the rooms private and comfortable; his bar supplied with a choice selection of the best Liquors; his stable stored with good provender, and his prices regulated by the times. By strict attention to his business, he flatters himself with a continuation of those customers who have been so liberal heretofore, to whom he gratefully acknowledges himself indebted.

The public's old, servant.

WM. C. RIDGAWAY.

N.B. His Hack runs to the Cambridge wharf to meet the Steam Boat *Maryland*, on her arrival from Baltimore every Tuesday & Friday evening. Also for the conveyance of passengers from his house to the boat on her departure every Wednesday and Saturday morning, *free of charge*. He has, for the accommodation of persons who are going on to Baltimore, rented a private stable with a fine grazing lot, well enclosed, for the purpose of taking at livery horses at a low price, which shall be regulated by the price of grain, hay, &c. he is prepared at all times with fine horses and carriages, for the conveyance of Travellers to any part of the Peninsula.

W. C. R.

Cambridge, June 3, 1828.

BARREN CREEK SPRINGS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Begs leave to inform his friends & the public,

That his HOUSE is now open

FOR THE RECEPTION OF VISITERS.

An anxious solicitude to promote the comfort of those who are in pursuit of health, pleasure, or business, has induced him to make such arrangements as will enable him to give ample satisfaction to those who may favour him with their company. By those who have visited the Springs, during the present season, the waters have been pronounced more powerful in their effects than hitherto experienced—operating in most cases, as a purgative medicine; Those desirable effects, in conjunction with its chalybeate properties, which are acknowledged to be unsurpassed by any waters in the world, present a powerful inducement to such as are already assailed by disease, and to those who are desirous to avoid the bilious diseases of the climate.

Persons who are inclined to try the efficacy of the waters may rest assured that every accommodation shall be provided to render them happy and comfortable; and the charges shall be apportioned to the pressure of the times

The public's humble servant.

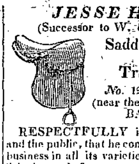
CHARLES LEARY.

N. B. Travellers, generally, particularly the passengers of the steam boat Maryland, will find this an easy and commodious stage, after the arrival of the boat at Cambridge, (being only four miles distant from Vienna.) Here they will be certain to meet with the purest and best Waters of the peninsula, and a Table supplied with the best accommodations the country can afford—on the most reasonable conditions.

July 20. mku

JESSE HUNT,

(Successor to W. & R. HALL,)



Saddle, Harness, AND Trunk-Maker,

No. 127 Market Street, (near the new City Hotel,) BALTIMORE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the Saddling business in all its varieties, at the old established stand for many years occupied by Messrs. William & Richard Hall, where he keeps constantly on hand a

Large and General Assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Veleices, Saddlebags, Collars, Military Equipments, &c.

of warranted materials and workmanship, which he will sell at wholesale or retail, on as reasonable terms as can be afforded in this or any other city.

August 19th, 1828. 1*

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by James L. Waller, a justice of the peace, and to me directed: two at the suit of George Maddux and Elizabeth Byrd, Ex'r.s of Thomas Byrd against Elijah C. Johnson, 1 other at the suit of Tilghman & Parsons against Elijah C. Johnson, and 1 other at the suit Hannah Hearn, Ex'x. of Wm. Hearn, against Elijah C. Johnson, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: all the right, interest and estate of the said Johnson, in and to several houses and lots in the town of Salisbury and Somerset county, which were devised by Benjamin Disharoon to his daughter Sarah, the wife of the said Elijah, and at present occupied by L. D. Collier; also a house and lot occupied by Amelia Nicholson; also one other occupied by William S. Disharoon; also a house at Josiah Bayly, Esquire's Mills, it being the office of the said Elijah; also a small piece of land lying near the said Bayly's mill pond, which land was purchased by the said Elijah C. Johnson & Levi Cathell, of a certain Absalom Phipps; also a clock & case, which said property I shall proceed to sell at the auction room of James L. Waller, Esq. in the town of Salisbury, on Saturday the 20th of September next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the aforesaid writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

August 26. m

E. T. J. WOODWARD,

Corner of Dugan's Wharf & Pratt Street. BALTIMORE,

Informs his friends and customers that he will sell on COMMISSION, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and Oats, Tobacco, and all other articles of Country Produce, and will make liberal advances on the same.

He has on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

CONSISTING OF

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Family Flour, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Spirits, Whiskey and Cordials, Spices, Soap & Candles, Shad, Mackerel, Herrings, Oil and Salt, together with every other article in his line.

ALSO,

Glass Ware, Queen's Ware,

Stone and Earthen Ware, &c.

And a general assortment

Of Garden Seeds of approved kinds, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

DRY PINE OR OAK WOOD

Will be taken in exchange for Goods, on fair terms.

May 13, 1828. wm

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court.

Aug 26th, 1828.

§§§§§§§§§ *ON application of SEVERN* §SEAL.§§ *MISTER, Ex'r of RICHARD* §§§§§§§§§ *EVANS, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in one of the papers printed at Princess Anne.*

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of RICHARD EVANS, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 29th of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th of Aug. 1828.

SEVERN MISTER.

Ex'r of R. Evans, dec'd.

Sept. 2, 1828. k

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Richard Evans, deceased, by bond, note or open account, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscriber on or before the 15th day of October next, otherwise he will be obliged to pursue a legal course to compel the same.

SEVERN MISTER, Ex'r. of R. Evans, dec'd.

Sept. 2, 1828. tmfl

FOR RENT,

For the ensuing year, that FARM which was formerly the property of William Tilghman, dec'd. situated on the head of Back Creek. For terms apply to JAMES STEWART.

July 22, 1828. kw

☞ *NOTICE.*

A PLANTER who desires to procure some *SLAVES* for his own service, will give the best prices in cash, for a few of both sexes, between the ages of 12 and 25 years. Those who have such to dispose of will please apply at Col. Dashiell's Tavern, immediately

Princess-Anne, August 4.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable FARM, on Trading Branch, containing between SIX and SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES.

This farm is within four miles of Princess-Anne; it formerly belonged to Richard H. Handy, Esq. and is known as the "Pershouse Farm." It is timbered and will be divided to suit purchasers. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to

THOMAS K. CARROLL.

August 5. jfl

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of a small FARM with all of its improvements, situated on Deal's Island; the place where Keziah Jones, dec'd. formerly resided. The terms of sale may be ascertained by applying to Mr. William Wallace, who resides on said Island. If not sold at private sale by Wednesday the 5th day of November, it will on that day be offered at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

MARCELLUS JONES.

Sept. 9, 1828.

Notice to Creditors.

The creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified to appear in Somerset county court, in Princess Anne, on the 1st Saturday after the third Monday in November next, to shew cause if any they have why he should not be entitled to the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland.

EBENEZER ANDERSON.

August 19 ww

FOR RENT,

FOR the ensuing year or for a term of years, the FARM on Little-Monie, now occupied by Mitchell Phoebus.

For terms apply to

JAMES POLK.

June 3, 1828. wk

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale on the 20th instant, the HOUSE belonging to the estate of Robt Moreton, deceased, and known by the name of the Sand-Flea Storehouse. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale. The sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county.

BENJAMIN I. JONES, Adm. Robt. Moreton, dec'd.

Sept. 9 nuw

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Diseases of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following.—

CERTIFICATE.

10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify, that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health. I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease, and in preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, it, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life, ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extracts from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. carried in perfection. In consequence of all the combination of the most valuable herbs, it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an annodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs, which constitute the disease, particularly in its use. It promotes expectoration, which is constantly called for, and whilst it does and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases.

Each bill of directions contains a description of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of proprietor, in red ink. Offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER,

Nov. 20, 1827. Princess-Anne.

INSOLVENT BLANKS.

JUST printed and for sale at the Village Herald office, a quantity of *INSOLVENT BLANKS*, of an approved form; and a supply of blank

BILLS OF SALE.

ALSO,

A Supply of Magistrates' Blanks,

FIERI FACIAS, before supersedeas,
Do. do. after supersedeas,
C. I. SA's before supersedeas,
Do. do. after supersedeas.
WARRANTS.

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms, At the Office of the Village Herald

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. II. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., SEPTEMBER 23, 1828. NO. 26.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

TO PHILANTHROPOS.

Comparison between Gen. Jackson and Caius Marius.

The fairest means of judging of merit, is to view it personified in the characters of distinguished individuals. We form our opinion from the actions of men, and, by this criterion we decide whether those who aspire to patriotism have any solid claim to it.—If, therefore, a man has signalized him and evinced the purity of his character, by his actions, it is not only injustice to the individual, but also an insult to virtue and principle, to endeavour to stain him with the vilest of crimes, and the shafts of malice must, inevitably, recoil on the character of the calumniator. These remarks I conceive to be highly applicable to an effusion of falsehood from your pen against the great soldier, whose eminent services none ever treat otherwise than with the most profound gratitude, except those who are unacquainted with his merits, through misrepresentation, or those by whom it would be a disgrace to be esteemed. Hope you will take no offence, Mr. Philanthropos, if a little minute examination is applied to the comparisons which you allege against this peaceful farmer, and to your literary, historical information.

In tracing the parallel between Jackson & Marius, you say, that they both lived under a republican government and had to rise by their own exertions. "For Marius, like Jackson, was *obscurely born*." Now, this means, either that you reprobate a man's rising by his own exertions or his being *obscurely born*. Would you have him to inherit his character? If you would, there would only be certain families which could ever attain to distinction. Do you intend to blame such a situation, and to place this to the number of Gen. Jackson's faults or 'crimes' that he has risen by his own exertions from obscurity. This is wherein his greatness consists. We may fairly think that you do blame him for this: he... in the whole comparison between Jackson and Marius you do not mention one of the former's good qualities, and hence we are justified in believing that your whole 'effusion' is intended for a delineation of his faults. You would, then, have an aristocratical greatness; a few of the *nobility* of the nation, executing all our honours and lording it over the people, thereby wresting from us the civil liberty which we set forth as the basis of our rights in declaring ourselves independent States. By this principle, we should never have heard of the blacksmith, Gen. Nathaniel Greene, the waggoner, Gen. Morgan, and the greater part of our revolutionary worthies. Gen. Jackson considers it an honour to have either the vote or the esteem of one who holds such principles. A... you say, "Marius was *fierce* and *untractable* when in authority—the like is said of Gen. Jackson." And at what time and by whom has this been said? It was never mentioned before he became a candidate for the presidency of our country, except by private enemies, and now it is trumpeted forth by political reprobates, in order to annihilate his prospects. If you mean by *fierce* and *untractable*, that Gen. Jackson is superior to the designs of depraved political leaders, you say rightly; but if you mean that he is barbarous, and cruel, you are mistaken, in the light of your own conscience. Gen. Jackson's character has always been remarkable for sternness and resolution of purpose; his judgment is not formed of matters without mature deliberation, and this is the reason why he has seldom changed his purposes, when they may have been fixed;—there is the same pre-eminent feature in the character of Washington.

In the next place, Jackson, *say you*, "is said to have a *very* imperfect education."—Gen. Jackson's writings, says Mr. *Walsh*, are marked with great fluency and energy of expression and cogent reasoning. He writes nervously and perspicuously and speaks with fluidity and force. Refer to his address at New Orleans, last winter, and see whether his critick has penned the truth; recollect the education of an eminent lawyer must require, and then say, whether your belief has any foundation, except in prejudice. But here follows something a little remarkable. You say that Jackson, in having slaughtered the Seminoles, is like Marius when he cleared the Farther Spain of robbers, thereby, in the force of your comparison, making the Seminoles robbers. And still you impute this to Jackson as a fault. Is it a crime to destroy robbers, as you say the Seminoles were? If not, why do you condemn Gen Jackson, and not praise it as a meritorious action? It is immaterial whether you condemn him or not, since he has been honourably acquitted by the Congress of the United States, and by some of the most virulent of his present opponents, among whom stands conspicuously the name of JOHN SERGEANT. "Was Jackson," continues your effusion, "ever known to shine, except in the field?" What do you mean by *shining*? Do you mean to ask, sir, if he has a smooth, ruby face, and is attired in his gold lace coat, chapeau and sword, or do you take the word in the signification which Horace first attached to it—a man of such distinction as is supported by merit and proceeds from true greatness?—Gen. Jackson *has* distinguished himself otherwise than in the field. War is not his proper sphere; but that noble glow of patriotism, which reigns triumphant over his bosom, has been enabled, by natural endowments, to exercise itself, both in the field and at the bar—his motto has been, "CEDANT ARMA TOGAE, CONCEDAT LAUREA LAUDI." His conduct shows, that it was at his country's necessitous demand that he assumed the sword, and, in wielding that sword, he used that policy and discretion which prove the deep knowledge which he must have acquired in his profession. Do you censure Gen. Washington for appointing Gen Jackson attorney of the United States for the district south of the Ohio? Would Washington appoint a man who was unworthy to fill this arduous office? And does it not require eminent abilities to discharge this responsible trust, which was so closely connected with the welfare of our country and cause of justice? Upon the same ground you condemn Mr. Monroe for appointing Gen. Jackson Governor of Florida, or you say that Gen. Washington and Col. Monroe were incapable of judging of the merits of men. Let us pass over your notice of Harris and Jackson's conduct towards the Legislature of Tennessee, as they would surpass the limits of this paper, and go to Gen. Jackson's conduct at the inauguration of Mr. Adams. You absolutely blame the General, because he treated Mr. Adams with politeness. None, you say *truly*, were more prompt, nor more smiling in their congratulations than Gen. Jackson. General Jackson has ever been represented as a perfect gentleman, by all who have seen *him*; his manners are said to be the most prepossessing, by his openness and real urbanity, without the smallest tincture of affectation. It is, therefore, perfectly consonant to his character that he should offer his unfeigned salutations to his fellow-candidate. This is prompted by his conduct as a gentleman, as well as the high situation in which he was then placed. There is another reason for the General's treatment to Mr. Adams—Mr. Henry, a member of Congress from Ky. in a private letter, states the different feelings which were evinced at the inauguration of the President, towards Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson. Some considerable applause was given to the President when he entered the room, but when *Jackson* entered three loud cheers welcomed his approach. He saw still, that he was the favourite of the people, and by these noble feelings he was prompted to offer to the President that courteous salutation which his hospitality dictated. But this is the last circumstance in the life of this great man, which I could have believed that the venom of political depravity would have prompted one to blame!

"Inter arma, leges silent! the General's law at New Orleans and other places has clearly proved his adoption of this principle." No one ever denied this, but every one denies the impolitick effects of this act. It was the only means of saving the city. And it would have been the height of fatuity to suffer the city to be surrendered merely for the sake of the formality of adhering to the written law. That the civil is *always* the superior power, is dangerous doctrine, and pronounced such by Mr *Jefferson*. The *salus populi*, says Mr. *Jefferson*, is the supreme rule and paramount maxim. He says, however, it is idle for one to contend that there are not ... this generation ... the good of the public of ten requires that the written laws should be contravened; but still, says he, this cannot be done without risk; but it should often be done, relying on purity of motive and the indulgences and generosity of the people. A... gain, you say that Gen. *Jackson* threatened to enter the Senate chamber and cut off the ears of Senators!! Open and wilful misrepresentation deserves to be noted and exposed in broad terms, and this is pronounced a deliberate falsehood on the authority of the following facts; The debate in the Senate, on Jackson's conduct in the Seminole war, says the Nat. Intelligencer, was not held at the time that the charge alleges *Jackson* to have made this threat. Mr. Binns says that Decatur carried his lady to witness the ceremony of the adjournment of the Senate, and this was the time that the affair happened. If Decatur had been concerned in the difference which is attributed to him, most certainly, Mrs. Decatur would have been apprized of it, as she accompanied her husband. Yet this lady, in a beautiful and accomplished letter, assures Gen. *Jackson* that it there was one individual more grateful for his services than the rest of mankind, it was her beloved husband; and, at the same time, tells him that her husband entertained no such feeling towards him as such conduct would import. Gen. Call, one of Jackson's aids at the time, also denies the very semblance of any such thing. The other instances, which you say, shew Jackson's incompetency to the office to which he now aspires in "high relief," should be noticed, were it not that they are so comprehensive as to occupy too long a space. In fine, nothing new nor original has been attempted; the charges against Gen. Jackson are old and have been reiterated, altho' they were intended to assume a novel character by comparing a true patriot with a misera ble tyrant.

A FRIEND OF MAN.

September 18, 1828.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

MARK THE SEQUEL!!

Among a number of the dernier resorts of the coalition, published in the last Iris, is one yclept "GROG BILL." We give it as our deliberate opinion that this ought to have been the last subject for a man to meddle with, who has brought from Baltimore to this county, TWO HOGSHEADS OF WHISKEY, without a license. Yes, it is the last subject about which Mr. Teackle ought to say one word—for it is not a twelvemonth since he so inveterately opposed the practice of Treating, that, in enumerating the evils resulting from that practice, he overlooked the ungentlemanly trick of leaving a *grog bill unpaid*, and exclaimed—"it generates debauchery, and all the miseries of the black catalogue of every heinous vice and immorality—and yet it is said some are willing to uphold it!! Can this be true? *Credat judas?* Can those be found who will raise their heads and advocate so vile a practice?" &c. But now it appears Mr. Teackle sees no "grog drinkers," as he last year called those who attended and partook of treats—he "advocates" no "*sensual influence*" to gain votes: Oh no! he brought two hogsheads of Whiskey to this county for the purpose of ——— what was Whiskey made for? But to return to the bill above alluded to. Although we have seen nothing to satisfy us that the statement is correct, we believe there was some expense of the kind incurred while Jackson held the office of Commissioner to receive possession of Florida; and that our readers may see and judge for themselves, we shall present the bill with some remarks by the Western Argus—

From the Iris.

"GROG BILL.—The Jackson party accuse the present enlightend [*enlightened !!!* we suppose by poring over "Edmondson's Heraldy and Caton's Peerage, and the Laves and Portraits of eminent Englishmen" which cost this republican nation $115 00! under Adams] administration of extravagance.—Look at this—

9 gallons Brandy, at $2 50	$22 50
271 do Madeira Wine at $5	137 50
193 do old Whiskey at 75 cts	14 92½
6 boxes of Claret at $12	72 00
2 do small bottled at $12	26 00
1 cask Porter, 8 doz at $3 50	28 00
1 dozen Syrup	8 00
1 do Noveau	8 00
3 bottles Bitters	3 00
	$314 62½"

"A pretty round sum in about 3 months," exclaims the Iris writer—ay, almost equal to one third the cost of J. Q. Adams' Portrait, which was paid for by the people's money—It is also stated that Jackson received at the same time a salary of $5000 as Governor of Florida. This is utterly false. His salary as Governor did not commence until his duty as Commissioner ceased.

On receiving possession of Pensacola, he gave an entertainment to the Spanish officers, as is the custom in such cases, all which the editors of the Journal (who first brought forward this charge) well knew; yet they represent the wine and other articles procured for that entertainment, as purchased for the General's own table?

Moreover these accounts all passed the inspection of Mr Adams himself, while Secretary of State, were approved by him and upon his approval paid? Yet Mr. Adams blast the general. If they were wrong or exhorbitant, how came Mr. Adams to allow them? The money was not going into his own pocket, like the double outfits, salaries, contingencies and expenses of constructive journies upon the Ghent Mission. There is no doubt, that he cheated the Government for his own benefit; but would he do it for the benefit of General Jackson, when it was to bring nothing into his own pocket? The friends of Mr. Adams are as impudent as Old Ebony or they would not dare to present General Jackson's accounts, as passed by Mr. Adams, to disparage the old soldier before the people. But, "JACKSON has done the States SOME SERVICE *and they know it*."

[*From the Philadelphia Sentinel*]

To John Sergeant, Manuel Eyre, Lawrence Lewis, C. C. Biddle, and Joseph P. Norris, Esquires—Authors of an Address adopted at the Administration town meeting of the 7th July.

You know, gentlemen, that, in the defensive speech, delivered by Mr. Clay, on the 12th July, 1827, at Noble's Inn, near Lexington, he said:

"No one has contended, that the proofs should be exclusively those of eye witnesses, testifying from the sense, positively and directly to the fact—political, like all other offences, may be established by circumstantial, as well as positive evidence: but, I do contend, that some evidence, be it what it may, ought to be exhibited."

Undoubtedly the doctrine and the sentiment, thus expressed, are correct and, unless evidence of some kind exists, Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay have been treated as cruelly as Gen. Jackson has been. Whether evidence, that does exist, is sufficient to produce conviction, is a question which every just man will determine for himself: it is enough for us, sentinels appointed by our fellow-citizens, that the evidence is sufficient for our own conviction, and justifies our calling upon them, as we do, to arouse and right themselves.

We have endeavoured to make others think as we do, by the circumstantial evidence, which Mr. Clay says is sufficient; and, we proceed with further proof, part of it of a character which may be called specific:—

To this fact, we ask particular attention, that, often as Mr. Clay has spoken, and much as he has written, to exculpate himself, he has never pretended, that he supported Mr. Adams, on account of any confidence in his principles or respect for his merits: if he had any such apology to offer, he would certainly have presented it: on the contrary, he seems to have studiously avoided every thing of that kind; and to have desired the world to suppose, that he had chosen the least of two evils. Thus, when at Noble's Inn, he could not evade this delicate point, he said: "That I had some objections to Mr. Adams, I am ready freely to admit, but these did not weigh a feather, in comparison with the great and insurmountable objections long and deliberately entertained against his competitor."

This admits all we ask for our argument, that Mr. Clay did not vote for Mr. Adams on account of any merits on his part, but as the least obnoxious of two obnoxious persons.

But, before we draw conclusion from this position, let us see, whether what Mr. Clay thus said, in July 1827, was true?

Gen. Floyd, long a distinguished member of Congress from Virginia, and in 1824, a friend of Mr. Crawford as President, whilst at Washington, in April last, addressed on the 4th of that month, a letter to Gen. Van Ness, of that city, which was soon after published by the latter: it contained this statement—that in the month of January, 1825, or late in December, 1824, whilst the election of President was before the House of Representatives, he called on Mr. Clay to ascertain his determination as to Mr. Crawford—that Mr. Clay said it would not do to elect Mr. Crawford, as his health was bad. "He," Mr. Clay, (says Gen. Floyd) "then went on to state, in the course of that conversation, and I think in these words—When I (Mr. Clay) take up the pretensions of Mr. Adams, and weigh them, and lay them down—then take up the pretensions of General Jackson, weigh them, and lay them down by the side of those of Mr. A., I never was so much puzzled in all my life, as I am to decide between them."

That Mr. Clay made this declaration about one short month before the election took place, was thus publicly avowed by General Floyd, in April 1828, at Washington city; Mr. Clay was on the spot and has never ventured either to deny or explain: then it is true, that Mr. Clay, one month before the election, absolutely, and with the precision of a vender of diamonds, weighed the pretensions of Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson, and found them so exactly balanced, that he could not say which was the heaviest—Yet in July, 1827, he said at Noble's Inn, that the scale of Mr. Adams did not contain a feather, in comparison with the enormous weight of Gen' Jackson's! he said in Jan. 1825, that he was never before so puzzled, as he was then, between Mr. Adams and Gen. J.—yet in July, 1827, he said that his objections to General Jackson had, long prior to the election, been deliberately entertained!

You know, gentlemen, that the contradictory stories even of an ignorant and friendless prisoner are often accepted by juries, as emphatic indications of guilt: we pray you, therefore, to reconcile if you can, the contradicting statements of an acute lawyer and influential man, Mr. Clay.

Our position, observe, is, that Mr. Clay has never pretended, that he voted for Mr. Adams ... than that he ... persons. In this view of the matter, what position would a man, with pure intentions, have taken? It was said at the time of the election, at Washington, and we think truly, that the vote of New York had been long doubtful—that Gen. Van Rensselaer's was the casting vote of that state—that he had to choose, as Mr. Clay had, between two obnoxious persons—that he voted under the exercise of powerful influences, concentrated to the end—that he merely voted, and even then wept! How was it with Mr. Clay—did he stand proudly aloof? did he drop into the ballot box a ticket wet with his tears? did he throw himself upon the dignity of his station of speaker, and calmly await the result? did he resolve to retain his post of honour, and falsify the predictions, which in his 'card' he pronounced "infamous?" did he refuse of live under a man, in whose favour he could not utter a word—against whom he had uttered the public voice? far from it—he became the partisan of Mr. Adams, and by secret manage ment secured the vote of Mr. D. White of Kentucky, if not that of other members.

Now, if Mr. Clay, standing, as he pretended he did, between two persons equally objectionable, had, like Gen. Van Rensselaer, voted for Mr Adams, and done no more, he would have been censured, because he voted against the spirit of our institutions, and the declared wishes especially, of Kentucky: but there are many worthy persons, who would have defended him, and claimed some latitude for what Mr. Clay called his conscientious scruples. But, when he rushed into the first office in the state, as soon as his own influence had given to Mr. Adams the power to confer it, what honest and rational man could doubt the sinister nature of the motives of the parties?

... But, gentlemen, let us again suppose, that *Mr. Clay* really had no alternative be that *Mr. Clay* really had no alternative between two obnoxious persons—that *he* was compelled to vote for one of them—and that, as the least obnoxious, *he* supported Mr. Adams; we particularly beg you to answer this question .... *was Mr. Adams in such a dilemma?* Why did *he* appoint Mr. Clay? Had *he* a choice of evils? Had *he* not millions of men, from whom to chose the person he preferred to all the rest? Had he no old associates or new friends, no persons with claims upon him for former services? Could he find but one man in the union fit for secretary? Had he not given a pledge to Mr. Webster to confer offices upon the heads of the two parties numerically? Had he not taken from the treasury, army and navy, persons claiming to be republicans? Was there no merit in Mr. Hopkinson, Mr Everett, Mr. Webster Mr Johnston, Mr. Stockton, Mr. Sergeant, &c. &c. of the other party? *Why*, then, we ask, did Mr. Adams give the highest office in his gift to the person, who, of all men, had done the most to blast his political prospects? *Why*, above all his friends, did he select Mr. Clay, after having drawn the portrait of him, which ... in the book of the fisheries? If it is true, as "Wayne" says it is, and Mr Adams ... to Com. Porter seems to prove, that Mr. Adams is vindictive, how did it happen, that he not only quickly pardoned Mr. Clay's manifold offences, but conferred upon him the most signal advantages?

In short, gentlemen, we ask your own frank opinion, whether, if Mr. Adams had been elected, *by the electors*, he would have conferred on Mr. Clay the first place in his cabinet? And, if he would not have done so, then we ask you, *why* he did appoint him, when elected by the House of Representatives?

In the fifth letter, to which we reluctantly extend this enquiry, we shall close our remarks on this topic.

Respectfully, yours, &c.

JOS. WORRELL,
WM. DUNCAN,
WM. BOYD,
HENRY TOLAND,
JOHN WURTS,
WM. J. DUANE,
WM. J. LEIPER,
CHARLES S. COXE,
THO. M. PETTIT,

Committee of Correspondence for Philadelphia, appointed by the Republican Convention, assembled at Harrisburg, Jan. 8, 1828.

Aug. 1st, 1828.

"The conduct of Mr. Clay, prior to the election, indicated his sense of error, or intended error. Mr. Kremer's letter first publicly complained, but that did not appear until January 31—yet, Mr. Clay in his letter to Judge Brooke, January 28, said, he expected to be assailed by malice, but would "view its effusions without emotion:" how did he know that he would be assailed? Again—Mr Kremer said, "it is now, (January 26) ascertained to a certainty that Henry Clay has transferred his interests to J. Q. Adams;" on seeing this, Mr. Clay, three days after he said he would hear accusation without emotion, denounced Mr. Kremer's letter a forgery, and its author accountable to him, according to "the laws of honour." As to the parade of enquiry that followed, what did it mean? Mr. Clay required Mr. Kremer to prove in January two occurrences, that could not take place until February 9th.

It is remarkable, that, much as Mr. Kremer's letter was noticed, nothing was said of letters written by Mr. Adams' friends: a letter, of which the annexed extract formed a part, was written at Washington on the very day on which Mr. Kremer's letter was written, (Jan. 26,) and was published at New York on the day Mr Kremer's was published in Philadelphia, (Jan. 31,)—it was published in an administration paper, the Commercial Advertiser. It presents a vivid picture of scenes in the capital of a republic; as was well said at the time, men of the River Raisin and of the Hartford convention, ... words of Gen. Floyd—"No Mr. Chairman our liberties are not to be endangered by a successful military chieftain—it is *here*, in this capital, on this floor, that our liberty is to be sacrificed, and that by the hollow, treacherous eloquence of some ambitious, proud, aspiring demagogue."

Extract of a Letter, dated Washington, January 26, 1825.

"What I wrote you last, as a rumor, has been converted into certainty; Mr. Clay and all his friends have *formally gone over to the Adams standard*. The knowledge of this event has produced a strong sensation throughout all the political circles, and given intensity to the contest. The hall of representatives resembled a bee hive, when the bees are preparing to swarm, the next morning after the *Clay movement* was known; The hum of voices conversing in an under tone, was like the sound of the ocean before a gathering storm. All the avenues and sofas were filled with groups, telling or enquiring the news; and calculating the consequences; some say all doubt is now over; others still predict a long struggle. It is curious to observe the *new* grouping of faces: *Men who were seldom seen together, are now arm in arm;* or busily *whispering* over letters or newspaper articles. Mr. Clay appears cheerful, talks much, and has *the air of a man relieved from a burden!*"

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.

We ask the attention of our readers to this portrait of the American Cincinnatus: we find it in the Enquirer.

The Adams men are in a rage at calling Andrew Jackson the "Tennessee Farmer." They were as little pleased when we spoke of the gallant General, and the more glorious victory of New Orleans; it was then military chieftainism—military usurpation, blood, carnage, bombs, and congreve rockets. Now we have closed the campaign. We show them the gallant warrior on his spacious and well cultivated farm. A straw hat covers those white locks bleached by the midnight dews in the tented field—a coat of plain homespun made on his farm, is substituted for the uniform, gorget and golden epaulets. He carries in his hands a small pruning knife, with which he trims his young trees and bushes—he watches his reapers in the field—he sees his cattle fed and foddered—his lambs sheared and pound'd—his cows milk'd and stabled—his hay raked into mows—his oats and wheat thresh'd—his cider press'd—his fruits gathered—and when the "curfew tolls the knell of parting day," he repairs to his fireside and is surrounded by his friends and neighbours, and the evening closes in rational and improving converse. This is the picture of the Tennessee Farmer—it is the picture of Andrew Jackson, *as he now is*. Such a man who can follow the plough, or follow his enemy as occasion may require, who has plain and practical sense and sound experience in affairs of government, who has honesty as his land mark, and decision as his guide, even such a man will the people take from his farm and make him President of the U. States.

wherein he acknowledges that the "document (above spoken of) was in his hands," and that he "showed it to several individuals." What say you now Mr. Sewer?

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATE

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1828.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For President.

ANDREW JACKSON.

"Honor and gratitude to the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory." *Jefferson.*

"Whose services to this nation, entitle him to its HIGHEST REWARDS."—*J. Q. Adams.*

For Vice President.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

For Elector of President and Vice President of the U. S. for the District composed of Worcester, Somerset, and part of Dorchester counties:

Thomas K. Carroll.

We are authorized to announce
Thomas Bayly,
John C. Wilson, jr.,
Anthony B. Bennett, and
John J. Davis, Esq'rs.
as Gandidates to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

The decree has gone forth!

Such appears to be the fact with respect to the Coalition concern, That whatever may be brought forward by the Jackson prints, and however well attested, they will unblushingly give it a downright denial—and farther, That they will neither confine themselves to probabilities nor try to confute the charges brought against the administration, but unsparingly use the most *mean* and *execrable artifices* to despoil the Old Farmer's fame, as well as to deny any thing their party may have put forth which now redounds to their injury. By this course they will still more effectually destroy the character of the press. But, as they are conscious of defeat they care not. Hence, if you tell them that they have said so and so, they reply:—'Tis a vile sinuosity—no administration paper has ever asserted any thing of the kind. Prove, to them, by testimony undenied and undeniable, the charges brought against them, and you'll hear them cry out:—This is audacious, 'tis *persecution!!* the low ribaldry of the Jackson presses, &c. &c. Give the Adams papers incontrovertible replies and refutations to their falsehoods [illegible] the alarm, or "the kicking of the opposition;" yes, the *kicking!* this is the language of the *diplomatic* editors who lay exclusive claims to "order and decency."—But deign them no reply and they 'll immediately tell you that their fabrications are unanswerable!!

The desperateness of the Coalition is most strikingly exhibited by the low and pitiful means employed by most of the administration editors, to sustain a little longer a faint hope of success. No undertaking is too daring—no falsehood too gross, for them. They engage in the one with apparent delight, and utter the other with impunity. But there are times when the disgust of the people at the vituperation of the hired minions of power becomes so palpable that it is even seen by these libellers themselves. In proof of this we would refer to the infamous statement by C. Hammond and others, trying to prove Gen. Jackson to be a *mulatto.* Hammond obtained a number of certificates, for this purpose, numerous copies of which were printed and privately circulated, until one of the Coalitionists, a landlord, in Ohio, from over-zeal recklessly showed the base statement to a true Jacksonian. This friend of the Hero obtained a copy of it, and it was, as it should have been, forthwith published to the world to exhibit in bold relief the "*decency*"—or rather, the *depravity* of Hammond & Co.—We are not certain that Hammond ever published this fabrication in any of his *newspapers*—but we have several copies of the charge and certificates, and also we believe a certified copy of the conversation which took place between the aforesaid landlord & the Jacksonian. Yet, notwithstanding all this, Teackle's last *Sewer* contains an unfounded declaration that the above story was got up by some Jackson editors!! Ineffably unprincipled as this LIE is, its author is not without a kind of apology—the frenzy of party desperation excuses him. Had he entertained a hope of gaining a solitary vote for the administration by this charge, we doubt not, he would have connived at it.

Another piece of consummate folly is the emanation of a glaring ☞Beware!!! from that prolific source of scandal and defamation, Teakle's *Sewer*. His calling a certain pamphlet, signed John Robb, *said* to be in circulation, "an imposing attempt," "insidious" and "deceptive," is wholly gratuitous. We have taken means to ascertain something more on this subject.

☞*Since putting the above in type we have received a copy of a letter by C. Hammond,*

Quantico true to herself!

At a meeting of citizens of Somerset county, at Quantico, on last Friday, (the 19th inst.) it was proposed to take a vote on the presidential election, when there appeared

For Jackson 70 For Adams 5

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.

The complete refutation of the charge of Jackson's having been in favour of a *property qualification* has been published and republished scores of times—*yet*, we notice in Teackle's last *Sewer*, a repetition of this charge, in an extract from the Commentator, which would be well calculated to deceive the unwary did it not contain the following sentence:

"And *every* freeman being an inhabitant of any one county in the state, six months immediately preceding the day of election shall be entitled to vote for members of the general assembly, for the county in which he shall reside."

[Tennessee Cons. Art. III. ¶1.]

BETS!—We have seen an article in the last Iris copied from that misnomer, the Marylander, offering bets to the amount of $400. The piece is dated "26th Aug. 1828." Why did'nt the Master Spirit of the *Sewer* tell his readers that some Jacksonian had the assurance to take up the bet *by ten o'clock* on that day. Guess that comfort was too cold!

Another of the Master Spirits's articles is about Coffin (*ominous*) Handbills. This appears as a "communication," signed "Remembrancer." Poor fellow! he seems not to *have remembered* the meaning of the term "city," or, what is worse, don't know that Princess-Anne is none. Can't think him entitled to credit in either case. *Query.* Is not the whole piece a plagiarism?

Another article, designed to show that Jackson did'nt spell several words correctly when writing in the bustle of a camp, is signed——what, do you think? Dictionary? No. Wisdom? No; "COMMON SENSE"!! Ar'nt he *prodigiously* larn'd?

Washington and Jackson.

We perceive that one of Mr. Adams' Officials—the National Journal, has denied that Gen. Jackson was appointed Attorney General by WASHINGTON. We expect to see this denial at large in Teackle's *Sewer* of this morning, and hence regret that we have not room, in this paper, to show this denial is utterly unfounded in *fact*. We shall, however, in our next paper present conclusive proof that Jackson *was appointed* Attorney General, and that too by Gen. WASHINGTON.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Double Dealing of L. D. Teackle.

I have had, in my possession, for several [illegible] legerdemain of L. D. [illegible] is not generally known, and which I did intend to have laid beforre the public, at an earlier date; but from some accident or unforeseen disappointment, it has been defered, from time to time. But as it is never too late to do good, and as the information is absolutely important to make a still plainer impress upon the character of this political cheat, I shall forthwith submit it fairly and justly, to the calm and deliberate consideration of the people of Somerset.

According to the 37th article of the Constitution of Maryland, no delegate of the Assembly shall hold or execute any office of profit or trust; and according to the 39th Article of the said constitution, If any delegate to the Assembly, shall hold or execute any office of profit *during* his acting as delegate to the Assembly, his seat, on conviction thereof in a court of Law, by the oaths of two credible witnesses, shall be void, and he shall suffer the punishment for wilful and corrupt PERJURY, or be banished the state forever, or be disqualified forever, from holding any office or place of trust or profit, as the court may adjudge. It was in reference to these provisions of the constitution, that Mr. T., the Superintendent of Primary Schools, wrote, when he published, that the appointment of said Superintendent, was 'WITHOUT SALARY,' and could not be called an office of PROFIT or TRUST, nor interpose a disability to his being your delegate. Hence the opinion went forth, that Mr. Teackle was performing the duties of Superintendent, without any expectation of reward.

But mark the sequel. After Mr. T's. election, he continued to be Superintendent of Primary Schools, until the time arrived for his taking his oath of office. Here we see his cunning manœuvres. Intending to carry in an account for SERVICES, and expenses, as Superintendent, and knowing in that case, the appointment would be deemed an office of "PROFIT," and also knowing, in that event, not only *his seat* would be void, but himself subject to serve punishment, he RESIGNS his place as Superintendent, PREVIOUS *to his taking the oath of office.* No doubt there was an understanding between Teackle and Gov. Kent, that the appointment should not be filled, until after the legislature adjourned. For during the session of the legislature, the office of Superintendent was kept vacant, and as soon as the legislature adjourned, Mr. T. petitioned to the Governor and council again for the appointment and obtained it. This is double dealing upon a large scale—According to this, a man may hold an office of profit until he goes to the legislature, resign it, before he takes his oath, receive his reward for the time he held the office, and after the session closes, be re-appointed to the same office—If this course of things, is not in direct contrariety to the *Spirit* of the constitution, if it be not a most shameful evasion of a most salutary provision in that instrument, I know nothing of the matter.

The Superintendent of public Instruction has not, in *my opinion*, having received a reward for his services, any right to a seat in the legislature. Under present circumstances his, is an uncertain Salary, and he, as a member of the legislature, has it, in his power to make many *corrupt bargains*, and receive the reward of his treachery, under the head of services as Superintendent.—I have now before me, a letter from a member of the committee on claims, dated Sept. 8, 1828, in which he says, (speaking of the allowance to Mr. Teackle) "his claims amounted to a much larger sum, than was allowed him by the committee. The sum, allowed, was in part as a SALARY, and the *balance* for expense of printing."

Thus we learn, that the CLAIMS of Mr. T. were *much larger,* than **$500.00.** He does not complain that his *expenses* were not covered by **$500.00;** if they were, what was the balance of "*a much larger sum,*" to liquidate, if it was not to liquidate the claim for *personal services?* And still he says, he disclaimed any wish to be compensated for personal services. The report of the Com. on claims says, that the claim consisted of two parts, 1st. for expense of printing &c. and 2ndly for SERVICES &c. and the resolution to pay Mr. T. **$500.00,** stated that it was for SERVICES and expenses. Still the Superintendent says he disclaimed any wish to be compensated for *personal services.*

Whether the services, of which the committee speak, were *personal* or *constructive,* we are left to conjecture; the gentleman himself says they were *constructive.* The fact is he was compensated for his expenses and also for his SERVICES, and consequently, is not entitled to a seat in the legislature, as will be proved should it come to the test, of which there is little anticipation. For the people have been *so* often and so frequently imposed upon by L. D. Teackle, that, from every disposition manifested they are determined to abandon him to his fate. I shall pursue this subject in next week's paper, should nothing intervene to prevent it.

QUERCUS.

Sept. 23, 1828.

TO THE PEOPLE.

Fellow Citizens—In the administration address to which we are replying by letters, addressed to its authors, great stress is laid upon the conduct of Gen. Jackson, in undertaking to act against, or without law, at New Orleans especially—this objection was noticed in our eleventh letter, and we should have presented with that letter, the papers, which we now lay before you, if they had been in our possession. We offer them now, & ask for them your particular consideration.

The *first* is a letter from the late President JEFFERSON, written in 1810, the principles of which are most remarkably applicable to the emergencies in which Gen. Jackson was called to act five years afterwards—those principles, unless sound in themselves, could not be rendered so even by so high an authority as Mr. Jefferson—upon a dispassionate consideration of them, however, they will be found in accordance with the patriotism of him who acted upon them, as well as of him who sanctioned them.

The *second* is the patriotic and appropriate speech, delivered by Mr. *C. G. Ingersoll,* the representative of this city in Congress, in 1815, when thanks and a gold medal were unanimously voted to Gen. Jackson. The spirit of this address was, at the time, [illegible] the same spirit, which animates a large majority of the people, and will ensure the triumph of their cause. (The speech is omitted by us for want of room.—*Ed. Herald.*)

The Athenians, who sacrificed Aristides for the sternness of his *virtues*, who allowed Miltiades to perish in prison for a sum less than the cost of one of their dramatic exhibitions, and who permitted the greatest philosophers to be murdered under the mask of devotion to the gods, were already prepared for the yoke of the thirty tyrants. It cannot be the desire or the interests of Americans, to imitate the example of a degenerated people. We cannot conceal from ourselves the fact, that the age, in which we live, is pregnant with political good or evil to mankind; the course of events is only checked in Europe; to this country, the eyes of all liberal men are directed—for the sake of our fame and our prosperity, let us beware of solemnly sanctioning by our votes, the success of a corrupt combination—let us beware of sacrificing a man whose life has been devoted to the service of his country.

JOS. WORRELL,
WM. DUNCAN,
WM. BOYD,
HENRY TOLAND,
JOHN WURTS,
WM. J. DUANE,
WM. J. LEIPER,
CHARLES S. COXE,
THO. M. PETTIT,
Committee of Correspondence for Philadelphia, appointed by the Republican Convention, assembled at Harrisburg, Jan. 8, 1828.

Aug. 29, 1828.

MR. JEFFERSON'S OPINIONS.

To Mr. J. B. Colvin.

Monticello, Sept. 20, 1810.

Sir: Your favour of the 14th, has been duly received, and I have to thank you for the many obliging things respecting myself which are said in it. If I have left in the breast of my fellow citizens a sentiment of satisfaction with my conduct in the transaction of their business, it will soften the pillow of my repose through the residue of life.

The question you propose, whether circumstances do not sometimes *occur* which make it a duty in officers of high trust to assume authorities beyond the law, is easy of solution in principle, but sometimes embarrassed in practice. A strict observance of the written laws is doubtless *one* of the high duties of a good citizen; but it is not *the highest.* The laws of necessity, of self preservation, of saving our country when in danger, are of higher obligation. To lose our country by a scrupulous adherence to written law, would be to lose the law itself, with life, liberty, property, and all those who are enjoying them with us; thus absurdly sacrificing the end to the means. When, in the battle of Germantown, Gen. Washington's army was annoyed from Chew's house, he did not hesitate to plant his cannon against it, although the property of a citizen. When he besieged York Town, he levelled the suburbs, feeling that the laws of property must be postponed to the safety of the nation. While that army was before York, the Governor of Virginia took horses, carriages, provisions, and even men, by force, to enable that army to stay together till it could master the public enemy; and he was justified. A ship at sea, in distress for provisions, meets another having abundance, yet refusing a supply, the law of self-preservation authorizes the distressed to take a supply by force.—In all these cases the unwritten laws of necessity, of self preservation, and of public safety, control the laws of meum, and tuum. Further to exemplify the principle, I will state a hypothetical case. Suppose it had been made known to the Executive of the Union in the autumn of 1808, that we might have the Floridas for a reasonable sum, that that sum had not indeed been so appropriated by law, but that Congress were to meet within three weeks, and might appropriate it on the first or second day of their session. Ought he, for so great an advantage to his country, to have risked himself by transcending the law, and making the purchase? The public advantage offered, in this supposed case, was indeed immense; but a reverence for law, and the probability that the advantage might still be *legally* accomplished by a delay of only three weeks, were powerful reasons against hazarding the act. But suppose it foreseen that a ********** would find means to protract the proceeding on it by Congress, until the ensuing Spring, by which time new circumstances would change the mind of the other party. Ought the Executive, in that case, and with that foreknowledge, to have secured the good to his country, and to have trusted to their justice for the transgression of the law? I think he ought, and that the act would have been approved. After the affair of the Chesapeake, we thought war a very possible result. Our magazines were illy provided with some necessary articles, nor had any appropriations been made for their purchase. We ventured, however, to provide them, and to place our country in safety, and stating the case to Congress, they sanctioned the act.

To proceed to the conspiracy of Burr, and particularly to Gen. Wilkinson's situation in New Orleans. In judging this case we are bound to consider the state of the information, correct and incorrect, which he then possessed. He expected Burr and his band from above, a British fleet from below, and he knew there was a formidable conspiracy within the city. Under these circumstances, was he justifiable, 1st. in seizing notorious conspirators? On this there can be but two opinions; one, of the guilty and their accomplices; the other, that of all honest men. 2d. Sending them to the seat of government when the written law gave them a right to trial in the territory? The danger of their rescue, of their continuing their machinations, the tardiness and weakness of the law, apathy of the Judges, active patronage of the whole tribe of lawyers, unknown disposition of the juries, an hourly expectation of the enemy, salvation of the city, and of the Union itself, which would have been convulsed to its centre had that conspiracy succeeded; all these constituted a law of necessity and self-preservation and rendered the salus populi supreme over the written law. The officer who is called to act on this superior ground, does indeed risk himself on the justice of the controlling powers of the Consti[illegible] incur that risk. But those controlling powers, and his fellow-citizens generally, are bound to judge according to the circumstances under which he acted. They are not to transfer the information of this place or moment to the time and place of his action; but to put themselves into his situation. We know here that there never was danger of a British fleet from below, and that Burr's band was crushed before it reached the Mississippi. But Gen. Wilkinson's information was very different, and he could act on no other.

From these examples and principles, you may see what I think on the question proposed. They do not go to the case of persons charged with petty duties, where consequences are trifling, and time allowed for a legal course, nor to authorize them to take such cases out of the written law. In these the example of overleaping the law is of greater evil than a strict adherence to its imperfect provisions. It is incumbent on those only who accept of great charges, to risk themselves on great occasions, when the safety of the nation, or some of its very high interests are at stake. An officer is bound to obey orders; yet he would be a bad one who should do it in cases for which they were not intended, and which involved the most important consequences. The line of discrimination between cases may be difficult; but the good officer is bound to draw it at his own peril, and throw himself on the justice of his country and the rectitude of his motives.

I have indulged free views on this question on your assurances that they are for your own eye only, and that they will not get into the hands of news writers. I met their scurrilities without concern, while in pursuit of the great interests with which I was charged; but in my present retirement, no duty forbids my wish for quiet.

Accept the assurances of my esteem and respect.

TH. JEFFERSON.

INDIANA.—The Balt. Republican of the 17th inst. says—It is no longer denied by the *Adams* papers (see *D. Patriot* of yesterday) that *Boon,* a *Jackson* candidate for Congress, in Indiana, has beaten *Blake,* the *Adams* candidate, by a majority of 17 votes.

Jennings, who is also elected from that state, is claimed as an *Adams* man; but independent of the evidence of his votes in Congress during the last session, which ought to make our opponents cautious how they claim him, we *have the very best reason* to say he is NOT an *Adams* man.

Test, the other member elected, is an *Adams man,* who when the election of President came on in the House of Representatives in 1825, thought *he ought* to be "guided by the will of his constituents," and voted for *Jackson,* although he, himself, preferred *Adams.* His election *now* is the reward of his fidelity to his constituents *then,* and we doubt not Mr. Test himself will admit that he owes his election to the *Jackson* party.

"ANOTHER LIE NAILED TO THE COUNTER.

Governor Shulze.—The Richmond Whig contains an extract of a letter, which the editor of that paper says, was written by a gentleman of much intelligence in this city. Amongst other wild sp[illegible] the writer communicates his infor[illegible] specting Pennsylvania, in which [illegible] "*Gov. Shulze has expressed his de*[illegible] *ion that Adams will get the State.*" [illegible] saw this letter in the Richmond W[illegible] also appears in the Harrisburg St[illegible] Wednesday, we were informed [illegible] in Washington, that a Mr. Cox, of [illegible] had made a similar declaration [illegible] Gov. Shulze; asserting positiv[illegible] Governor had so expressed him[illegible] presence of him, Mr. Cox. The [illegible] this paper resides next door to the G[illegible] and has an opportunity of conver[illegible] him daily. As soon as we received th[illegible] information from Washington, we [illegible] on the Governor, and apprized h[illegible] declaration which had been attribut[illegible] In reply, he promptly assured [illegible] "*never had made such a declarati*[illegible] *Cox, or any other person! And tha*[illegible] *not so express himself, because it w*[illegible] *opposition to his opinion!*" The Gov[illegible] taken a neutral position on the pr[illegible] question, and it is singular indeed [illegible] silence must be metamorphosed [illegible] pressed opinions" that he never en[illegible] Our own opinion always has been [illegible] Shulze should have taken a stand [illegible] party, in favour of Gen. Jackson—[illegible] politicians have advised a neutr[illegible] The Governor, therefore, will take [illegible] the contest; but on the election d[illegible] lives, he will vote with his party fo[illegible] Jackson and John C. Calhoun.

Penn. Re[illegible]

[Communi[illegible]

Extract of a letter from an Adams ge[illegible] to a Jackson friend of this count[illegible]

Philadelphia, Sept. [illegible]

"In my travels, I passed the old m[illegible] of J. A. [John Adams] at Quincy [illegible] find within a ¼ of a mile of his resi[illegible] most superb Unitarian Church, new[illegible] pleted, built of the granite of J. Q. A[illegible] Quincy Adams'] land, and presented [illegible] to erect the church.—About 5 week[illegible] the remains of the old man were d[illegible] under that church."

THE CONTRAST.

John Q. Adams is dressed with [illegible] cap and tassels, short jacket, ☞ sil[illegible] ings, Nankeen pantaloons, and yellow [illegible] co pumps!!!

The Farmer of Tennessee appear[illegible] ed in cloth manufactured on his own [illegible]

Which shows the most friendship [illegible] "American System," plain substantial [illegible] spun, or Nankeen from China and [illegible] stockings from France? "Actions spe[illegible] er than words."—*Poughkeepsie Obser*[illegible]

Buying votes.—We know an Adam[illegible] who says he will give ten dollars t[illegible] Jackson man who will vote the Adams [illegible] He acknowledges that he has not $10[illegible] own to spare; but he states that fo[illegible] ten he lays out in that way, he will [illegible] twenty. Should any one doubt the [illegible] his having made this statement, we can [illegible] it on being called upon.—*Del. Gaz.*

A Sign.—One of the Adams [illegible] didates for Elector in Tenne[illegible] has recently been defeated fo[illegible] office of Constable, for whic[illegible] was a candidate.

We have shown that Mr. [illegible] was appointed Secretary of S[illegible] as a reward for his vote ma[illegible] Adams President.

We have proven that Cook [illegible] gave the vote of Illinois to Ada[illegible] was rewarded with $5,500 out [illegible] the public treasury, under the fr[illegible] olous pretext of services he perf[illegible] med, during one month, while o[illegible] secret mission to the Island of C[illegible] ba, for what purpose no one kno[illegible]

We have established the fact [illegible] Scott, who gave the vote of M[illegible] souri to Adams, and who was tu[illegible] ed out of office by his constituen[illegible] for grossly misrepresenting th[illegible] wishes, was rewarded with an o[illegible] fice of no importance at the en[illegible] mous salary of $8 per day.

It is admitted, by Clay himse[illegible] that Pleasants, the editor of a vi[illegible] lent paper in Richmond, Va. [illegible] ceived nearly $2,000 as bearer [illegible] despatches to South America, whi[illegible] he was in England exploring th[illegible] country for his own gratification. Besides these, the report of the re[illegible] trenchment committee, appoint[illegible] by congress, discloses numerous o[illegible] ther instances, in which the publi[illegible] money has been wasted and appli[illegible] ed to corrupt purposes. After thi[illegible] can any man conscientiously doub[illegible] the corruption of the present ad[illegible] ministration? If he does, it is hi[illegible] own fault; for if he would discar[illegible] his prejudices, and give the subjec[illegible] an attentive and impartial investi[illegible] gation, he must come to the con[illegible] clusion that this administration, be[illegible] yond all former examples in thi[illegible] country, is grossly *corrupt.* If the friends of Adams and Clay refuse to open their eyes, in order to see the existing corruption, posterity will adjudge them guilty of encouraging it. [Phil. Gaz.

Baltimore Prices Current.

Sept. 19, 1828.

FLOUR—white wheat family, $6 a 7.00; superfine Howard-st. 5.00 a 5.12½; city mills 5.00; Susquehanna, 5.00 a 5.06; WHEAT, best red .90 a .95; best white 1.00 a 1.15—CORN, .32 a .34; OATS .19 a .21

☞We recommend to the readers attention the following very remarkable account of the destruction of one of Gen. Jackson's slaves. Independently of its being one of the most desperate rencounter we have ever seen upon paper, the description it affords is a striking evidence of the humanity, good temper, and sagacity of Jackson. It places him in a new and very favourable light before the public. It lifts the curtain of his private life, and shows him engaged in one of the most interesting offices, which can attach to a Citizen of the slave-holding states. And yet strange to tell, we have seen sly and dark allusions made by Erwin, Hammond, &c. to this incident as one of those which are calculated to tarnish the character of Andrew Jackson.—*R. Enquirer.*

From the Nashville Republican.

Franklin, Tenn. August 9th, 1828.

Gentlemen; I have just received a note of yesterday, from a member of the Nashville Committee, requesting me, as the Attorney prosecuting in behalf of the state of Tennessee, to furnish, through your paper, to the public, a statement of the circumstances attending the death of Gilbert, a slave, lately the property of Gen. Andrew Jackson. In compliance with that call, I will now make known to the public every incident accompanying that affair to which any importance can be attached.

Upon the 29th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1827, Maj. Wm. B. Lewis informed me, that during the preceding day, Gilbert, a slave of Gen. Jackson's had been killed by his Overseer, and that the General had written to the Coroner of the county and had requested him to hold an inquest over Gilbert's body; and that it was the wish of the General that I should attend the examination; he also informed me that the Coroner and the Jury were then on their way to the Hermitage. I told him I would attend, and started there as soon as I could with convenience; but before I reached there, the Jury had acted upon the matter and had pronounced that Gilbert had been killed by Ira Walton, his Overseer, in his necessary self-defence, and that Walton had been released from custody. The jury and witnesses had not dispersed when I arrived, and some of the company, in the presence of all, judging correctly of the object of my visit, proceeded to relate to me the evidence given to them upon that occasion. The witnesses were men of unquestionable truth, and the jury was composed of several gentlemen of liberal education, and all of them were men of good sense and of great respectability. The testimony detailed to me, under the circumstances just mentioned, was in substance, the same with that contained in the affidavit of Ira Walton, the Overseer, which I have carefully examined, and is as follows:

"I, Ira Walton, state, that upon the 29th day of August, 1827, whilst living with Gen. Andrew Jackson in the capacity of Overseer, I was under the necessity of killing Gilbert, a slave, the property of Gen. Jackson. The circumstances attending the affair are as follows:—Gilbert was a very strong, stout man, possessed of a most violent and ungovernable temper and disposition, with many other faults. He frequently runaway and stayed out until he would be apprehended and bro't home. On all previous occasions Gen. Jackson had forgiven him for these offences, without chastisement, upon his promises of better behaviour: which, so far from reforming him, had made him much worse and more difficult to be controlled. About the 1st of June, 1827, he again runaway. Upon the 27th of August, of that year, he was brought home, as I believe, by a Mr. McCullough, tied, late in the evening. That night Gen. Jackson called to see Gilbert, who again petitioned the General for forgiveness, to which the General replied, that he had deceived him so often by promises that he could not trust to his promises any longer, and left him. That night the Gen. named to me, that he had told Gilbert that he should be whipped, but, upon reflection, he then believed he would not have him whipped, and said I must take him to Nashville in the morning, tied as he was, tell his character, and sell him for whatever he would command at auction. I gave it as my opinion that this would not do; for several of his negroes had been injured by indulgence, and that if some examples were not made I could not control them—that Gilbert was the most insolent slave he owned, and therefore the most fit subject for punishment. The General then remarked that I was correct, and told me to take him away from the house next morning and whip him moderately with small rods. Early next morning I started with Gilbert, tied, for a distant field, where the slaves were at work, and where I intended chastising him moderately, according to the directions of Gen. Jackson. In going to this field it was necessary for me to pass through a body of woodland. There was with myself and Gilbert a small boy about ten years old. Shortly after we entered the woods I directed the boy to climb a hornbean sapling near the small path we travelled, and break me a few switches, which he accordingly did. At this time, whilst the boy was breaking the switches, Gilbert, who was walking before me, came to an abrupt crook in the road around the end of a log—he passed around, I followed at the distance of about four or five yards behind; when he had passed the end of the log he came facing me upon the opposite side, having disengaged one of his arms from the rope, both of which had been tied but loosely before him around the wrists, without being confined to his body—he made a sudden spring, seized me by the breast with both hands and jerked me across the log—as I was rising he picked up a chunk of wood and struck me across the head, which felled me to the ground—he then jumped on me, and, as I have before stated, he was a very stout, heavy man, and being but small and not very strong, he proved an overmatch for me. Gilbert having the purchase with both hands, then commenced beating and choking me most violently, and would, I have no doubt, killed me had I not drawn my dirk and stabbed him. After making several thrusts with my dagger it was knocked from my hand from eight or twelve inches beyond the reach of either of us.—I called the boy who accompanied us to pick it up—Gilbert was extending his arm to grasp it, the boy however succeed. Gilbert then commanded the boy to hand it to him: being much wearied, and suffering by his violence, ordered the boy to plunge the dirk into him—the boy stabbed him in the fleshy part of his thigh. I then ordered him to stab him in the side—as the boy advanced Gilbert threw out one of his feet against him; the boy by the violence of the blow, was thrown off to a considerable distance and fell—Gilbert then swore he would kill the boy if he did not keep off. Gilbert was now laying with his whole weight across my breast. I extended one of my arms under his, rather around his body, and ordered the boy to place the handle of the dirk in my hand—he did so—I then gave Gilbert a stab in the hollow of the back, which caused him to change his position by placing one knee on each side of my waiste, when he again seized me by the throat with one hand and with the other endeavouring to take the dagger from me. I made several thrusts to stab him in the belly, but finding the dirk bent nearly double, I threw it as far from me as possible and made another effort to rise, but found I had not sufficient strength; I then drew up my feet for the purpose of kicking him from me—he caught me by the anchels and rose up with my feet in his hands, throwing the weight of my body on my neck, endeavouring to double me backwards. Whilst in this situation I drew from my pocket a small knife, and by a powerful exertion extricated one of my feet from his hold—he then let go the other and fell again with the weight of his body upon my breast, trying to take the knife out of my hand, which I kept out of his way until he came with his body upon mine—I then threw my arm around his neck and tried to cut the great artery; and without touching it, did cut a deep gash in the back and side of his neck. He then got up, stepped off about two paces, turned with his face towards me, stood erect extended his arms, with clenched hands and distorted features, (whilst I arose and sustained myself with much difficulty,) with his eyes steadfastly fixed, he gave me the most horrible look for about five or six minutes—then walked about ten or fifteen steps, trotted at a rapid pace about thirty yards more, again walked slowly in the direction of a thicket in the grove for a few more paces, then stopped suddenly and changed his course towards the Hermitage, & after going that direction about ten steps, in a slow walk stopped and lay down. I had by this time sufficient strength to walk, and went where Gilbert lay; when with the same rope, which was still swagging to one of Gilbert's hands, I put his other through the running noose that had confined it previously, and drew his hands together as they had been tied before. Soon after this was done the negroes from the field come, having been informed by the little boy, who had become alarmed at the struggle, and in the mean time run to the field for assistance. I then despatched a servant for Gen. Jackson and returned to the place of combat to pick up my dirk and a few articles which had fallen from my pocket during the struggle. Whilst here the General came up and enquired what was the matter—being informed in as few words as possible, he asked me to send for a physician; I told him from appearances I apprehended it would be unnecessary, as I thought no physician could save him—the General said, "whilst life remains there is hope;" and ordered that Dr. M'Corkle should be sent for immediately. Gilbert was then carried to the General's house, where Mr. M'Corkle arrived in a short time, but was unable with all his exertions to relieve or save him. For the few hours that Gilbert survived the wounds he sullenly refused to say to his master or myself any thing in relation to the fatal rencounter, although frequently enquired of by Gen. Jackson, and requested to relate the circumstances. Gilbert talked freely when spoken to on any other subject whilst he lived. After hearing all the testimony, and seeing the wounds and bruises that had been inflicted upon me by Gilbert, I was justified by the Coroner's inquest which sat on the occasion. The next day after this acquittal I was discharged by Gen. Jackson from his employ. Gen. Jackson subsequently had me prosecuted for the murder of his servant Gilbert, of which I was acquitted by the Grand Jury of Davidson Circuit Court, thereby liberated from the custody of a Sheriff.

IRA WALTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me a justice of the peace for the county of Williamson, this 8th day of August, 1828.

WM. SMITH, J. P.

There were no legal witnesses present at the rencounter; but Walton stated to me—to Maj. Francis B. Ogden, of New Jersey, and Mr. Samuel Hays, on the aforesaid 29th of August, the day after the affair happened, the circumstances substantially the same as contained in his affidavit above. Maj. Ogden and Mr. Hays were witnesses before the jury of inquest hereinafter mentioned. This statement of Walton's was strongly confirmed by bruises and other evidences of great violence exhibited by his person; and the account of Joe, the small boy, corresponded with the foregoing statement. He was a very smart and intelligent boy, who was taken aside by the jury, as had been previously done by Gen. Jackson, and carefully examined about the whole. The jury confided in the statement of Walton, because it was uniformly the same, and strictly corroborated by the statement of the boy Joe. Walton's person afforded just such evidence as might be expected from his statement, and the surrounding objects, such as the path, the Horn Bean tree the switches, and the ground itself furnish striking evidence of a long, continued and severe struggle. Under these circumstances the jury rendered the verdict already mentioned.

After the jurors and other neighbours had gone home, Gen. Jackson asked me to walk with him to the place where the unfortunate affair took place. During our walk he remarked to me that the jury was composed of men of first rate character and intelligence; that they had investigated the affair with great care and circumspection; that he did not find any fault with their decision; that it was probably right—that he had no doubt but that many of Walton's statements were true, and that if Walton gave him the fatal stab during the scuffle in the path, it was a strong case of justifiable homicide; but that he had entertained some doubts of the correctness of some parts of Walton's account of the affair. About this time we arrived at the spot where the main scuffle took place; he said "I will explain to you my views of this matter: After Walton had sent the boy to break the switches from the Hornbean, instead of keeping his eyes upon Gilbert, was looking at the boy upon the tree, and directing him about switches; that Gilbert, who was a man of strong sense and of determined character, the manner he turned the corner of that log, he discovered Walton's attention withdrawn from him to the boy Joe, and at the same time he became roused by seeing the instrument of correction breaking from the tree; in an instant seized the opportunity of recking his vengeance, or making his escape, and Walton was jerked down across the log almost as quick as thought." He further stated that he was not satisfied that Gilbert's hands were untied during any part of the scuffle; that if his hands had been untied, and his object had been vengeance, that such was the disproportion of bodily strength, that after having jerked Walton down under him, he would have killed him, and Walton could not have used upon him either a dirk or any other weapon: that if his object had been an escape, that he would then have moved off with impunity. He further stated, that Gilbert was tied when he came to him exactly as he was the preceding evening, and that Gilbert with his hands tied before him with the advantage of having Walton down, would be able to kill him, provided there was no weapon used by either party. That in addition to all this, he doubted whether there was time for all the things that had been stated; that the mortal wound was in the back, and that he did not think that a small, feeble, short-armed man like Walton being underneath Gilbert, could reach over his back and stab with sufficient force to penetrate into the lungs; that he could not help thinking but when Gilbert was stuck badly he disengaged himself from Walton and run; and that Walton pursued, and as he ran overtook him and gave him the fatal stab where he then lay; but that these things were matter of conjecture, and that he might be mistaken; he stated that Walton was an honest man, and he had found him to be a man of industry and truth; but that he could not help doubting whether it might not be a case of manslaughter by strict law, and wished me to think of the matter. His suggestions struck me with great force, and I promised to consider further of the matter.

Upon the next day Gen. Jackson addressed me a letter, of which the following is a copy:

Hermitage, August 30, 1827.

Sir—You have been already apprised of the unfortunate affair which took place on my farm on the day before yesterday, in relation to the death of Gilbert, who was slain by Ira Walton, my overseer.

"You have also been apprised that a jury of inquest has been held over his dead body, by the Coroner of the county; and that the jury reported that Walton killed him "*in his own defence.*" I communicated to you yesterday, all the facts relative to that unfortunate event. I wish to know of you, from the statement of the facts I have detailed, whether you think, from a consideration of them, there has been such a violation of the laws as requires a further prosecution of the matter.

"I have discharged Mr. Walton from my service; he remained here until released by the finding of the jury, since which he has been going at large. If you should be of opinion, from the consideration of the case, that he should be held to answer at the next circuit court, let me know as soon as your convenience will permit. I have no wish to prosecute Mr. Walton should you think justice does not demand it; but being the guardian of my slave, it is my duty to prosecute the case so far as justice to him may require it; therefore, submit the matter to your consideration, as attorney prosecuting for the government for your advice on the premises.

I am very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

Andrew Hays, Esq. Attorney General, Nashville Tenn."

To which I returned the following answer:

Nashville, Aug. 31, 1827.

Dear Sir—I have received yours of the 30th inst. and have given that attention to the matters therein contained, which their importance require. You are fully aware that the finding of the jury, commanded by the coroner, is no bar to the further prosecution of the offence; the finding is a *prima facie* evidence of the innocence of Mr. Walton. But my opinion is, from the full consideration of the evidence, that there exists a considerable doubt as to the absolute necessity of killing the slave Gilbert, at the time that he received the mortal blow. Although he behaved very much amiss, it would seem to me that the distance of the place where he was found, from the place where the scuffle took place, as well as from the place of the wound in Gilbert's back, afford a strong presumption that he was stabbed in the back whilst running, and not in the first scuffle; and although other circumstances, which induce me to think that it is not a case of justifiable homicide, is, that his hands were tied; and I do not believe they ever were untied.—The rule of the law is, that if the homicide is ever brought home to a delinquent, the *onus probandi* of the circumstances of excuse or justification, are imposed upon him. Without an expression of any positive opinion of his guilt of innocence, (which would be improper in me at present) I have no hesitation in saying, that I think that public justice, as well as your duty as a master and guardian of your slave, require that you should have Mr. Walton before the circuit court to answer a bill of indictment for the death of Gilbert. Yours, &c.

Very Respectfully,
ANDREW HAYS.

General Andrew Jackson, Hermitage.

In pursuance of the direction contained in my answer, Gen. Jackson caused Walton to be again arrested, and he was bound over to appear at the November term of the circuit court of Davidson County, at which term of the said court, I prepared an indictment for murder, and sent it with the witnesses before the Grand Jury—Gen. Jackson being the prosecutor marked upon the back of the bill.—After the Jury had heard the evidence and before they had acted finally upon the bill, I went to their room and instructed them, that if they should be of opinion that it was a case of murder to find it to be a true Bill; but that if they should be of opinion that the offence was manslaughter, I would make the necessary alterations in the bill to describe that offence, but that if they thought it a case of excusable homicide, to say "*not a true bill.*" I was very particular and careful to draw the example to the Grand Jury, the distinction and difference in law between manslaughter and justifiable homicide in self defence; and after considering of the case two days, the Grand Jury brought into court the bill of indictment, endorsed by the foreman, "*Not a true Bill,*" and the prisoner was then discharged from further prosecution.

ANDREW HAYS *Attorney Gen'l for the 7th Solicitorial District of Tennessee.*

To the Editors of the Nashville Republican & State Gazette.

POLITICAL TREES.

Many of the supporters of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency, have devoted the *hickory* tree to him; and others, the friends of the administration have in like manner selected the *oak* as typical of Mr. Adams; and we may expect that, at many places of voting, these trees, torn from the forest, will be planted in the ground, as rallying points for the adverse parties.—[Bunker Hill Aurora.]

It is said that the Adams men have selected the *oak* as typical of Mr. Adams, in allusion to the restoration of Charles the second of England, who eluded the vigilance of his republican pursuers by concealing himself in an oak tree.

In the old English primer is the following couplet—

The *Royal Oak* it was the tree
That saved his *royal Majesty.*

The Adams men could not have made a more happy and appropriate selection.

Boston Statesman.

NEUTRALS.

To such of our fellow citizens as are looking coolly at the conflict now going on, we say, if you approve the doctrine of *safe precedents,* and wish the President to elect his successor, and the people have no voice in the matter; if you believe that the President has a proscriptive right to a re-election; if you believe that our present Chief Magistrate was *fairly elected,* by a *majority of the people;* if you believe that he has any authority for squandering the public money in electioneering for himself and his minions; if you believe that his administration has been strictly economical,—vote for John Quincy Adams. But, on the other hand, if you are satisfied that his elevation to the office he now holds was the result of bargain, intrigue and management; that he has used the treasures of the public chest unlawfully; that his administration has been characterized by folly and extravagance; that he has stooped to the lowest extreme of meanness and hypocrisy, by meddling with local excitements for political purposes—then give your vote to the man of the people's free, unbiassed choice. Such a one you will find in Andrew Jackson, the Hero, Patriot and Statesman.

BETS! BETS!!

The following bets are, and have been for some time, offered in Pennsylvania.—They have been published throughout the Union, but no offer has been made to take them up.

Chester County, Aug. 7, 1828.

Messrs. P. Hay & Co.—It would seem that the Adams men, since their late frolic at the Valley Forge, consisting of citizens from 6 counties, besides many from your city, [Philadelphia] are apparently more extravagant if possible in their calculations as to the presidential election, than they were prior to their frolic.

Now, in order to test the sincerity of those brawling gentry, I wish you would publish the following, and hold yourselves responsible to carry them into effect. I will be in your city on Monday the 12th inst. prepared to deposite the amount in the State Bank at Camden, viz.

50 dollars that the Jackson electoral ticket will have a majority in Pennsylvania.

50 dollars that the Jackson electoral ticket will have a majority of 5000;
50 dollars do 10,000;
50 dollars do 15,000;
50 dollars do 20,000;
50 dollars do 25,000;
50 dollars do 30,000;

50 dollars that I will name 3 counties which will give the Jackson electoral ticket a greater majority than the Adams electoral ticket will receive in all the counties in which it may have majorities.

50 dollars that Adams will not be re-elected, if he should even get the vote of Kentucky and Louisiana.

50 dollars that Jackson will get 18 votes in New York.

50 dollars that Adams will not get 51 votes in New England.

50 dollars that Jackson will get the vote of Ohio.

50 dollars that the city of Philadelphia will give a majority for the Jackson electoral ticket, and

500 dollars that J. Q. Adams will not be re-elected President of the United States, at the ensuing election.

A Democrat of '98.

Superintendent of Primary Schools.

[From the Village Herald of July, 1827.]

"This being an appointment *unknown to* "*the Constitution,* WITHOUT SALARY, "and *NOT CONNECTED with the POS-* "*SESSION of the SCHOOL-MONEY,* it "cannot be CALLED an OFFICE of "PROFIT "or TRUST," nor interpose a disability to "my further services as your delegate. "LITTLETON D. TEACKLE."

Maryland Legislature.

House of Delegates, Dec. Sess. 1827.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the Treasurer of the Western Shore, be and he is hereby authorized and required, to pay to Littleton Dennis Teackle, or his order, **$500.00,** in full compensation, for his services and expenditures as Superintendent of Public Instruction.

[*See Journal of Proceedings of House of Del. December Sess.* 1827, *page* 518.

ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given, That an *Election* will be held in the several election Districts of Somerset county, on Monday the 6th day of next October, for the purpose of choosing *Four Delegates* to represent the county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Sept 16, 1828. tem

MR. JEFFERSON'S OPINION OF *ANDREW JACKSON.*

☞He [Mr. Jefferson] thought "that it was FORTUNATE for the country that Gen. *Jackson was likely to be fit for public life four years after;* for in HIM seemed to be the ONLY hope left of avoiding the dangers manifestly about to arise out of the broad construction now again given to the Constitution of the United States, which effaced all limitations of powers, and left the General Government, by theory altogether unrestrained." Mr. Jefferson often said, that he [Jackson] was an HONEST, SINCERE, FIRM, CLEAR-HEADED and STRONG-MINDED man, of the SOUNDEST POLITICAL PRINCIPLES, which he *knew* well, from having observed his conduct whilst a Senator of the United States, when he was Vice-President himself. ☞He had no doubt, that if Gen. Jackson should be brought into office, to correct the alarming tendency towards formidable and *otherwise* irremidable evils, beginning to develope themselves in the administration of the General Government, *he would be entirely faithful to that object.*

[Gov. Randolph's Letter.

☞NOTICE.☜

ON WEDNESDAY the 22*nd of next OCTOBER, will be offered at PUBLICK SALE,* at the Storehouse occupied by Nathaniel Slawson, in the town of VIENNA, if not sold before at private sale,

An elegant assortment of DRY GOODS, with a suitable supply of *GROCERIES,*

laid in on the best terms, and adapted to the season. Any person wishing to purchase at private sale, may be accommodated by applying to Dr. C. Stanford. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

NATHANIEL SLAWSON.

Vienna, Sept. 23, 1828.

SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1828.

In the Levy Court of Somerset C'y.

ORDERED, that *JAMES MARSHALL,* the keeper of the Standards of Weights and Measures, attend at the several places following for the purpose of fulfilling the duties of his appointment, viz:

13th & 14th Oct.	at	Princess-Anne
15th	do	Upper Trapp & Forktown
16th & 17th	do	Salisbury
20th	do	Barren Creek Springs
21st	do	Sharptown
22nd	do	Bacon Quarter
24th & 25th	do	Quantico
27th & 28th	do	George Collins' Store
29th	do	Moreton's Store on Nanticoke
30th & 31st	do	White-Haven
1st November	at	Levin Leatherbury's store
3d	do	Newman's store
4th	do	Ford's store
6th	do	Done's store on Back cr'k.
7th	do	Jamestown
11th	do	Stevens' Ferry
12th	do	Rehoboth
13th & 14th	do	Roach's store.

Per order,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.

Sept. 23 mil

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Col. George Handy for the real estate of Robert Sasser, against George Jones and Robert Jones, executors of Charles Jones, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit—all Charles Jones' right and title to a house and lot in the town of Princess-Anne, No. 29, occupied by the Rev. William Quinn which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 14th of October at the court house door in Princess-Anne, to the highest and best bidder, for cash. Sale to take place between 12 and 3 o'clock P. M.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Sept. 23 mil

SPLENDID VIEWS OF AMERICAN SCENERY.

On FRIDAY, the 10th of OCTOBER, 1828, will be published by T. K. GREENBANK, No. 64 Spruce street, Philadelphia, a volume of splendid views of American Scenery as follows—

1—A view of Beck's Shot Tower, on the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, and adjacent scenery;
2—A view of the Light House in Long Island Sound, with the adjacent scenery;
3—A view of York on Lake Ontario, with the fortifications;
4—Characteristic Scenery on the Hudson River;
5—View of New London, Connecticut, with the adjacent scenery;
6—View of Lemon Hill, near Philadelphia, the seat of Henry Pratt, Esq.
7—The tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon.
8—View at the Great Bend of the Susquehanna.
9—View of the Upper Falls of Solomon's Creek, Luzerne county, Pa.
10—View of the Lower Falls of Solomon's Creek.
11—View of the Cattskill Mountains, from the Hudson.
12—View of Fort Niagara, on Lake Ontario, from the Light House on the British side.

These Views are executed in the best style of Philadelphia engraving, from drawings made upon spot. Each plate will be accompanied by a full and accurate description thereof, so as to make it perfectly intelligible to every person.

The work will be printed and issued to subscribers in the first style, on superior paper, and with a handsomely printed cover, and delivered to subscribers at the very low price of One Dollar per copy. Flexible covers will be used for country subscribers, so that they can be safely sent by mail.

☞Any gentleman, postmasters and others who will interest themselves to procure ten subscribers and remit $10 to the Editor, shall receive twelve copies. From the very flattering patronage already received (1200 subscribers having put down their names) this volume will probably be succeeded by another, as soon as other plates can be engraved. All orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Address, T. K. GREENBANK,
No. 64 Spruce street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 16 mm

POETRY.

THE ENFRANCHISED.

Thou has burst from thy prison,
 Bright child of the air,
Like a spirit just risen
 From its mansion of care.

Thou art joyously winging
 Thy first ardent flight,
Where the gay lark is singing
 Her notes of delight;

Where the sunbeams are throwing
 Their glories on thine,
Till thy colours are glowing
 With tints more divine.

Then tasting new pleasure
 In summer's green bowers,
Reposing at leisure
 On fresh open flowers.

Or delighted to hover
 Around them to see
Whose charms, airy rover!
 Blow sweetest from thee;

And fondly exhaling
 Their fragrance, till day
From thy bright eye is falling
 And fading away.

Then seeking some blossom
 That looks to the west,
Thou dost find in its bosom
 Sweet shelter and rest;

And there dost betake thee
 Till the darkness is o'er,
And the sunbeams awake thee
 To pleasure once more.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Answer to the Puzzle in our last paper.

Take *E* and *I* first, that arrangement is clear,
 Then let *V* or five thus intervene—EVI
Let *D* stand in front and *L* bring up the rear,
 And, we find 'tis the DEVIL you mean.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Two Dollars a year, *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months; or $3 if not paid within six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞ Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞ Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞ All communications addressd to the editor must come POST PAID.

CANDLE WICKS, & LAMP WICKS,

Square and oval butter Prints; Weavers Slays or Reeds; Shifters and Strainers; lime or lemon Squeezers; wash and cake Boards; Cane for reed making; pound, half and quarter butter Prints; Twine and Cord; boot and shoe Blacking; patent and common Taps; lamp Wicks, assorted, by the dozen or gross; cotton, wool and horse Cards; towel Rollers; Spiggots and Fausetts, suitable for hogsheads, barrels, kegs and hydrants; fishing lines and Rods; butter Bowls and Trays; clothes and market Baskets; Nests Tubs and sugar Boxes; Potatoe and turnip Mashers; sweeping, shoe, horse, scrubbing, Weavers and dusting Brushes Carpenters, Joiners and Gardeners Lines; clothes Lines and Bed Cord.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms by

VALERIUS DUKEHART,
No. 101 1-2 Baltimore between South and Calvert streets,

Baltimore, 9th mo 16th.

In Somerset County Court,

MAY TERM, 1828

James Wilson v. Arnold E. Waters.

ORDERED, by the court, that the sale of the real estate of Arnold E. Waters, as made and reported by James Wilson, Trustee for the sale of said real estate, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the second day of the next term of this court; provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper published in the town of Princess-Anne once a week for three successive weeks before the said day. The Trustee reports the amount of sales to be $3400.

ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE.

A true copy. TEST.
GEO. HANDY, Clk.

Sept 16 mm

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of Somerset county court, passed at May Term, 1828, the undersigned or a majority of them, will sell on the premises, in said county, on FRIDAY the 10th of next OCTOBER, at ten o'clock A. M. on a credit of twelve months—

All the REAL ESTATE of

LEVIN RUSSEL,

Late of said county, deceased, which was lately valued by the undersigned. The purchaser or purchasers, to enter into bond with approved security to the heirs of said Russel for their respective proportions.

TUBMAN BEDSWORTH,
ZACCHEUS LLOYD,
BEACHAM ACKWORTH,
JAMES BOUNDS,
WILLIAM TWILLEY.
Commissioners.

Sept. 16

FOR SALE, and on a moderate Credit,

A good second-hand Ogle GIG. For further information apply at the office of the Village Herald.

Sept. 2, 1828. mw

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of 3 writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court and to me directed, at the suit of John J. Davis use of James H. Handy against Mitchell Alphy, and John S. Evans, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: Fifty acres of land, more or less, known by the name of Acworth's Delight, which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 23d of September next, at the Court-House door, in Princess-Anne, to the highest and best bidder, for cash. Sale to take place between 12 and 3 o'clock P. M.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Sept. 2, 1828. tj

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, to wit: Edme Ducatel vs. Levin W. Ballard, Severn Teackle vs. Levin W. Ballard and James Wilson adm. of George J. Jones use of James Wilson vs. Levin W. Ballard will be sold the following property, to wit: one horse and gig, two head of other horses, four beds and furniture, 10 head of cattle, three yoke of oxen, and all the said Levin's right, title, interest and estate in and to part of a tract of land called Dashiell's Lot, containing 332 acres, more or less, which property has been heretofore levied on by me under writs of Fieri Facias, and which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 23d of September, inst. at the Court-House door, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. for cash, to the best bidder, to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.

Sept. 2 mw

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, to wit: George Handy administrator of Wm. Fleming, use of James Wilson against Levin Ballard, sen. Severn Teackle use of James Wilson against Levin Ballard, sen. and James Wilson adm. of George J. Jones use of James Wilson against Levin Ballard, sen. will be sold the following property, to wit: a tract or parcel of land called "Moore & Casset," containing 130 acres, more or less; one other tract or part of a tract called 'Brothers Agreement,' 80 acres, more or less; one negro woman Leah and children, and one boy Spencer, one boy Nathan, one ditto Isaac, one ditto Nathan, which property has heretofore been levied on by me under writs of fieri facias, and which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 23d of September, inst. at the court-house door, between the hours of 12 and 2 to the best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.

Sept. 2, 1828. mw

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Jones of Thomas use of Samuel Polk, use of Dr. James Wilson, vs. Levin Ballard, sen. I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: One tract of Land called Moore & Cassett, 130 acres, one negro man called Peter, one do. Toby, one do. Joshua, one do Littleton, the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the said Levin, which I shall proceed to sell at the court-house door in Princess Anne, on the 23d inst. between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above named writ.

GEO. DASHIELL, late Shff.

Sept. 2. fm

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Josiah Gibbons vs. Levin Ballard, sen. I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one tract or part of a tract of land called Moore & Cassett, containing 130 acres, more or less, negroes Isaac, Mingo, Isaac Junior, Dover, John, Joe, George, Hezekiah, Theodore, John, Esther, Martha, Letty, Matilda, and Bridget, the goods and chattels lands and tenements of said Levin, which I shall proceed to sell at the court-house door, in Princess-Anne, on the 23d inst. between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above writ.

GEO. DASHIELL, late Shff.

September 2. fm

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of William Williams, Esq against Jesse Walter, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: all that part of a tract of land called Lebanon, part of a tract of land called Venables' Pretention, part of a tract called Troublesome, containing 249 acres, more or less, 1 black mare, 1 old gig, 4 yoke of oxen, 4 milch cows, 7 head of cattle, 18 head of sheep, 28 head of hogs, 6 beds and furniture, 2 timber carts, 2 wain do., 1 set black smith's tools, household and kitchen furniture; also, by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Levin Wilson, against Jesse Walter I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 negro man named Joshua, 1 lot of lumber & boards containing 50,000, more or less, sundry farming utensils, as the property of said Walter, which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 23d of inst. between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. at the court-house door, in Princess Anne, to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff

Sept. 2.

Notice to Creditors.

THE creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified to appear in Somerset county court, in Princess Anne, on the 1st Saturday after the third Monday in November next, to shew cause, if any they have, why he should not be entitled to the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland.

McKIMMEY PORTER.

Salisbury, Aug. 19 mm

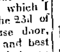
PUBLIC VENDUE.

I will offer for sale, on Monday the 29th of this month, at my late residence, on Wicomico Creek, the following property, to wit: HORSES, HOGS, OXEN, and COWS, and other CATTLE, together with the Implements of Husbandry belonging to the farm. Terms of Sale—A credit of 6 months on all sums of $5, and over, the purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. For all sums under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

LEVIN W. BALLARD.

Sept. 9, 1828 mfl

For Rent,



For the ensuing year, a House and Lot in the village of White-Haven, at present occupied by Edward U. Blake. For terms apply to.

MARCELLUS JONES.

Sept. 9, 1828.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

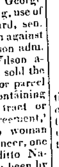
BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, Isaac Dickerson use of George Jones and Robert Jones, Executors of Charles Jones against George Crockett and George Matthews, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit—1 yoke of oxen, part of a tract of land called Stave-Yard, containing 45 acres, more or less; part of a tract half marsh, name not known, containing 126 acres, more or less; which property has been heretofore levied on by me under writs of Fieri Facias, and which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 30th inst. at the Court House door, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. for cash, to the best bidder to satisfy the above mentioned writs and county levy and officers' fees for the years 1825, 1826 and 1827.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.

Sept 16 mm

BATTALION ORDERS.

Sept. 2, 1828.



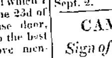
IN obedience to Regimental orders the commanding Officers of Companies attached to the Second Battalion of 25th Regiment M. M will cause the companies under their respective commands to meet at the regimental parade ground, on FRIDAY the 26th of September, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. as the line of review and inspection will be formed at 11. The commander of this patriotic corps confidently expects that the companies attached thereto will give, upon this occasion, a general attendance, and that the officers will appear in full uniform.

ANTHONY B. BENNETT, Maj.
2nd Bat. 25th Reg. M. M.

Sept. 2. wm

CAMBRIDGE HOTEL,

Sign of the Steam-Boat & Stages



THE Subscriber continues to keep this handsome establishment, a few doors above his old stand, in a very central part of the town, where he is prepared at all times for the reception of travellers, and others, who may please give him a call. His house is well furnished; the rooms private and comfortable; his bar supplied with a choice selection of the best Liquors; his stable stored with good provender, and his prices regulated by the times. By strict attention to his business, he flatters himself with a continuation of those customers who have been so liberal heretofore, to whom he gratefully acknowledges himself indebted.

The publics obt. servant.

WM. C. RIDGAWAY.

N.B. His Hack runs to the Cambridge wharf to meet the Steam-Boat *Maryland*, on her arrival from Baltimore every Tuesday & Friday evening. Also for the conveyance of passengers from his house to the boat on her departure every Wednesday and Saturday morning, *free of charge*. He has, for the accommodation of persons who are going on to Baltimore, rented a private stable with a fine grazing lot, well enclosed, for the purpose of taking at livery horses at a low price, which shall be regulated by the price of grain, hay, &c. he is prepared at all times with fine horses and carriages, for the conveyance of Travellers to any part of the Peninsula.

W. C. R.

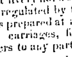
Cambridge, June 3, 1828.

BARREN CREEK SPRINGS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Begs leave to inform his friends & the public,

That his HOUSE is now open



FOR THE RECEPTION OF VISITERS.

An anxious solicitude to promote the comfort of those who are in pursuit of health, pleasure, or business, has induced him to make such arrangements as will enable him to give ample satisfaction to those who may favour him with their company. By those who have visited the Springs, during the present season, the waters have been pronounced more powerful in their effects than hitherto experienced—operating in most cases, as a purgative medicine; Those desirable effects, in conjunction with its chalybeate properties, which are acknowledged to be unsurpassed by any waters in the world, present a powerful inducement to such as are already assailed by disease, and to those who are desirous to avoid the bilious diseases of the climate.

Persons who are inclined to try the efficacy of the waters may rest assured that every accommodation shall be provided to render them happy and comfortable; and the charges shall be apportioned to the pressure of the times.

The public's humble servant,

CHARLES LEARY.

N. B. Travellers, generally, particularly the passengers of the steam boat Maryland, will find this an easy and commodious stage, after the arrival of the boat at Cambridge, (being only four miles distant from Vienna.) Here they will be certain to meet with the purest and best Waters of the peninsula, and a Table supplied with the best accommodations the country can afford—on the most reasonable conditions

July 29. nilm

JESSE HUNT,

(Successor to W. & R. HALL,)

Saddle, Harness, AND Trunk-Maker,

No. 127 Market Street, (near the new City Hotel,) BALTIMORE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the Saddling business in all its varieties, at the old established stand for many years occupied by Messrs. William & Richard Hall, where he keeps constantly on hand a

Large and General Assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Veleices, Saddlebags, Collars, Military Equipments, &c.

of warranted materials and workmanship, which he will sell at wholesale or retail, on as reasonable terms as can be afforded in this or any other city.

August 19th, 1828. 1*

E. T. J. WOODWARD,

Corner of Dugan's Wharf & Pratt Street. BALTIMORE,

Informs his friends and customers that he will sell on COMMISSION, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and Oats, Tobacco, and all other articles of Country Produce, and will make liberal advances on the same.

He has on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

CONSISTING OF

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Family Flour, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Spirits, Whiskey and Cordials, Spices, Soap & Candles, Shad, Mackerel, Herrings, Oil and Salt, together with every other article in his line.

ALSO,

Glass Ware, Queen's Ware,

Stone and Earthen Ware, &c.

And a general assortment

Of Garden Seeds of approved kinds, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

DRY PINE OR OAK WOOD

Will be taken in exchange for Goods, on fair terms.

May 13, 1828. wm

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court.

Aug. 26th, 1828.

ON application of SEVERN MISTER, Ex'r of RICHARD EVANS, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in one of the papers printed at Princess Anne.

True copy, Test.
JAMES POLK, Register of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of RICHARD EVANS, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 29th of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th of Aug., 1828.

SEVERN MISTER,
Ex'r of R. Evans, dec'd.

Sept. 2, 1828. k

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Richard Evans, deceased, by bond, note or open account, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscriber on or before the 15th day of October next, otherwise he will be obliged to pursue a legal course to compel the same.

SEVERN MISTER, Ex'r. of
R. Evans, dec'd.

Sept. 2, 1828. ull

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by Burton Cannon, a justice of the peace in and for Somerset county, at the suit of Francis A. Boyer, use of Joseph Richards, use of Levin Wilson, use of Littleton U. Dennis vs. William King of Wm. I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit—two yoke of oxen, and all the right, title and interest of said King, in and to a lot of ground near Punching-Landing, Somerset county—which I shall proceed to sell, on the premises, on Wednesday the 8th of next October, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above named writ.

JOSEPH RICHARDS.

Sept. 16 mm

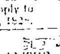
Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, Thomas Goddard against Elijah Culver, I have seized the following property, to wit—All the said Elijah's right, title, interest and estate in and to part of a tract of land called Marris's Lot, containing 140 acres more or less, which property has heretofore been levied on by me, under a writ of Fieri Facias, and which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 30th inst at the Court House door, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. for cash, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy the above mentioned writ and county levy and officers' fees for the years 1825, 1826 and 1827.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.

Sept. 16 mm

FOR RENT,



For the ensuing year, that FARM which was formerly the property of William Tilghman, dec'd. situated on the head of Back Creek. For terms apply to JAMES STEWART

July 22, 1828. kw

☞ NOTICE.

A PLANTER who desires to procure some *SLAVES* for his own service, will give the best prices in cash, for a few of both sexes, between the ages of 12 and 25 years. Those who have such to dispose of will please apply at Col. Dashiell's Tavern, immediately

Princess-Anne, August 4.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable **FARM**, on Trading Branch, containing between SIX and SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES.

This farm is within four miles of Princess-Anne; it formerly belonged to Richard H. Handy, Esq. and is latterly known as the "Pershouse Farm." It is well timbered and will be divided to suit purchasers. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to

THOMAS K. CARROLL.

August 5. jfi

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of small FARM with all of its improvements, situated on Deal's Island, the place where Keziah Jones, dec'd. formerly resided. The terms of sale may be ascertained by applying to Mr. William Wallace, who resides on said Island. If not sold at private sale before Wednesday the 5th day of November, it will on that day be offered at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

MARCELLUS JONES.

Sept. 9, 1828.

Notice to Creditors.

The creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified to appear in Somerset county court, in Princess-Anne, on the 1st Saturday after the third Monday in November next, to shew cause if any they have why he should not be entitled to the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland.

EBENEZER ANDERSON.

August 19 ww

FOR RENT,

FOR the ensuing year or for a term of years, the FARM on Little-Monie, now occupied by Mitchell Phœbus.

For terms apply to JAMES POLK.

June 3, 1828. wk

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being extremely desirous of closing his business, once more gives notice to those indebted to him, that unless their accounts are settled in the course of the present month, he will be compelled to adopt a legal process without respect to persons.

SEVERN TEACKLE.

Princess-Anne, Sept. 2

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following.—

CERTIFICATE.

10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. which in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an annodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for, and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER.
Princess-Anne, Md

Nov. 20, 1827.

INSOLVENT BLANKS.

JUST printed and for sale at the *Village Herald* office, a quantity of *INSOLVENT BLANKS*, of an approved form; and a supply of blank

BILLS OF SALE.

ALSO,

A Supply of Magistrates' Blanks

FIERI FACIAS, before supersedeas,
Do. do. after supersedeas,
C. A. S. A's before supersedeas,
Do. do after supersedeas.
WARRANTS.

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed on moderate terms,

At the Office of the Village Herald

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. II. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., SEPTEMBER 30, 1828. NO. 27.

☞ PRINCESS-ANNE CAUCUS, &c.

The following is a notification to —— ——* Esq. from the Chairman of the *Princess-Anne Caucus*, that he had been appointed one of the Committee of Vigilance for Tyaskin & Nanticoke District. It is very much in the form and style of a regular commission issued by the Governor and Council to civil or military officers. Thus we see the Adams men are not willing to trust their candidates to the People, but have determined to forestall public opinion. A few wealthy aristocratic men met in *Princess-Anne*, on Tuesday the 9th of September, and actually appointed OVERSEERS, or a committee of vigilance, which is the same thing, in every district in the county, to *oversee* the Elections. The meaning of "Vigilance," is, to *Watch.* These Overseers, then, are to *WATCH*, and see that the People *Vote* for the Princess-Anne Caucus Candidates. If this is the way Elections are to be governed,—if a few wealthy Aristocrats are to meet in Princess-Anne, and *dictate* to the County, Elections had as well be abolished. It is unfortunate for the Caucus, however, that some of the men who were appointed are not of the Royal Family, but real Friends of civil Liberty, and have declined acting under commissions issued from such a source, among whom is the worthy gentleman to whom the following commission, and accompanying proceedings, were sent. No one can doubt for a moment that the proceedings of this Caucus are repugnant to Republican principles, and nothing can be more humiliating to a Freeman, than the idea of having the dear and inestimable Right of Suffrage trampled upon, in this high handed way.

The principle of the Adams party, in using COERCIVE MEASURES at the ensuing Election, is also fully exposed in the circular, printed on this sheet, from *Wm. Chambers*, chairman of the Adams Caucus in Queen Anne's. Taking the proceedings of these two Caucuses together, it can leave no doubt on the mind of a candid man, that there is a regular design, by the Adams party in the State, to OVERAWE the Elections.

A VOTER.

* *We omit the name out of respect to the gentleman to whom the commission was directed and sent.*

[THE FOLLOWING IS A COPY OF THE COMMISSION.]

PRINCESS-ANNE, September 9, 1828.

TO *Esquire,*

BE IT KNOWN, That, reposing especial confidence in your prudence and patriotism, you have been appointed a member of the COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE for the district; and *you are respectfully requested to* EXERT YOUR BEST ENDEAVOURS, and *all your honourable influence*, in support of *the cause* of Civil Liberty and Social Order; and more especially for effectuating the object contemplated by the accompanying proceedings.

Given under my hand the day and year above written.

By order. LEVIN POLLITT, chairman.

Test, GEO. L. AYRES, Secretary.

[HERE FOLLOW THE PROCEEDINGS.]

At a meeting of sundry voters of Somerset county, convened at the house of Col. George Dashiell, from each of the several election districts, the following proceedings were *unanimously* adopted.

Whereas the Jackson party in this state, have, in their late circular, avowed their determination to elect delegates hostile to the present administration, and to take the state into their own *holy* keeping: therefore, resolved, that it be recommended to the friends of administration in this county, that, since nothing is left to them but to resist this party (who, though a minority in the state, have yet avowed their plan of action, at the next October election, to be one of exclusion) they use all fair means to counteract their opponents, and to sustain the cause of the administration, by preventing the state government from falling into hostile hands.

Resolved, that, inasmuch as the loss of the October election, in our county, might secure the ascendency of the Jackson party in the state government, the administration men in the county ought to take the most efficient means of co-operation, in trying to elect administration delegates to the next legislature.

Resolved that the following gentlemen be appointed committees of vigilance in their respective districts, that is to say, for BARREN CREEK, Levin Evans, Robert Venables, jr. Jesse Walter, William Philips, Shiles Crocket,* Job Allen, John Lowe, Samuel Gordon, Charles Venables, Levin Crocket, James T. Bennitt, Henry Kennerly, Thomas Bird. For WILLIAMS TOWN, Caleb Kennerly, Joshua Hitch, Robert Dashiell, Elijah C. Johnson, Samuel Williams, Elijah Christopher, Peter Bell,* Joshua Humphreys, William Evans, Joseph Humphreys, William Hopkins, George Hopkins of Wm. For WEETIPQUIN, John D. Adams, George L. Ayres, Elias Robertson, Samuel White, Thos. J. Ayres, Levin Whinright, James Mc C. Fontaine, Joseph Adams, Wm. Moore. For the TRAPPE, Peter Collins, Lemuel Collins, Noah Rider, Henry Banks, Samuel T. Bounds, Andrew Adams, Thos D. Batham, Thomas Williams, John Fields, Alexander Hastings, John Whayland. For PRINCESS ANNE, Matthias Miles; William Miles, of S. Meshack Miles, Levin Bishop, George Parsons, Nehemiah Pollitt, Ware C. Pollitt, John Pollitt, David Barkley, Thomas Newman, Benjamin Simpson, Henry Riggin, Levin Pollitt, Alexander Jones, Littleton Harris, Elliott Kirwan, Adam Rencher, James Webster, Levin Leatherbury, Isaac Gibbons, John Leatherbury, John Fountain, John Robertson, Samuel Dryden, Samuel G. Holbrook. For DUBLIN, Levin Wilson, Littleton Sturgiss, Hancock Shreves, Marshall McDaniel, Peter McGee, Robert W. Swan, Thomas Atkinson. For DAMES QUARTER, Joshua Thomas, Travers Daniel,* William Wallace, Severn Mister, Gabriel Webster, Charles Wallace, Samuel Ford, John Kelly, Lambert W. Hyland, William Newman, Henry Newman, Robert Patterson, Isaac Newman. For BRINKLEY'S Henry Fountain, John S. Handy, James Lawson, Seth Wilkins, Joseph B. Brinkley, Thomas Marshall, Littleton D. Muddox, Thomas Sterling, John H. Cahoon, Edward Coulbourn, Henry S. Handy, William Miles of William, Henry Ward, Dickson Daugherty, Levi Daugherty, Obed Riggin, Henry Thomas, Isaac Taws, George Davy, Nehemiah Walston, Wm. H. Whittington, Josiah Johnson, William Dorsey, Capt. William Miles, Solomon Evans, Robert Cluff, John Tyler, (Smiths Island) James Smith, Nicholas Jones, Theophilus B. White, Isaac Riggin, John W. King M. D., Stephen Horsey.

Resolved, That each member of the committees of vigilance be presented with a printed notification of their appointment.

By order, LEVIN POLLITT, *Chairman.*
GEORGE L. AYRES, *Secretary.*

Princess Anne, Sept 9, 1828.

* These are *Judges* of elections.

Note.—Should any person doubt the genuineness of the foregoing commission and proceedings, he may see the original, with the signatures of the chairman and secretary, at the office of the Village Herald.—*Ed. Herald.*

☞ In the following Circular from the Queen Anne's Caucus the People may still farther acquaint themselves with the true character and principles of those who profess to be "friends of the Administration." What think ye, Freemen of Maryland? Has it indeed come to this—that you cannot be trusted to exercise the right of suffrage without being "kept in view," and *Watched*, by the Adams Overseers commissioned by the aristocratic wealthy Few, who assemble in caucuses to interfere with and prevent the free expression of the public will? Let the ballot boxes at the next Election teach these haughty Dictators that you are not yet so servile as they would have you be.

Dear Sirs, Centreville, July 19th, 1828.

You were appointed at a county meeting of the friends of the administration held in this town in May, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven; a Committee of Vigilance for your district, and being uncertain whether you have ever been informed of the appointment. We beg leave now to notify you of it, and at the same time to solicit your co-operation and unremitting exertions to the duties which will be required of you. It is probably not unknown to you that our opponents are daily making, privately as well as publicly, the most strenuous efforts, and unless we meet them in a correspondent manner, shewing an imposing front, and a bold determined courage, we may be defeated, although we believe that a great majority of the people of the county and electoral district are with us. The importance of securing the delegates to the assembly in October, is so obvious and known to possess so powerful a bearing on that which is to follow in November, that we think it unnecessary to dwell on that subject, we would however remark, that four gentlemen of undoubted abilities and unquestionable integrity have been selected by the general committee, for the promotion of whose election, the friends of the administration have pledged themselves to give their individual and united support.

It is proposed and *will become a part of your duty to endeavour to discover the political sentiments of every voter in your district, to take down the names of all,* designating *for whom* they intend to *vote*, the *objections* of those opposed to the re-election of Mr. *ADAMS and the cause of those objections;* on the other hand, *you are to acquaint yourselves with the reasons of those who prefer* Gen. JACKSON, and endeavor to *put them right.* The list of persons so made out, to which you will add all voters deemed *doubtful*, and to whom *GREAT and POINTED attention must be paid*, is to be given in to the chairman of your district committee, or to the secretary with whom each committee man is frequently to communicate during the canvass, whose duty it will be to report their communications personally, together with all other information to the Corresponding Committee at Centreville, every other Saturday in August. The chairman of the district committee, and the secretary must urge upon the several committee men, *the necessity to see that all voters known to be favorable, and those who may be deemed DOUBTFUL, BE FURNISHED WITH THE MEANS OF CONVEYANCE, to the polls and when there KEPT IN VIEW by the persons who convey them UNTIL THEY HAVE VOTED;* each committee man to be as active and industrious as possible on the day of election, *a part of whom, the MOST POWERFUL, both in PERSONAL STRENGTH and COURAGE,* not less than six, must be appointed to stand constantly at the polls for the purpose as well of defending the rights of our friends, as to object to illegal voters, many of whom, particularly young men, nearly of age, will no doubt be pushed forward.

The chairman and secretary ought immediately to add to your number of committee men, at least twenty, or more if necessary—*taking them out of every neighborhood* in the district; and also *taking care to select as many young and active men as possible.* We beg leave also to recommend to the chairman and secretary *to have frequent and PRIVATE meetings, taking always such precautions that we may get completely and fully organised before those in opposition to us are AWARE OF WHAT WE ARE ABOUT.* We cannot close this communication *without urging it as of the UTMOST importance* that this and all other matters connected with our arrangements should be kept ENTIRELY TO OURSELVES, at any rate until the ORGANIZATION of our PLANS is fully matured. When you get well under way, sub-committees would essentially, we think, aid our cause, they might then be formed for each neighborhood under the direction of the chairman and secretary of the district committee.

The Committee of Correspondence will give all the aid in their power in furnishing political papers and documents as they may be wanting. We beg leave also to impress on you the policy of a calm and temperate department towards those on whom you wish to make an impression, believing likewise that with those who are our determined adversaries, the same line of conduct is the preferable one to pursue. We feel assured that you fully appreciate the cause in which we are engaged, and consider it of such vital importance to the existence of our Republican Institutions, that your exertions will be used, and your ingenuity exercised to insure success.

We are with great esteem, very respectfully, your most obedient servants,

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Chairman,
Committee of Correspondence.

☞ The editor of the Eastern Shore Whig has an original copy of the above circular which will be shown should any one question its genuineness—So also the editor of the Balt. Republican.

Bargains! Bargains!! Bargains!!!

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS'

FIRST BARGAIN

of recent date, was with HENRY CLAY for the votes of the *Western* members of Congress, when the last Presidential election devolved on that body. *That* Bargain has been PROVED upon him. Circumstances had left but little doubt of it before, but since the publication of Amos Kendall's Letter V. every shadow of doubt has disappeared, it is clear and indisputable. Indeed, neither Mr. Clay nor any of those editors who support him (and are supported *by* him) have even ventured to reply to this last letter of Mr. Kendall. How could they? The testimony is conclusive. Mr. Clay's *own* letter to Mr. Blair, which discloses the bargain, in this letter of Mr. Kendall, is brought up in testimony against him! Hence, the silence of Mr. Clay and his partisans about it. They have never even noticed that Mr. Kendall's Letter V. has been published. They cannot affect to treat this charge with *contempt*, because Mr. Clay himself has acknowledged its force, by the repeated powerful efforts which he has made to extricate himself from it. He has made various attempts to put it down—has bullied and swaggered, and written and spoken, and the evidences have multiplied upon him. Now, *therefore*, when it has assumed a shape so much more imposing than ever, it would be ridiculous for Mr. Clay to affect indifference. It, perhaps, may be prudent for him to be silent—seeing that he cannot falsify the charge *now*, without falsifying *his own letter to Blair.*

Mr. ADAMS' *second* bargain was with *Daniel Webster* for the votes of the *Federal* members of Congress. Of *this BARGAIN* we believe the public ask no further proof. It has been virtually *admitted* by Mr. Walsh and a miserable attempt made by him to *justify* it.

Mr. ADAMS' *third* BARGAIN, it seems, was with one OLIVER HEARTWELL, an *anti*-mason, of the state of New York.—Our readers are all aware that in some of the Western counties of New-York, there is, and has been for sometime, a great excitement and hostility against the society of *Free Masons.* This *Oliver Heartwell* writes to Mr. Adams, to ascertain from him whether he is a *Mason* or not, or, to use his own language, whether he has been "so unfortunate as to have joined that society," and plainly tells him if he has *not*, that "very much can and will be done in this [that] section of the state in your [his] behalf, UPON THAT GROUND." But we give an extract from his letter, as follows:

"I have reflected upon the propriety of writing you directly for some time past, and have finally concluded that it is undoubtedly my duty to make this inquiry. I conclude, you will most cheerfully give me an answer I am satisfied with your administration, and shall feel very cordially disposed to support your re-election, should I learn that you have never been contaminated with that useless trumpery, Masonry.

"*You may be assured, that in case you have not been so unfortunate as to have joined that society, very much can and will be done in this section of the state in your behalf, upon that ground.*"

"Your Excellency's very humble serv't.
OLIVER HEARTWELL."

Mr. Adams snaps at the offer, and hastens to assure *Heartwell* that *he is not, never was, and never SHALL be a Freemason.*

He begs *Oliver* not to publish it, or rather, "not give publicity to this letter." As *Oliver* circulated *manuscript* copies of it and has been doing so ever since *April* last, we presume he understood Mr. Adams to mean "not to give publicity to this letter" in the *newspapers*, and we dare say *Oliver* rightly understood his "*Excellency*," for we doubt not that Adams was eager to reap the full benefit of this *anti* masonic excitement, and was afraid to offend the *masons* by letting them see this "*and never SHALL be a Freemason.*" One of Oliver's *copies* however, got into the *newspapers*, which forced him "to give *publicity*" to the letter, and thus, the whole *BARGAIN* has been exposed.

It is useless to spend time in depicting this arch hypocrite *John Q. Adams.* He stands sufficiently exposed by the bare relation of these facts, and we publish the following answer to Heartwell's letter and leave Freemasons and every body else, to apply the proper terms to such disgraceful conduct.

Here is the answer:

Washington, 19th April, 1828.

Oliver Heartwell, Esq.
Canandaigua, N. Y.

SIR:—In answer to your inquiry, in your letter of the 31st ult. I state that *I am not, never was, and never shall be, a Freemason.*

I give you this answer in the spirit of friendly return to the kindness with which you have made the inquiry. But, unwilling to contribute, in any manner, to that excitement produced by the mysterious abduction, and too probable murder of Wm. Morgan, I request you not to give publicity to this letter. The deep and solemn feeling which pervades the community on this occasion, is founded in the purest principles of human virtue and of human rights. In the just and lawful pursuit of a signal vindication of the laws of nature and of the land, violated in his person, which has been undertaken and is yet in progress, with the authority and co-operation of your Legislature, I hope and trust that the fellow citizens of the sufferer will temper, with the spirit of justice, the reparation of her wrongs, with the infliction of every penalty, and ... abstain from visiting upon the innocent the misdeeds of the guilty. I am, with respect your fellow-citizen.

J. Q. ADAMS.
Baltimore Republican.

MR. JEFFERSON'S OPINION OF *ANDREW JACKSON.*

☞ He (Mr. Jefferson) thought "that it was FORTUNATE for the country that Gen. *Jackson was likely to be fit for public life four years after;* for to HIM seemed to be the ONLY hope left of avoiding the dangers manifestly about to arise out of the broad construction now again given to the Constitution of the United States, which effaced all limitations of powers, and left the General Government, by theory altogether unrestrained." Mr. Jefferson often said, that he (Jackson) was an HONEST, SINCERE, FIRM, CLEAR-HEADED and STRONG-MINDED man, of the SOUNDEST POLITICAL PRINCIPLES, which he *knew* well, from having observed his conduct whilst a Senator of the United States, when he was Vice President himself. ☞ He had no doubt, that if Gen. Jackson should be brought into office, to correct the alarming tendency towards formidable and *otherwise* irremediable evils, beginning to develope themselves in the administration of the General Government, *he would be entirely faithful to that object.*

[Gov. Randolph's Letter.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 30, 1828.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For President.

ANDREW JACKSON.

"Honor and gratitude to the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory." *Jefferson.*

"Whose services to this nation, entitle him to its HIGHEST REWARDS."—*J. Q. Adams.*

For Vice President.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

For Elector of President and Vice President of the U. S. for the District composed of Worcester, Somerset, and part of Dorchester counties:

Thomas K. Carroll.

We are authorized to announce

Thomas Bayly,
John C. Wilson, jr.,
Anthony B. Bennett, and
John J. Davis, Esq'rs.

as Candidates to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

Candidates for Worcester County.

Stephen Roach,
Samuel R. Smith,
Francis A. Boyer,
Levin Hitch.

In our last we adverted to a glaring notice published in Teackle's Sewer of the 16th inst. and stated that we had taken means to ascertain some information respecting the handbill spoken of in the notice. The same is republished in that paper of the 23d, and, in order that our readers may have still farther evidence of the depravity of its author, we will here insert the impious notice, and then establish its falsity:

[FROM THE IRIS.]

☞BEWARE!! !☜

An *imposing* attempt to bolster the character of the MILITARY CHIEFTAIN in the shape of an insidious handbill signed JOHN ROBB, is in circulation—we shall endeavour to obtain a copy of this deceptive document, with a view to apply an antidote to its artful effusions of political poison in the mean time, WE WARN THE PUBLIC TO BEWARE.

We think it necessary to say that this advertisement is as similar to that of the Iris as our types could make it. Let the reader bear in mind, that it was ushered forth by the man who says, *he speaks in the boldness of Truth!!!*

In return to our enquiries concerning the genuineness of the document referred to in this unfounded production of the Master Spirit's brain, we received the following satisfactory letter, to which we annex the one therein alluded to. The Rev. Mr. Robb, of Baltimore, is a gentleman of high respectability, and of undoubted veracity. "It would be idle," says a friend of ours in a letter, "for me to testify to the character of Mr. Robb. Suffice it to say, any thing he says is believed here, [in Baltimore,] and may be relied on any where, for besides being a most respectable member of society he is a pious and much revered member of the Methodist Church." We would also add that a respectable administration man of this place, whose sentiments of the Rev. Mr. Robb accord with the above, has examined the original of the following letter, and, being acquainted with his hand writing, pronounced it genuine.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23d, 1828.

John S. Zieber, Esq.

DEAR SIR—A gentleman of this city called on me, to know (in your name,) if I was the author of a letter bearing date the 28th of August, 1828, and addressed to a friend of truth and religion in Cecil county, and which I have since seen published in the Delaware Patriot, and U. S. Telegraph. I do, sir, avow myself to be the author of *that* letter; and also of *another* bearing date the 2nd of Sept. in substance the same, and published in a handbill headed "A calm Appeal," and I pledge my reputation for the truth of their contents, and defy any *honourable* man, whatever may be his political sentiments, and who is as well acquainted with Gen. Jackson as I am, to contradict them over his proper signature.

Respectfully, your ob't. serv't.

JOHN ROBB.

[Here follows the letter above referred to]

Baltimore, Sept. 2d, 1828.

Dear Sir, I am informed that some of our religious friends in *Cecil*, are desirous of obtaining correct information of Gen. Jackson's character, from some one who has a personal knowledge of him. Nothing I can assure you, would induce me to enter into the political warfare, carried on with so much heat and violence, but I conceive it my duty, when information is requested, to give it, and as far as practicable, correct the erroneous impressions made injurious to the General's reputation. It is to be lamented that men will engage in attempts to destroy the hard earned reputation of one among the purest patriots our country can boast, and propagate charges which it appears to me they cannot possibly believe and that merely for political effect. I was an officer in the 7th regt. U. S. Infantry, during the war, and stationed in the south.—My acquaintance with General Jackson, commenced in 1814, on his arrival in New Orleans, as commander in chief of the 7th military district. I have seen him in the tented field, planning the defence of his country. I have seen him in the battle hot, breasting the attacks of the invaders of our soil, whose watch word and countersign, was beauty and booty. I have seen him in the hour of victory, (like the good Samaritan,) alleviating the afflictions and binding up the wounds of a fallen enemy. I have seen him crowned with laurels in the presence of thousands, by the beauty of New Orleans, whom he saved from the the licentiousness of a brutal soldiery. I have seen him in the gay and fashionable circles of life, divested of the habiliments of his profession, the delight of admiring hundreds; in all of which situations I have seen him the same brave, noble, generous, high minded, philanthropic Andrew Jackson, and among the most amiable men, I ever knew. Never was a man's character more grossly misrepresented; it requires only, to know him, to admire and love him. I know him well, and of his moral worth amiable disposition, pleasing and agreeable manners, I I have a right to speak. He has been charged with being proverbial for his profanity. Upon this charge, for myself, I can say, I have been near his person and within hearing, during some of the most difficult and trying times, and I pledge you my honour, I never heard him utter an expression that could give offence to the most delicate ear.

Respectfully your obedient serv't.

JOHN ROBB.

Such, then, fellow citizens, is the testimony of one who knows Gen. JACKSON—Yes, of one who says he *knows him well.* And it is, too, the testimony of one whose veracity is attested by those who are inimical to the elevation of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency. Is there then any one who will be so presumptuous as to deny its correctness? We think candid men will admit its truth: But, the hired minions of a corrupt administration will, and may, rail against and revile the Old Farmer of Tennessee—they may assail him with all the malignity of which their malice is susceptible, but their poisoned arrows will all fall harmless at his feet: Truth—mighty TRUTH will finally prevail, and Jackson will be our President.

AN ADAMS MEETING!!

To the Editor of the Village Herald,

MR. ZIEBER,

I must apprise you of a great Adams meeting, intended to be held clandestinely at Rider's Mills, alias Toney Tank, Somerset county, Md., on the 25th inst. A letter had been previously written to a gentleman in Princess-Anne, that he might apprise the Adams candidates, and those only, of the meeting. The Jackson men did not find out, until the day of meeting, that such a thing was on foot; but having accidentally got a hint of it they repaired to the spot, and towards the close of the day, a vote was taken on the Presidential question, when lo! at this grand Adams meeting there were

For ADAMS 12, For JACKSON 51

"THE ORPHANS COURT."

From the feverish remarks in Teackle's last *Sewer*, 'tis plainly perceptible that he made himself too busy and now wishes to BACK OUT. Having, without any just reason, maliciously charged the Orphans Court with illegal procedure, the poor fellow now flies to an old advertisement to prove that he had some ground to go upon!!! An old advertisement to prove the charge of the *Sewer!!* Prodigious! Why, the man ought to have a patent right for making discoveries! But "drowing flies will catch at straws."

Before the Iris was *got up* here the Orphans Court advertisements were directed 'to be printed in the V. Herald,' and to save labour we always *kept them standing*; hence, when we received a new advertisement it was only necessary to alter the types for the names. The names too were all we asked for when any person brought us an order to advertise. After the establisment of the Iris we unthoughtedly continued this practice, till the young gentleman who writes in the Register's office kindly informed us of the error, whereupon we immediately made the necessary correction, as may be seen by examining the advertisement dated 12th Aug.

So we again say, let the Master Spirit of the Sewer examine *the original orders*, or the records of the Register's office, and he 'll find that he has been guilty of an ungentlemanly—unprincipled fabrication.

CORRECTIONS.

In the proceedings of the Caucus which appear on our first page there is an omission of the following names, for Weetquin, viz. James E. Robertson, John Turner, George Walter, jr. John Dougherty, Matthias Dashiell, Stephen Whinright; And among the names for Princess-Anne is Levin Bishop—it should be *Levi.*

☤ ☤ ☤ ☤ ☤

Imposition!—Slander Exposed!!!! Beware!!—Be on your Guard!!!

Something very much like this may be expected in the next Iris—For it appears that since the exposition of the secret proceedings of the PRINCESS-ANNE CAUCUS, the Adams leaders have become alarmed, and would fain persuade men that it was not a *Caucus* they held! But why didn't they tell people so before now? The appellation has been applied to the aristocratical meeting more than once in this paper—Why was no umbrage taken at it then? O! all things were going on snugly. The people had not seen the commissions which were sent out, authorizing men to OVER SEE & WATCH them. But, unfortunately for King Caucus, some of those to whom commissions were sent, are republicans at heart, and nobly refuse to act under such new fangled authority. Hence the disclosure of the designs of the FEW who would rule the many—or, to be a little more *diplomatic*, PALSY THE WILL of the PEOPLE.—Having been thus exposed they *now* say it was no *Caucus*. But the People know better, they are not blind but see—it was a CAUCUS, a real CAUCUS, and nothing but a CAUCUS.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

In pursuing the investigation of the allowance to Mr. Teackle, for the superintendency of public instruction, in addition to the evidence of a member of the committee on claims, contained in my last, I think the report itself, of that committee, establishes, beyond doubt, the position, that a part *not only* of the sum *allowed*, but of the sum *claimed*, by Mr. Teackle, was for "PERSONAL SERVICES." That the reader may be satisfied with the correctness of my opinion, I will quote the part of the report to which I refer in the following words:

"The *claim in question* consists of two branches, to wit: First, for *cost of printing* and *paper* for the various advices and instructions necessary for carrying into effect the act of December session, 1825, ch. 162. Second, For SERVICES in correspondence and in constructing and distributing throughout the state, the requisite forms and regulations, and in preparing the annual report, required by the act to establish the primary schools, and sundry incidental charges and expenditures, including stationary, postage, &c.'

The only record that can be found of the *character* of Mr. Teackle's CLAIM is this report, yet *this* is sufficient to stamp Mr. Teackle's statement, "that he disclaimed, before the committee, any wish to be compensated for personal services," with positive *falsehood*. The report of the committee states *explicitly* that the second branch of Mr T.'s claim as presented by himself, was for SERVICES; not only for services, but for services of a SPECIFIC nature; namely, for services in correspondence, in constructing and distributing forms and regulations, and for services in preparing the annual report. If *these* be not *personal services*, the words have no specific meaning. So we are not, as we stated in our last, left to conjecture, for upon examining the committee's report, which was not then before us, we found the matter satisfactorily explained. He declares that *he* disclaimed any wish to be compensated for personal services, and the committee declare that one specific branch of his claim was for personal services. Either the committee have made a false statement of the character of his claim, or Mr. Teackle has wilfully and deliberately made a false declaration, both in his printed address, and in his oral addresses before the people.

[Our correspondent continues by stating that, at the request of a member of the Council, the Clerk of the committee on claims had searched the archives of the state for copies of papers pertaining to Teackle's claim as presented to the committee, but that the papers relating thereto had been withdrawn! He then goes on in relating some other dark acts in Teackle's legislative career, which our limits will not enable us to insert—*Editor.*]

But let the People BEWARE—Let them not, in the indulgence of their unbounded GENEROSITY, hug a VIPER to their bosom. Let them examine, calmly, dispassionately and deliberately, the public conduct of L. D. Teackle, and draw in justice to themselves, a line of demarkation between what is persecution, and what is a just exposure of POLITICAL DEPRAVITY.

QUERCUS.

Sept. 29th, 1828.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

TO THE HONEST VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens,

It is not from a *cacoethes scribendi*, that I have heretofore, or do now, make my appearance before you. But it is from an honest conviction that it is a duty, I owe the publick, to lend my feeble aid, in the detection and exposure of impositions and frauds attempted to be practised upon them, by some of the politicians of the day: who from the disposition they have manifested, with regard to the license law, would sooner annihilate, right, reason, and truth, together with every thing moral, and divine—yea "Heaven and earth," than fail in accomplishing their designs.

There is a writer in the Somerset Iris, who appears to be disposed to yield the utmost stretch of his talents, as a *cats paw* for Mr. Teackle to use, in the clearing away of the filth and rubbish which always adheres to aspiring demagogues, who would wish to ride into office, over the heads of honest men, by deception and fraud.

Vindex says the very bearing of this license law justifies Mr. Teackle's construction: that is, that the law relates to *none* but ESTABLISHED TRADERS, and *none* but such, can be made amenable for any breach of its provisions; and like a lawyer, who being cut off from every *fair argument*, eagerly graps a mere subterfuge, and makes a desperate effort to exculpate his guilty client, his whole hope of success rests upon one word—for the *purpose* &c. Yet he thinks it "*exceedingly difficult* for words more fully and completely to establish Mr. T.'s construction, than those of the law." Without casting any reflection on the '*sagacity*' of Vindex, or his *honest* convictions to the contrary, I beg leave to differ from him, and do believe, that any man who is *fit to represent this county*, could have drafted a section, *more* susceptible of Mr. T.'s construction.

Although Vindex has gone to the utmost verge of sophism, to support Mr. T.'s construction; yet he has made a tacit acknowledgment that Mr. T.'s construction is *false*. He admits that a person who purchases 50 yards of domestic and sells or barters one yard without license, would be amenable for a breach of the provisions of this law—although, he might never sell another yard in the whole course of his life. But says he, the buying with the *intention* to sell, would constitute the person an *established dealer*!! about as much as my making a shaft to a carriage, would constitute me an *established* CARRIAGE MAKER. And although "no *words* are of so *general* an import, that there are not *exceptions* to their meaning"—yet the wood ESTABLISHED has too *special*, and unyielding an import, to be bent to Mr. T.'s deceptive purpose.

Vindex contends that it agrees with *sound policy*, and the *common principles of equity*, to place salted provisions, grain, meal, flour and TIMBER, under the *same restrictions* with *spirituous liquors*, and calls on me to shew substantial reasons why they should not be. This I have done before; but I now will repeat them again. My reasons are substantially these—Because it is OPPRESSIVE to the POOR. And because this oppression, does not add one single cent to the revenue of the state. To *oppress*, for *revenue*, is bad enough—but to oppress for *no other purpose* than to drive a *monopoly of trade* into the shops of retailers; a portion of which was justly enjoyed by another portion of the community, is no better than *wanton cruelty*; and should be *resisted* by every honest freeman and for this reason:—the *principle is tyranical.* It would be right and proper to make *established dealers* in these articles pay license; but there is not one single established dealer (that I know of) on the Eastern Shore, whose stock is composed exclusively of these articles—Therefore *this restriction* is on the "*transactions of accommodation which general usage and common custom have always*" *heretofore* "*sanctioned in society.*"

Vindex says he cannot see any contradiction in Mr. T.'s *clear exposition* of this law; and the reason is very evident; words have no special meaning with him. ESTABLISHED, means any thing, or nothing, a ton of hay, or a cart load of turnips.

Vindex might as well undertake to pass himself on the community for Mr. Teackle, as to pass Mr. T.'s statements for his own. "It appears to have been the design of the law," says he, "1, a *simplification of pre-existing complications.* 2 *A comparative equalification of rates.* 3 *The avoidance of evasions* And 4. The improvement of the revenue!!!! *Well done Vindex*—Then follows a statement *four and alone on supposition*, which carries on its very front the *foulest fraud*: and throws the progress of all of its ramifications, bears the strongest marks, of *low cunning*, and *high deceptive* manœuvring: the conclusion of which is a preposterous *libel on common sense.*

Vindex says I have been guilty of '*presumption* and *arrogance*,' in saying, it was ridiculous, in a man of Mr. T.'s pretended knowledge, to say *his* construction of this law, was the *true intent and meaning*—of it. This joined to a following sentence—*to wit:* It is one prerogative (of a legislature) to enact laws; *it is another to explain and give their meaning*—he, from the ex-cogitative powers of his fertile imagination, has conjured into a contradiction. I will endeavour to make myself more intelligible to Vindex—When the late license law was enacted, its provisions required all venders of dry goods, not the growth or manufacture of the United States, to take out a license. A large number of retailers were presented in this county; for a breach of its provisions, and perhaps forty, or fifty, or more bills, found against them, I was in the court, and heard the cases argued—the Council for the traversers, argued that it devolved upon the State to prove the articles vended, were not the growth or manufacture of the United States. The States Attorney argued, that it was evident that this was not the *true intent and meaning* of the law; inasmuch as fixing the *onus probandi* on the State, would make null, and void, the law: and that it was evident that the *intention* of the enactors of this law, was that it should yield a revenue to the State. The opinion of the court was, that before the jury could find for the state—the state must prove the goods sold, to be of foreign growth, or manufacture. The States attorney appealed from the decision of the county court, and the court of appeals, confirmed the opinion of the county court. The consequence was, the next legislature amended the law, so as to make it the duty of the vender to *prove* the goods sold to be the growth or manufacture of the United States.

I heard Judge Martin deliver the opinion of the court, and as well as I recollect it was in substance this—that it was the prerogative of Legislatures to make laws—It was the prerogative of courts of justice, to explain, and give them meaning—and that penal statutes must be explained according to their *technical meaning* and not according to *that which the enactors might have intended.* That in such cases, courts of justice, possessed *no power to correct the blundering of Legislation.*

Vindex has substantially conceded, all that I have contended for, and the *only* differences between us are the meaning of the word *established*, and that he thinks salted provisions, grain, meal, flour and timber, should be placed under the same *restrictions* with *spirituous liquors*. I have expressed my opinion to the contrary; and beg leave to say I hope without *arrogance* or *presumption*;—that no man can be properly called a CHRISTIAN, or even a friend to MORAL POWER who would *preach this doctrine.*

In conclusion, I would remark—softly—seriously—friendly—and candidly—that it ill comports with the high character of a .... of the ...... to descend from the sacred dignity of the ******, and become the ready tool of a *noisy faction*, and daub '*with untempered mortar*,' so unjust a system of taxation as this defective LICENSE LAW.

The people's humble servant,

COMMON SENSE.

P. S. Some of the 'secret managers' of the Iris, pretend to have a great deal of penetration, in discovering the writer of Common Sense. 'Common Sense' has not changed hands; but the essays, under that signature were written by a man, upwards of thirty years of age, whom I presume they would hardly call '*a certain youth.*'

A CAUTION.

The friends of General Jackson are cautioned against a trick, which it is understood, is to be the dernier resort of the Ebonies, when they find all their other machinations to fail. It is understood that about the time of the election, or so near it that the report cannot be contradicted, one simultaneous movement will be made throughout the United States. It will be reported that GENERAL JACKSON is DEAD!!!

We trust, that all the Jackson papers throughout the Union will publish the above.

John Quincy Adams' Letter to Levitt Harriss.

Ghent, 16th November, 1814.

Dear Sir, I have just now the pleasure of receiving your favour of 14-26 October and am happy to learn from yourself, the confirmation of your recovery; of which, and of illness, I had a few days since been informed by a letter from my wife.

Near the close of the month of August, it was our expectation that the negotiation here would have terminated in a very few days. It soon after became apparent that the intention of the British government was to keep it open, and to shape its demands according to the course of events in Europe and America. The policy still continues to pervade the British Cabinet, Nothing decisive is yet known to them to have occurred, either at Vienna, or the other hemisphere, and accordingly they temporize still. Unless something should happen to fix their waverings pretensions and purposes it will belong to the American government alone to bring our business to a point. This on their part would certainly be an honourable and spirited course of conduct, and I should have no doubt of its being pursued, if "the desire of peace were not paramount to every other consideration."

The occurrences of the war in America have been of a diversified nature. Success have alternately attended the armies of both billigerents; and hitherto have left them nearly where they were at the commencement of the campaign. It has been, on our part, *merely defensive*, with the single exception of the taking of Fort Erie, with which it began. The battles of Chipewa and Bridgewater, the defence of Fort Erie on the 15th of August, and the naval action on Lake Champlain on the 11th Sept. have redounded to our glory as well as to our advantage; while the loss of Washington the capitulation of Alexandria and of Washington county, Massachusetts, and of Nantucket, have been more *disgraceful to us* than injurious. The *Defence of Baltimore has given us little more to be proud of than the Demonstration against it has afforded to the enemy*—Provost's retreat from Plattsburg has been more disgraceful to them *than honourable to us*; and Wellington's veterans, the are eater Brisbane, and the fire brand Cockburn, have kept the rawest of our militia in countenance by their expertness at running away: The general issue of the campaign is yet to come, and there is too much reason to apprehend that *it will be unfavourable to our side.* Left, by a concurrence of circumstances unexampled in the annals of the world, to struggle alone and friendless against *the colloss l power* of Great Britain—fighting in reality against her for the cause of all Europe, with all Europe coldly looking on, basely bound not to raise in our favour a helping hand, secretly wishing us success, and not daring so much as to cheer us in the strife; *what could be expected from the first series of this unequal conflict, but DISASTER and DISCOMFITURE to us?!*

Divided among ourselves, more in passion than interest, with half the Nation SOLD by their PREJUDICES and IGNORANCE to our enemy, with A FEEBLE AND PENURIOUS GOVERNMENT, with five frigates for a navy, and scarcely five efficient regiments for an army how can it be expected that we should resist the mass of force which that gigantic power has collected TO CRUSH US AT A BLOW?!!

This too, in the moment he has chosen to break through all the laws of war, acknowledged and respected by civilized nations, under the false pretence of retaliation, Cochrane has formally declared the determination to destroy and lay waste all the towns on the sea coast which may be assailable. The ordinary horrors of war are ... and mercy in comparison with what British vengeance and malice have denounced upon us. We must go through it all—I trust in God we shall rise triumphant over it all—but the first shock is the most *terrible* part of the process, and it is that which we are now enduring. The Treaty ... boot the beginning of next month from Bordeaux; your despatches by Mr. Forbes will go in her, if we get them in time. I have heard heard nothing from Nesselrode. The Congress at Vienna has scarcely yet opened—but all the important arrangements are made, and there is no doubt that the termination will be pacific.

"I am with high regard and consideration, dear sir, your very humble and obedient servant, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS."

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Matthias Dashiell vs. Sarah Hyland, I have seized and taken in execution all her right and estate in and to a tract, or part of a tract, of land, called St. Peter's Neck, containing 96 2-5 acres, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell on the 14th of next October, at the court house door in the town of Princess-Anne, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M to the highest and best bidder to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Sept. 30 ts

[From the Philadelphia Sentinel.]

...n Sergeant, Manuel Eyre, Lawrence ...s, C. C. Biddle, and Joseph P. Norris, ...ires—Authors of an Address adopted ... Administration town meeting of the 7th

...lemen:—We now refer to evidence ...cific character?

... have already shown, that about a ... before the election, Mr. Clay told ... Floyd, that he was puzzled, which to ... Gen. Jackson or Mr. Adams. On ... January, one month before the election ... Clay wrote to his confidential friend ... tucky, Mr. F. P. Blair, giving him a ... tion of the political scenery at Wash... at that time: he tells Mr. Blair, that ... Clay) must *now* seriously think, for ... he would vote, thus confirming what ... Floyd says, and contradicting what ... lay said July 12, 1827—he tells Mr. ... al the friends of the several candi... garded him as umpire, and address... as such:—Thus; then, *we have Mr. own account* of what the friends of ... ndidate said—If any friend of Gen. ... had made any corrupt overture, ... y would have carefully stated it: but ... of alliance came from that quarter; ... friends of Gen. Jackson said might ... with pride and honour before the ... people—not so the declaration of Mr. ... friends:

... friend of Gen. Jackson," says Mr. ... says to me—my hopes are upon you ... disappointus—our partiality was ... next to the hero—you know the ... we all have for a western president." ... could have been more manly than ... is an appeal to the public spirit of ... y—it reminds him of all that he had ... said about a western president—it ... ... do not disappoint us,' as if ... was feared: But it gave no cara... Mr. Crittenden wished Mr. White to ... General Jackson, that he would f... Mr. Clay's views of office—and Mr. ... disappoint the west.

... different was the appeal of Mr. Ad... friends: *he* touched the chord which, ... opinion, led Mr. Clay captive:—

... friend of Mr. Adams (says Mr. Clay) ... to me "with tears in his eyes,' and ... Mr. Adams has always had the ... respect for you, and the highest ad... for your talents; there is no station, ... you are not equal: you were un... ly the second choice of New Eng... and I pray you to consider, whether ... the good and your own future inter... not distinctly point out the course ... you ought to pursue."

... is *Mr. Clay's own account*, of the ... made to him one month before the ... what further might have been said ... for conjecture: what is here ad... to have been is sufficiently gross: did ... tell the weeping envoy, that he ... such intimations an insult? did ... him, upon what authority, he knew ... Mr. Adams opinions of his tal... competency? did he tell him, that ... views could not influence his vote? ... may have ascertained, for aught ... that the envoy spoke from the ... but he does not pretend that he was ... least offended; on the contrary, patri... and personal honour seem to have ... overlooked! instead of publicly ... ing this corrupt overture, Mr. Clay ... his friends!! And he thus tells Mr. ... result of the conference.

... friends entertain the belief, that their ... towards me will, in the end be ... by so bestowing their votes." ... not say, that, by voting for Mr ... the honour of the country, the wel... the west, or the purity of the repub... be accomplished—he does not say ... so bestowing their votes, danger ... Military Chieftain would be averted, ... says, that by voting for Mr. Adams, ... *wishes of his friends towards himself, in the end*, be more likely to be ac... ed, than by voting for any body ...

... were the *kind wishes* entertained by ... were they to see him still in the ... chair, or soon after in the cabinet, ... the end in the presidency? Does not ... heart of every honest reader ... question? Does not the voice of ... people reply in scorn?

... are not left to conjecture: the ... of Mr. Clay tell us explicitly *what* ... wishes" were:

... that Mr D. White, a member ... from Kentucky, was only in... not decided, 'to bestow his vote;' ... was all important: Mr. Clay, there... to tell Mr. Blair in his letter of ... 1825—

... representative (Mr. White) is in ... or with us in these sentiments, ... know his respect for your opinion, ... if you concur in our views, that ... write to him, by return of mail, to ... him in his inclinations. Show this ... alone."

... we see "the plot thickens"—the ... Mr. D. White never fancied, that he ... to receive instructions from ... all the way to Kentucky, to be ... by return mail Mr. Blair showed ... letter to Mr. Crittenden; and on ... of January Mr. Blair and Mr. Crit... wrote long letters to Mr. White, as if ... selves spontaneously, and as his ... constituents!!

... tells him, that he, Mr. Blair, be... Kentucky to be for Jackson, and that ... of the Legislature, requesting ... from Kentucky to vote for him, ... with the public sentiment: but, that ... of congress, at Washington, must ... was the best course, as *they ... elect a president, but an adminis...* Mr. Blair then hints, that General ... might desire to favour Mr. Adams ... Mr. Clay, and therefore *unless ... Jackson would give earnest now*, that ... his vote into the western (Mr. ... scale, it would be better to vote for ... He also tells Mr. White that ... ature of Kentucky would not have ... members from the state in con... vote for Gen. Jackson, if they had ... that Mr. Adams would make Mr. ... tary of State!

... it is considered that this letter was ... desire of Mr. Clay, and that it ... an application to Gen. Jackson to ... of what he would do—who can ... between Mr. Markley and ... and Gen. Jackson—and Gen. ... reply?

Mr. Crittenden's letter is equally to the purpose—he, too, prefers Gen. Jackson to Mr. A., provided Mr. Clay be made Secretary; but if General Jackson will not make Mr. Clay Secretary, then he prefers Mr. Adams, with Mr. Clay Secretary, to Gen. Jackson without Mr. Clay—he also assures Mr. White, pressed at Washington by Mr. Clay and his "friends," and, as he honestly supposed *by* his constituents spontaneously writing to him, gave up his scruples and decided the vote of Kentucky. He thus, (June 1828) describes his situation Feb. 1825—

"When I gave my vote for Mr Adams, I did it under the firm persuasion, from information I had received through many intelligent gentlemen in my district, that I was voting in strict conformity with the will of my constituents." "As I have often heretofore frankly avowed, I now state, that I voted for Mr. Adams, with a view to Mr. Clay's future prospects to the presidency."

What can be clearer than this!

The *nature* of the "kind wishes" of Mr. C's friends, is further fully made known by those friends themselves. Mr. *Trimble*, one of the representatives from Kentucky, has said, that he "voted for Mr Adams *because it was distinctly ascertained that he would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State.*' —*Mr. F. Johnson* another friend and member, said he voted for Mr. Adams to get Mr. Clay made Secretary of State." *Gen. Metcalfe*, another friend and member, whose election as governor we believe Mr. Clay is now in Kentucky to promote, said, they "could not possibly get Mr Clay made Secretary without voting for Mr. Adams."

We are, gentlemen, utterly at a loss to conceive what further proofs than these, any honest and intelligent persons can require. Mr. Clay admits that circumstantial evidence is sufficient to establish what his *object* was, what his *means* to effect it were, and whether he effected it or not?—Have we not given more than circumstantial proof? May we not contend, that the evidence given is that of "witnesses testifying from the senses?" Has not Mr. Clay himself confessed—1. that personal advantages were held out to him—2 that he consulted his friends—3 that his friends concurred with him as to the propriety of so voting as to attain those advantages—4. that he wrote secretly to get the constituents of a hesitating member to concur in their views?—is it not clear, 5. the letters to the wavering member were written—6. that the vote of Kentucky was thus carried—7. that Mr. Clay was made Secretary, and put in the road of succession?

Now, gentlemen, if we have erred in facts, or argument as we are entirely unconscious of it, we ask you to point out any mistake that we may have made—no doubt you will consider it your duty to do so; but if you cannot point out any error, then we submit to the public, whether you were or were not correct, in stating that the charge against Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, is "an exploded calumny."

Respectfully yours' &c.

TO THE PEOPLE.

We have thus, fellow-citizens, by arguments, by facts, and by the testimony of Mr. Clay himself and his friends, endeavoured to prove, to the satisfaction even of our opponents, that the election of Mr. Adams and the appointment of Mr. C. were the result of a corrupt understanding between the parties: if we have not satisfied our opponents, can you, who are dispassionate, entertain a doubt? many facts and arguments remain unnoticed, which we did not deem essential to the development of the truth: the inclination and the ability, of Mr. Clay to intrigue, are proved by his own letters, now before the public eye. In his letter to Mr. Kendall, of April 16, 1820, he avows his agency at that early day—describes an abortive caucus, and says if it had recommended a candidate, he would have had a majority! this, he says, is on the authority of well informed friends: in another letter to the same person, dated March 18th, 1824, he says, that his friends believe, if he enters the house, no matter with what associates, he will be elected! and then he says, "my friends have every motive for a vigorous, animated, and persevering exertion"—who can doubt the intense avidity for power, of the man, who thus descends to intrigues and excitements, that would disgust you, if witnessed on the part even of a constable seeking re-election? Who can doubt that Mr. Clay calculated, if he entered the house, to defeat all his associates?

Behold, what a contrast those intrigues of Mr. Clay present to the conduct of General Jackson. No one ever heard of his intriguing—no one ever saw him entering the lists, like a gambler at a horse race, calculating his chances, with fair play or foul! Is it possible that the American people can close their eyes against such light as this—are they enamoured or charmed to approve what must inevitably destroy them?

Let us apply, what Mr. Clay says could be effected, if he got into the house, to what was done there, after his exclusion, and there can exist no doubt as to the means taken to effect the elevation of Mr. Adams: *Mr. Cook* alone held the vote of Illinois; *Mr. Scott* held the vote of Missouri; *Mr. White's* vote decided Kentucky; *Mr. Warfield's* vote decided the vote of Maryland, and *General Van Rensselaer's* that of New York. You have seen how Mr. White was secured: We have no doubt that *Maryland* and *New York* were gained by a written pledge from Mr. Adams, to give offices to federalists numerically with republicans. Mr. Cook and Mr. Scott had a power equal to the *sixty* votes of New York and Pennsylvania! Mr. Cook had been in favour of Mr Clay as President—his state, Illinois, voted for Gen. Jackson, yet in Congress Mr. Cook voted for Mr. Adams! His constituents dismissed him for doing so, and then the administration gave him five thousand dollars for a service, the nature of which has never been disclosed, and in the performance of which, if ever performed, Mr. Cook was not engaged above one month! Mr. Scott represented Missouri—he pledged himself, before he was elected to Congress, to vote for Gen. Jackson; if he had not done so, he could not have been elected; yet, in congress, he gave the vote of Missouri to Mr. Adams! His constituents dismissed him, and then the administration gave him an office, of inspector of land offices?

If these facts do not establish the existence of corruption, we confess we are utterly at a loss to know, to what else than corruption such acts can be attributed! we see *two* needy individuals wielding in Congress an influence equal to that of the great states of New York and Pennsylvania—we see them giving that influence in direct opposition to the will of the States they represent—we see them dismissed with scorn for doing so—and we see them then receive the wages of their service, from the men they elevated!

When you reflect upon such scenes as these—when you naturally desire to see the constitution so amended, as to shut up the avenues to corruption, which you see wide open—the fact is all-important, that the Administration has hitherto resisted every attempt to amendment.

It is therefore, not merely Mr. Adams' re-election, that you are now called on to resist, but the election of Mr. Clay as his successor—nay, it is the establishment of *a system*, subversive of your rights and degrading to your honour; and when such is the stake bear in mind that you hold not only your own happiness, but the destiny of posterity in your hands, so far as you can affect them—nor is this all—you are accountable to mankind for institutions, given to your care, as models for the world.

Respectfully, yours, &c.

JOS. WORRELL,
WM. DUNCAN,
WM. BOYD,
HENRY TOLAND,
JOHN WURTS,
WM. J. DUANE,
WM. J. LEIPER,
CHARLES S. COXE,
THO. M. PETTIT,

Committee of Correspondence for Philadelphia, appointed by the Republican Convention, assembled at Harrisburg, Jan. 8, 1828.

Aug. 1, 1828.

☤ ☤ ☤ ☤ ☤ ☤ ☤

We beg leave also to recommend to the chairman and secretary *to have frequent and PRIVATE meetings, taking always such precautions that we may get completely and fully organised before those in opposition to us are AWARE OF WHAT WE ARE ABOUT.* We cannot close this communication *without urging it as of the UTMOST importance* that this and all other matters connected with our arrangements should be kept ENTIRELY TO OURSELVES, at any rate until the ORGANIZATION of our PLANS is fully matured.—*Adams Circular.*

Bless us! how very secret these *Adams* men are.—Think ye, they are after any thing good? Does honesty require all this secrecy? No! Mark what it was, they were so anxious to keep "*entirely*" *to themselves.* The following which is another extract from the same Circular, exposes it—they meant to prepare themselves to *take possession of the Polls* and to *bully* and' *beat away* opposition. Your secret's out, gentlemen, and you'll be met at the Polls, where if you behave yourselves civilly and properly, you'll be treated in like manner—*the rest*, you know.

But for the other extract to which we have alluded: "The chairman of the district committee, and the secretary must urge upon the several committee men *the necessity to see that all voters known to be favorable, and those who may be deemed DOUBTFUL, BE FURNISHED WITH THE MEANS OF CONVEYANCE, to the polls and when there KEPT IN VIEW by the persons who convey them UNTIL THEY HAVE VOTED;* each committee man to be as active and industrious as possible on the day of election, *a part of whom, the MOST POWERFUL, both in PERSON, STRENGTH and COURAGE*, not less than six, must be appointed to stand constantly at the polls * *

A high opinion indeed, these *Adams* men must have of the freemen of Maryland, that they think, that the vote of every man, who has not made up his mind, or is '*doubtful*' as they call it, can be bought *by furnishing "with the means of conveyance to the polls!"* a freeman's vote to be bought *for a short ride in a horse cart!!* Take care, gentlemen, that you are not bit! Mind! or you may furnish "*the means of conveyance to the polls*" to some *Jackson* men, who may vote for the Old Hero, and laugh at you for your folly, while you will be able to say nothing, lest your attempt at the fraud be made more public.

But we suppose that if after giving one of these '*doubtful*' gentlemen *a ride* to the polls, he should, notwithstanding he is 'KEPT IN VIEW,' offer to vote his own mind, one of the six 'POWERFUL' gentlemen at the polls will just knock my *doubtful* over! *Balt. Republican.*

☞ The Circular containing the above extracts is printed on the first page of this paper.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

A strong administration man of respectability, and property, in Salisbury; offered to bet the other day, one hundred dollars, to five dollars, that General Jackson would be elected.

If the Adams men wish it, the name of the gentlemen will be given.

September 30.

"*Great re-action;—Pennsylvania for the Administration!!!*"

The whole corresponding committee appointed by the friends of the administration for Ridgeberry township, Brandford county, Pa. have deserted the ranks of the Usurper, and arrayed themselves on the side of the people. They declare that they "are in favour of the election of Andrew Jackson to the presidency." 'Pon honour this is a good sign—*Centre Democrat.*

"*The gall'd Jade winces.*"

He could no longer bear to see the publication of the extravagant salary received by him in connexion with what he said a year ago. He says we use large BLACK figures to tell how much he received for *services* and expenditures which never benefitted this county to the amount of one cent. Astonishing! "BLACK figures"!! Why, no colour could have been more appropriate to record any thing concerning L. D. Teackle. But, the man must be craz'd, for he insinuates that some people can't tell the difference between $500.00 and $5000. Here is evidence that the people want a Public Instructer. Littleton Dennis Teackle 's the man. Huzza! Send *him* to the Legislature *again*, and if he be not apppointed PRESIDENT of the FISCAL BANK he'll stand a good chance for anotner sum of **$500.00** of the People's money.

Superintendent of Primary Schools.

[From the Village Herald of July, 1827.]

"This being an appointment *unknown to* "*the Constitution*, WITHOUT SALARY, "and *NOT CONNECTED with the POS* "*SESSION of the SCHOOL MONEY*, it "cannot be CALLED AN OFFICE of "PROFIT "or TRUST," nor interpose a disability to "my further services as your delegate.

"LITTLETON D. TEACKLE."

Maryland Legislature.

House of Delegates, Dec. Sess. 1827.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the Treasurer of the Western Shore, be and he is hereby authorized and required, to pay to Littleton Dennis Teackle, or his order, **$500.00**, in full compensation, for his services and expenditures as Superintendent of Public Instruction.

[*See Journal of Proceedings of House of Del. December Sess. 1827, page 518.*

Baltimore Prices Current.

Sept. 26, 1828

FLOUR—white wheat family, $7 *a* 8.00; superfine Howard st 6.00 *a* 6.25; city mills 5.75; Susquehanna, 5.50 *a* 5.75; WHEAT, best red 1.20 *a* 1.25; best white 1.25 *a* 1.35—CORN, .38 *a* .40; OATS .20 *a* .22

MARRIED, on the 24th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Wm B. Snead, the Rev. MATTHEW SORIN, of the M. E. Church, to Miss MARIA ROBERTSON, of this county.

On the 10th inst. by the same, Mr DAVID JONES to Miss EMELINE WHITE, both of this county.

Recently, in Milford, the Rev. Mr. SMITH to the Rev. Miss ELLIS M. MILLER. This is an extraordinary circumstance, two preachers married together, and not Quakers, but Methodists.

Thus she hath done as I am told,
The Bible doth require;
In other words, she 's tried her gold
In Matrimony's fire

That the command might be obeyed,
(Ah, there 's all the pith!)
She didn't like the Miller's trade,
So turned to be a *Smith*

FOR SALE, and on a moderate Credit,

A good second hand Ogle GIG For further information apply at the office of the Village Herald.

Sept. 2, 1828. tnw

SHERIFF's SALE.

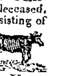
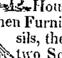
BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by James L. ..., a justice of the peace, and to me directed two at the suit of George Maddux and Elizabeth Byrd, Ex'rs of Thomas Byrd against Elijah C. Johnson, 1 other at the suit of Tilghman & Parsons against Elijah C. Johnson, and 1 other at the suit Hannah Hearn, Ex'x. of Wm. Hearn, against Elijah C. Johnson, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: all the right, interest and estate of the said Johnson, in and to several houses and lots in the town of Salisbury and Somerset county, which were devised by Benjamin Disharoon to his daughter Sarah, the wife of the said Elijah, and at present occupied by L. D. Collier; also a house and lot occupied by Amelia Nicholson; also one other occupied by William S. Disharoon; also a house at Josiah Bayly, Esquire's Mills, it being the office of the said Elijah; also a small piece of land lying near the said Bayly's mill pond, which land was purchased by the said Elijah C. Johnson & Levi Cathell, of a certain Absalom Phipps; also a clock & case, which said property I shall proceed to sell at the auction room of James L. Walker, Esq. in the town of Salisbury, on Saturday the 20th of September next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the aforesaid writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

September 30. ts

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county the subscribers will offer at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 15th of next October, at the late residence of Henry White, of Dames Quarter,) late of Somerset county, deceased, all the *PERSONAL ESTATE* of the said deceased, (negroes & legacies excepted,) consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and

Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, the one-half of

two Schooners, one Scow, several Ca-

noes, Vessel-Rigging and Sails, and many other articles too tedious to be mentioned.

The terms of sale will be, a credit of six months for all sums over five dollars, to be secured by the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds to the subscribers, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—For all sums under five dollars the cash will be required. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and will continue from day to day until the whole of the property is disposed of.

No property will be suffered to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with.

ALCEY WHITE,
EDWARD FOWLER,
Adm. c. w. a of H. White, dec'd.

Dame's Quarter, Sept. 30

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court.

Sept. 23d, 1828.

[SEAL.] On application of Edward Fowler and Alcey White, Adm's. c. w. a. of Henry White late of Somerset county, deceased: It is ordered by the court, that the said administrators give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Princess Anne.

True copy. TEST.

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans court of Somerset county in Maryland, letters of administration cum testamento annexo, on the personal estate of Henry White (of Dame's Quarter) late of Somerset county, deceased; All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, or one of them, on or before the first day of October, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and twenty nine; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 23d day of September, Anno Domini 1828.

ALCEY WHITE,
EDWARD FOWLER,
Adm's. c. w. a. H. White, dec'd.

Sept 30 nm

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued by William Whayland, a justice of the peace, and to me directed, at the suit of Isaac H. Price against George P. Jones, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit. Part of a tract of land known by the name of Anderson's Invention, containing 45 acres, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs, at the court-house door on Tuesday the 14th of next October, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Sept 30 ws

Dissolution of Partnership.

The PARTNERSHIP of *Wm. & Geo. Riall* is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be conducted by *Riall & Hopkins.* It is expected that all persons indebted to the late firm will come forward and make payment to Riall & Hopkins, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of Thomas Jones for collection.

Sept 19, 1828. nm

Nest Boxes and Barrel Covers,

30,000 Cane, suitable for Reed makers
300 Neste Sugar Boxes
200 Barrel Covers
100 dozen Butter Prints

200 groce of Lamp Wicks, assorted sizes; Spckets and Fausetts, suitable for hogsheads, barrels kegs and hydrants; sweeping, shoe, scrubbing, dusting, white-wash, weavers and other Brushes; scale bed & sacking Cords; plough Lines; coarse and fine Twine, Weavers Slays or Reeds; woolen, cassinet, cotton and hand Shuttles; cotton and wool Cards; fancy and common Bellows; Fishing Tackle; lamp and candle Wick; corn Brooms and Whisks; market and close Baskets, long and short Brush Handles, Lemon Squeezers Rolling Pins, Potatoe Mashers, ... towel Rollers; wash & cake Boards, sieves, tubs clothes Pins; humming and common Tops; Sifters; box and cake Blacking; butter Bowls; Trays, Spoons and Paddles; Trenchers; crabing and cabbage Netts.

The above artiels are offered for sale on reasonable terms, by

VALERIUS DUKEHART.

No. 101 1-2 *Baltimore, between South and Calvert Streets.*

Baltimore, 9th mo 30th

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, Thomas Goddard against Elijah Culver, I have seized the following property, to wit—All the said Elijah's right, title, interest and estate in and to part of a tract of land called Morris's Lot, containing 120 acres more or less, which property has heretofore been levied on by me, under a writ of Fieri Facias, and which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 30th inst. at the Court House door, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. for cash to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy the above mentioned writ and county levy and officers' fees for the years 1825, 1826 and 1827.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.

Sept. 17 tdm

POETRY.

[*From the Morning Courier.*]

SONG.

Come hand to hand before we part,
And though too soon they sever,
Yet fear it not, for heart to heart
Will cling, and cling forever:
Though half the earth
Should intervene,
And all its worth
Should steal between.
They'll never, never snap the chord
Which binds thy soul to mine;
For aye, as in this hour adored,
My thoughts shall all be thine.

We've loved too long, and loved too well
To break the heart-chain now;
And here I print the signet spell
Upon thy snowy brow.
And never may
The stranger dare
To steal away
Its impress there.
Though other ties we soon may sever,
And other friends be all forgot;
May blighted hopes be mine forever,
When I can live and love thee not.

PRIZE POEM.

The committee appointed for the purpose of examining the numerous productions forwarded to the editor of the *New-York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette* in consequence of his advertisement, offering one hundred dollars for articles adapted to the objects of his paper, have awarded the sum of thirty dollars to *W. C. Bryant*, of this city, for the following poem, which was considered the best presented to them.

N. Y. Statesman.

A NOON SCENE.

The quiet August noon is come,
A slumberous silence fills the sky,
The fields are still; the woods are dumb,
In glassy sleep the waters lie.

And mark yon soft white clouds, that rest
Above our vale, a moveless throng;
The cattle on the mountain's breast,
Enjoy the grateful shadow long.

Oh how unlike these merry hours
In sunny June, when earth laughs out,
When the fresh winds make love to flowers,
And woodlands sing and waters shout,

When in the grass sweet voices talk,
And strains of tiny music swell
From every moss cup of the rock,
From every nameless blossom's bell.

But now, a joy too deep for sound,
A peace no other season knows
Hushes the heavens, & wraps the ground—
The blessing of supreme repose.

Away! I will not be to day,
The only slave of toil and care!
Away from desk and dusk away!
I'll be as idle as the air.

Beneath the open sky abroad,
Among the plants and breathing things,
The sinless, peaceful works of God,
I'll share the calm the season brings.

Come then, in whose soft eyes I see
The gentle meaning of the heart,
One day amid the woods with thee,
From men and all their cares apart.

And whereupon the meadow's breast,
The shadow of the thicket lies,
The blue wild flowers thou gatherest
Shall glow yet deeper near thine eyes.

Come—and when amid the calm profound
I turn those gentle eyes to seek,
They, like the lovely landscape round,
Of Innocence and peace shall speak.

Rest here beneath the unmoving shade,
And on the silent vallies gaze,
Winding and widening till they fade
In yon soft ring of summer haze.

The village trees their summits rear
Still as its spire; and yonder flock,
At least in those calm fields, appear
As chiseled from the lifeless rock.

One tranquil mount the scene o'erlooks—
There the hushed winds their Sabbath keep,
While a near hum, from bees and brooks,
Comes faintly like the breath of sleep.

Well might the gazer deem, that when,
Worn with the struggle and the strife,
And heart sick at the wrongs of men,
The good forsake the scenes of life.

Like this deep quiet, that awhile
Lingers the lovely landscape o'er,
Shall be the peace whose holy smile
Welcomes him to a happier shore.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Two Dollars a year, *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months; or $3 if not paid within six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞ Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞ Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞ All communications addressed to the editor must come post paid.

CANDLE WICKS, & LAMP WICKS.

Square and oval butter Prints; Weavers Slays or Reeds; Shifters and Strainers; lime or lemon Squeezers; wash and cake Boards; Cane for reed making; pound, half and quarter butter Prints; Twine and Cord; boot and shoe Blacking; patent and common Taps; lamp Wicks, assorted, by the dozen or gross; cotton, wool and horse Cards; towel Rollers; Spiggots and Fausetts, suitable for hogsheads, barrels, kegs and hydrants; fishing lines and Rods; butter Bowls and Trays; clothes and market Baskets; Nests Tubs and sugar Boxes; Potatoe and turnip Mashers; sweeping, shoe, horse, scrubbing, Weavers and dusting Brushes Carpenters, Joiners and Gardeners Lines; clothes Lines and Bed Cord.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms by

VALERIUS DUKEHART,

No. 101 1-2 Baltimore between South and Calvert streets.

Baltimore, 9th mo 16th.

In Somerset County Court,

MAY TERM, 1828.

James Wilson v. Arnold E. Waters.

ORDERED, by the court, that the sale of the real estate of Arnold E. Waters, as made and reported by James Wilson, Trustee for the sale of said real estate, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the second day of the next term of this court; provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper published in the town of Princess Anne once a week for three successive weeks before the said day. The Trustee reports the amount of sales to be $3400.

ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE.

A true copy. TEST.
GEO. HANDY, Clk.

Sept 16 mm

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of Somerset county court, passed at May Term, 1828, the undersigned or a majority of them, will sell on the premises, in said county, on FRIDAY the 10th of next OCTOBER, at ten o'clock A. M. on a credit of twelve months—

All the REAL ESTATE of

LEVIN RUSSEL,

Late of said county, deceased, which was lately valued by the undersigned. The purchaser or purchasers, to enter into bond with approved security to the heirs of said Russel for their respective proportions.

TUBMAN BEDSWORTH,
ZACCHEUS LLOYD,
BEACHAM ACKWORTH,
JAMES BOUNDS,
WILLIAM TWILLEY.

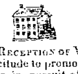
Sept. 16 Commissioners.

BARREN CREEK SPRINGS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Begs leave to inform his friends & the public,

That his HOUSE is now open



FOR THE RECEPTION OF VISITERS.

An anxious solicitude to promote the comfort of those who are in pursuit of health, pleasure, or business, has induced him to make such arrangements as will enable him to give ample satisfaction to those who may favour him with their company. By those who have visited the Springs, during the present season, the waters have been pronounced more powerful in their effects than hitherto experienced—operating in most cases, as a purgative medicine: Those desirable effects, in conjunction with its chalybeate properties, which are acknowledged to be unsurpassed by any waters in the world, present a powerful inducement to such as are already assailed by disease, and to those who are desirous to avoid the bilious diseases of the climate.

Persons who are inclined to try the efficacy of the waters may rest assured that every accommodation shall be provided to render them happy and comfortable; and the charges shall be apportioned to the pressure of the times.

The public's humble servant,

CHARLES LEARY.

N. B. Travellers, generally, particularly the passengers of the steam-boat Maryland, will find this an easy and commodious stage, after the arrival of the boat at Cambridge, (being only four miles distant from Vienna.) Here they will be certain to meet with the purest and best Waters of the peninsula, and a Table supplied with the best accommodations the country can afford—on the most reasonable conditions.

July 29. tolu

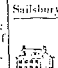
Notice to Creditors.

THE creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified to appear in Somerset county court, in Princess Anne, on the 1st Saturday after the third Monday in November next, to shew cause, if any they have, why he should not be entitled to the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland.

McKIMMEY PORTER.

Sailsbury, Aug. 19 mll

For Rent,



For the ensuing year, a House and Lot in the village of White-Haven, at present occupied by Edward U. Blake. For terms apply to.

MARCELLUS JONES.

Sept. 9, 1828.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Col. George Handy for the real estate of Robert Sasser, against George Jones and Robert Jones, executors of Charles Jones, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit—all Charles Jones' right and title to a house and lot in the town of Princess-Anne, No. 29, occupied by the Rev. William Quinn which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 14th of October at the court house door in Princess Anne, to the highest and best bidder, for cash. Sale to take place between 12 and 3 o'clock P. M

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff

Sept. 23 mll

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable FARM, on Trading Branch, containing between SIX and SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES.

This farm is within four miles of Princess-Anne; it formerly belonged to Richard H. Handy, Esq. and is latterly known as the "Pershouse Farm." It is well timbered and will be divided to suit purchasers. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to

THOMAS K. CARROLL.

August 5. jfi

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of small FARM with all of its improvements, situated on Deal's Island, the place where Keziah Jones, dec'd. formerly resided. The terms of sale may be ascertained by applying to Mr. William Wallace, who resides on said Island. If not sold at private sale before Wednesday the 5th day of November, it will on that day be offered at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

MARCELLUS JONES.

Sept. 9, 1828.

Notice to Creditors.

The creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified to appear in Somerset county court, in Princess Anne, on the 1st Saturday after the third Monday in November next, to shew cause if any they have why he should not be entitled to the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland.

EBENEZER ANDERSON.

August 19 ww

FOR RENT,

FOR the ensuing year or for a term of years, the FARM on Little-Monie, now occupied by Mitchell Phœbus.

For terms apply to

JAMES POLK.

June 3, 1828. wk

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being extremely desirous of closing his business, once more gives notice to those indebted to him, that unless their accounts are settled in the course of the present month, he will be compelled to adopt a legal process without respect to persons.

SEVERN TEACKLE.

Princess-Anne, Sept. 2

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

CERTIFICATE.

10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. while in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an annodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for: and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the [illegible] and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the the signature of proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER,

Nov. 20, 1827. Princess Anne, Md

INSOLVENT BLANKS.

JUST printed and for sale at the *Village Herald* office, a quantity of *INSOLVENT BLANKS*, of an approved form; and a supply of blank

BILLS OF SALE.

ALSO,

A Supply of Magistrates' Blanks.

FIERI FACIAS, before supersedeas,
Do. do. after supersedeas,
C. I. S. I.'s before supersedeas,
Do. do. after supersedeas.
WARRANTS.

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms,

At the Office of the Village Herald.

ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given, That an *Election* will be held in the several election Districts of Somerset county, on Monday the 6th day of next October, for the purpose of choosing *Four Delegates* to represent the county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Sept 16, 1828. tem

☞NOTICE.☜

ON WEDNESDAY the 22nd of next OCTOBER, will be offered at PUBLICK SALE, at the Storehouse occupied by Nathaniel Slawson, in the town of VIENNA, if not sold before at private sale,

An elegant assortment of DRY GOODS, with a suitable supply of *GROCERIES*,

laid in on the best terms, and adapted to the season. Any person wishing to purchase at private sale, may be accommodated by applying to Dr. C. Stanford. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

NATHANIEL SLAWSON.

Vienna, Sept 23, 1828.

SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1828.

In the Levy Court of Somerset C'y.

ORDERED, that *JAMES MARSHALL*, the keeper of the Standards of Weights and Measures, attend at the several places following for the purpose of fulfilling the duties of his appointment, viz.

13th & 14th Oct.	at	Princess Anne
15th	do	Upper Trapp & Forktown
16th & 17th	do	Salisbury
20th	do	Barren Creek Springs
21st	do	Sharptown
22nd	do	Bacon Quarter
24th & 25th	do	Quantico
27th & 28th	do	George Collins' Store
29th	do	Moreton's Store on Nanticoke
30th & 31st	do	White-Haven
1st November	at	Levin Leatherbury's store
3d	do	Newman's store
4th	do	Ford's store
6th	do	Done's store on Back cr'k.
7th	do	Jamestown
11th	do	Stevens' Ferry
12th	do	Rehoboth
13th & 14th	do	Roach's store.

Per order,

GEO. HANDY, Clk.

Sept. 23 mll

SPLENDID VIEWS

OF

AMERICAN SCENERY.

On FRIDAY, the 10th of OCTOBER, 1828, will be published by T. K. GREENBANK, No. 64 Spruce street, Philadelphia, a volume of splendid views of American Senery as follows—

1—A view of Beck's Shot Tower, on the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, and adjacent scenery;
2—A view of the Light House in Long Island Sound, with the adjacent scenery;
3—A view of York on Lake Ontorio, with the fortifications;
4—Characteristic Scenery on the Hudson River;
5—View of New London, Connecticut, with the adjacent scenery;
6—View of Lemen Hill, near Philadelphia, the seat of Henry Pratt, Esq.
7—The tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon.
8—View at the Great Bend of the Susquehanna.
9—View of the Upper Falls of Solomon's Creek, Lazerne county, Pa.
10—View of the Lower Falls of Solomon's Creek.
11—View of the Cattskill Mountains, from the Hudson.
12—View of Fort Niagara, on Lake Ontario, from the Light House on the British side.

These Views are executed in the best style of Philadelphia engraving, from drawings made upon spot. Each plate will be accompanied by a full and accurate description thereof, so as to make it perfectly intelligible to every person.

The work will be printed and issued to subscribers in the first style, on superior paper, and with a handsomely printed cover, and delivered to subscribers at the very low price of *One Dollar* per copy. Flexible covers will be used for country subscribers, so that they can be safely sent by mail.

☞ Any gentleman, postmasters and others who will interest themselves to procure ten subscribers and remit $10 to the Editor, shall receive *twelve copies*. From the very flattering patronage already received (1200 subscribers having put down their names) this volume will probably be succeeded by another, as soon as other plates can be engraved. All orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Address, T. K. GREENBANK,

No. 64 Spruce street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 16 mm

E. T. J. WOODWARD,

Corner of Dugan's Wharf & Fratt Street. BALTIMORE,

Informs his friends and customers that he will sell on COMMISSION, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and Oats, Tobacco, and all other articles of Country Produce, and will make liberal advances on the same.

He has on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

CONSISTING OF

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Family Flour, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Spirits, Whiskey and Cordials, Spices, Soap & Candles, Shad, Mackerel, Herrings, Oil and Salt, together with every other article in his line.

ALSO,

Glass Ware, Queen's Ware,

Stone and Earthen Ware, &c.

And a general assortment

Of Garden Seeds of approved kinds, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

DRY PINE OR OAK WOOD

Will be taken in exchange for Goods, on fair terms.

May 13, 1828. wm

CAMBRIDGE HOTEL.

Sign of the Steam-Boat & Stag[e]

THE Subscriber continues to keep handsome establishment, a few doors [from] his old stand, in a very central part of town, where he is prepared at all times [for] the reception of travellers, and others [who] may please give him a call. His [house is] well furnished; the rooms private and [com]fortable; his bar supplied with a choice [se]lection of the best Liquors; his stables [supplied] with good provender, and his prices regu[lat]ed by the times. By strict attention [to] business, he flatters himself with a con[tinu]ation of those customers who have been [li]beral heretofore, to whom he gratefully [ac]knowledges himself indebted.

The publics obt. servant,

WM. C. RIDGAW[AY]

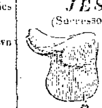
N.B. His Hack runs to the Cam[bridge] wharf to meet the Steam-Boat *Maryland* [on] her arrival from Baltimore every Tues[day and] Friday evening. Also for the conveya[nce of] passengers from his house to the boat [on her] departure every Wednesday and Sat[urday] morning, *free of charge.* He has, for the [ac]commodation of persons who are going [to] Baltimore, rented a private stable with [a] grazing lot, well enclosed, for the purp[ose of] taking at livery horses at a low price, [which] shall be regulated by the price of gra[in] &c. he is prepared at all times with [hor]ses and carriages, for the conveya[nce of] Travellers to any part of the Peninsula.

W. C.

Cambridge, June 3, 1828.

JESSE HUNT,

(Successor to W. & R. HALL)



Saddle, Harnes[s] AND Trunk-Maker,

No. 127 Market St[reet] (near the new City [Hall]) BALTIMORE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his f[riends] and the public, that he continues the Sa[ddlery] business in all its varieties, at the old [estab]lished stand for many years occup[ied by] Messrs. William & Richard Hall, whe[re he] keeps constantly on hand a

Large and General Assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Tr[unks,] Veleices, Saddlebags, Colla[rs,] Military Equipments, &c.

of warranted materials and workm[anship] which he will sell at wholesale or re[tail] as reasonable terms as can be afforded [in this] or any other city.

August 19th, 1828.

STATE OF MARYLAND, S[C.]

Somerset County Orphans C[ourt,]

Aug. 26th, [1828.]

{SEAL} *ON application of S[EVERN] MISTER, Exr. of R[ichard] EVANS, late of Somer[set coun]ty, deceased, it is ordered that he give the [notice] required by law, for creditors to ex[hibit their] claims against the said deceased, and [that the] same be published once in each [week for three] successive weeks in one of the papers [printed] at Princess Anne*

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, *Register of [Wills] for Somerset county.*

In compliance with the above [order]

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset co[unty, hath] obtained from the Orphans Court of [Somer]set county, in Maryland, letters of adm[inistra]tion on the personal estate of R[ICHARD] EVANS, late of said county, d[eceased.] All persons having claims against [the said] deceased, are hereby warned to ex[hibit the] same, with the vouchers thereof, to [the sub]scriber, on or before the 25th [of March] next, they may otherwise by law be [excluded] from all benefit of the said estate. [Given under] my hand this 26th of Aug. 1828.

SEVERN MIST[ER,]

Exr. of R. E[vans.]

Sept. 2, 1828. k

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the [late] Richard Evans, deceased, by [note or] open account, are hereby requ[ested to make] payment to the subscriber on or [before the] 15th day of October next, other[wise he will] be obliged to pursue a legal cour[se to com]pel the same.

SEVERN MISTER E[xr.]

R. E.

Sept. 2, 1828.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri F[acias issued] by Joshua C[...] a justice of t[he peace] in and for Somerset county at the s[uit of] [...]s A. Boyer, use of Joseph Rich[...] Levin Wilson, use of Littleton [...] William King of Wm. I have s[ei]zed in execution the following [property, to] wit—two yoke of oxen, [...] and interest of said [...] in [...] ground near Pouching Landi[ng,] county—which I shall proceed to [sell on the] premises, on Wednesday the 8th [of Oc]tober, between the hours of 12 and [...] P M. to the highest and best bidde[r] to satisfy the above named writ.

JOSEPH RI[...]

Sept. 16

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of [Venditioni] Exponas issued out of Somerset co[unty court] and to me directed, Isaac Dicker[son, use of] George Jones and Robert Jones, [executors] of Charles Jones against George [...] and George Matthews, I have seiz[ed and ta]ken in execution the following pr[operty, to] wit—A yoke of oxen, part of a tr[act] called Stave-Yard, containing [...] [...] part of a tract of land [...] known, containing 126 acres, [...] which property has been here[tofore ...] by me under writs of Fieri Facias [...] I shall proceed to sell on Tuesd[ay ...] inst. at the Court House door, at [...] 1 o'clock P. M. for cash, to the [highest bidder] to satisfy the above mentioned [...] county levy and officers' fees for [...] 1825, 1826 and 1827.

ROBT. STEWART, [...]

Sept 16

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. II. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1828. NO. 29.

From the [Harrisburg] Pennsylvania Reporter

SIX MILITIA MEN.

A true account of the Six Militia Men, by the Rev. Mr. Paine, who was called upon by themselves to attend them during their confinement and execution.

The Central Committe of Pennsylvania, understanding that the Rev. Mr. PAINE, of the State of New York, was on a visit to his father-in-law, *Archibald M' Allister* Esqr. of this county, and that he had held the appointment of Chaplain in the army under General Jackson, at the very time and place of the execution of those six misguided and unfortunate militiamen, whose punishment has been so unrighteously seized upon by the hirelings of the present administration, to excite public feeling and blast the reputation of one of the greatest heroes and patriots known to the country or the world: and believing from the situation in which Mr. Paine stood both with the officers and soldiers of the army at that time, that he would be led to a most intimate and perfect knowledge of all the facts which transpired on that occasion, they were induced to address him with the following letter, requesting such information on the subject as he might possess. Most fortunately for the *friends* of truth and injured virtue, in this section of the country, Mr. Paine does possess a full knowledge of the whole affair, from the first transgression of the six mutineers, until they breathed their last in expiation of their guilt, drawn from his personal observation on the spot, and his official duties as a christian, in prayer with them, from the time of their sentence until their execution; and has consented to detail the facts relative to the whole transaction. Mr. Paine is a clergyman belonging to the society of Methodists, of unexceptionable general character, and has few superiors in genuine christian piety. He is a man who has no interest inducing him to relate any thing but that which is strictly true, and no other motive for his doing it than that which ought to excite every good man to the same thing, a desire to stop the mouth of calumny by a propagation of the truth. The indignation Mr. Paine felt on learning how much the whole of that solemn transaction had been misrepresented and falsified by designing men for the very worst of purposes. Let the people read Binn's forged letter signed John Harris, the numerous "coffin," and monumental "handbills," which are circulating in every part of the country, without the authority of a *respectable name*, and the infamous publication originated by Binns, signed "*an eye witness*," and then read the statement of the Rev. Mr. Paine, who was the last earthly comforter of the men, whose death has caused these enormous outrages upon truth and justice. Let the people we pray, carefully read these papers, and we feel assured that they will turn with shuddering abhorrence from the depravity which has made such bold attempts to deceive them. We lay the correspondence before the public, as follows.

LETTER TO MR PAINE.

Harrisburg, Sept 12th, 1828

Rev. Mr. Paine,

Sir—Without the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you, we take the liberty of addressing you upon a subject which now deeply interests the freemen of this country, and with which, we are informed you are well acquainted.

For the last twelve months an incessant volley of slander has been levelled against the public and private character of General Jackson, who is now emphatically the candidate of the people for the presidency of the United States. The accusation against this great man, most relied upon by his enemies, is the charge that he inhumanly and illegally caused to be executed *six unoffending militia men*, at the head of whom stood a man called *John Harris*. We have been informed, sir, that you held an honourable post in Jackson's army, during the whole of the campaign embracing the period in which these men were executed, and that you have a full knowledge of the whole transaction.—The general committee of Pennsylvania, therefore, respectfully ask you to give a full statement of the facts involved in the trial and execution of these men, according to your knowledge, formed from actual observation.

We plead, sir, an excuse for thus troubling you, the great interest taken by the people of Pennsylvania, in the momentous struggle which now agitates the union. We plead, sir, the slandered reputation of one of our most distinguished citizens, a patriot and a christian, who has "filled the measure of his country's glory" to overflowing. We plead, sir, the character of that bleeding libelled country, and her military glory. Thus actuated, we trust you will pardon an intrusion upon your other avocations; and believing you venerate the character of the slandered Jackson, because you know the man, we have no doubt but you will cheerfully raise your voice in support of injured virtue.

We tender our hearty good wishes for your happiness, and remain individually, very respectfully, your friends and obedient servants,

C. Blythe, *S. Douglas*,
Alexander Mahon, *S. C. Stambaugh*,
Francis R. Shunk, *John C. Bucher*,
N. B. Wood, *Joel Bailey*,
Samuel Pool, *S. D. Franks*,
Robert Harris,

General committee of Correspondence.

Fort Hunter, Sept. 16, 1828.

Gentlemen,—Your letter of the 12th inst. addressed to me, is now before me to which I beg leave to reply. In matters of a political nature I have my opinion of principles and men, by which I hope always to regulate my conduct as an individual—but I wish to avoid taking any part in the electioneering strifes that precede our popular elections, as far as I can consistent with duty. The floods of corrupt and moral depravity that are sometimes exhibited on these occasions are very afflicting to a thinking mind—and perhaps there never was an instance in which moral corruption appeared in stronger features than on the present. It would seem as if we were freed from all restraint human or divine, and were at liberty to break forth in floods of calumny, detraction and dissimulation; in which, we may employ the most serious subjects. This game is played off too on our beloved country, in one of its most solemn public acts, that of choosing its chief ruler. And although I have every reason to object to any enlistment in such a strife, yet I can feel no objection to state such facts as have come within my knowledge in relation to the subject upon which you call my attention. In complying with your request I wish to confine myself to a statement of facts and not a statement of opinions—and this I would confine chiefly to the execution of the "six militia men," alluded to in your letter. On this subject I have seen a letter written by Col. *Gilbert C. Russell* to Maj. *J. L. Campbell*, dated July 29th, 1827, to which I beg leave to refer you. From the knowledge I obtained in the army of that transaction I know of no material point on which I do not feel authorized to *corroborate Col. Russell's statement*. Col. Russell was commander of the 3d regiment of U. S. Infantry, but commanded a brigade of militia to which I belonged at the time of the execution. In reference to the particular fact stated by Col. R. relative to the time for which the "six militia men" were mustered, I would say that they were *raised and mustered into service for the term of six months*—*and these men themselves most certainly understood it so*. In relation to the mutiny and desertion, these men did in violation of all order and at the expense of the authority of the army on the 19th of September, as I understood, *one day before the term of three months* had expired, killed the beeves of the army, broke open the stores of provision, provisioned themselves and marched off on the next day, as if they would take it upon themselves to be judges of the law, and in defiance of the authority of the army, go their own way! And I would also add that they were arraigned, tried and condemned by a court martial, as it is stated in the letter of Col. R.

There can be no doubt but that the above facts stand in the light they are here represented. They were so understood in the army, and I never heard of an opinion in contradiction of them—and I think I had as good an opportunity to have heard it, if there had been a dissenting opinion, as any man in the army. The nature of my situation and duty were such as necessarily associated me with all classes of men from the highest in command to the poorest wounded and sick soldier in the Hospital—and it was my privilege and duty to be on terms of familiarity with the men which the discipline of the army would not extend to officers of the line. It was important that the men should be free to open their minds to me without embarrassment, and vent to me their most secret distresses; that I might advise, sympathise with, or console as the case might require. Yet with all the familiar intercourse it was my lot to have with the members of the army, I do not remember to have heard any opinion expressed contrary to the one above; and censuring in the remotest degree, the conduct of Gen. Jackson—nor did I ever hear a murmur that any thing had been transacted in an unfair manner on their trial, or that, there was any injustice in their sentence. In this statement I include the opinions of the unhappy sufferers themselves, for it was my lot to attend them at the most trying time and on the most solemn occasion. I was the chaplain called on by themselves to attend them, to which request each individual signed his name to wit—John Harris, Henry Lewis and others, being six militia men and one regular. At this trying period, when the unhappy men should have stated to me every circumstance upon their mind, and which they wished to express before they left the world, I do not recollect to have heard the least suggestion that injustice had been done them.

I would now state the particulars of their execution. Some [illegible] days previous to the day of execution, an officer from Fort Charlotte at Mobile, brought me a written request from seven criminals in the Fort viz: John Harris, Henry Lewis and others, six militia men and one regular, signed by each one in his own hand writing, desiring me to visit them, which I regularly attended to from that day to their death, instructing, exhorting and praying with them. But a few days before their execution, a brigadier Gen. T. came to me, requesting me, in his own name and in the name of other officers of the army, by whose desire he came, to draw a petition for the reprieve of those men, if it could be done consistent with the *safety* and *authority* of the *Army*, saying it was the opinion of the officers that it would be the most proper for me to be the author of such a petition. I accordingly commenced writing, as soon as I could get a moment from other duties.—But Gen. T. soon returned, and told me it would be of no use to write, for the officers on further considering the case, were satisfied it *could not be done consistent with the safety and due subordination in the army*. There was therefore, no alternative but that they must suffer the penalties of the *violated law*. I then discontinued writing and renewed my labours with the criminals. In consequence of this opinion of the officers, no application within my knowledge was made to Gen. Jackson, who was then at New Orleans, from 2 to 300 miles from Mobile, for the reprieve of these men.

At the same time that these six men were convicted, there were upwards of one hundred *persons* convicted and sentenced to various punishments for being concerned in this mutiny, some of these were on account of palliating circumstances, recommended to Gen. Jackson by the court martial for pardon—and I believe in every instance in which there was a recommendation for pardon, a pardon was granted.

The sum of what I feel authorized to state is this. The guilt of these men did not exist in the opinion of the court martial only; but in the mind of the whole army. And the sentence of the court martial was the necessary sentence of the law, expressed by the whole army, for aught I ever learned; and from aught I ever saw or heard, I could infer nothing else, but that the whole army, officers and soldiers, and the condemned with the rest, supposing that the confirming of the proceedings of the court martial was an imperious duty on Gen. Jackson.

But their guilt having been shown, the sentence of the law having been pronounced, and the demands of the law against them having been published by the confirmation of the sentence; officers were ready to say, if this will suffice, and if the safety of the army and the honour of its laws can be received by this, and [illegible] of mercy these men could be saved, it was a most desirable thing. Hence the application to me to draw a petition. But when they became satisfied it could not be done with a due regard to the safety and subordination of the army, the [illegible] of the officers still appeared in their readiness to forward me in the discharge of my solemn duty in behalf of these men's souls. And I have endeavoured to shew, from my intercourse with these our unfortunate fellow-men, in their last moments, that the last wishes of he at my concerning them was not in vain, for God left us not without a hope in their death. I have thought it proper to advert to their religious feelings, on account, of the connexions of the deceased into whose hands this may fall. Thinking it proper that they should have a clear statement of the prospects of these men in their last moments.

I have thought it most barbarous to sport with their feelings as some statements have seemed to do, which I have met with. They seem to make use of the dead and the agonies of the dying, in the most wanton manner, to insult the feelings of the living.

As to court martials I seldom spent a moment at one whilst in the army. It was not my place. It was business that belonged to other men, and I had my own duties to attend to: of all men in the world, it least becomes a preacher of the gospel to interfere with the authority of an army. they would be the most dangerous men if they did so.—Men might be led into improprieties in the most inconsiderate manner by their means. The very common argument would be the preacher would not knowingly lead us into any thing wrong, and he is more capable of judging of that which is right, than we are. But instead of this, a chaplain filling his own place and faithfully attending to his own duty, is one of the most important members of an army. If it is proper for one, to attend to the bodies of the men in an army, what must a chaplain be, whose business it is to attend to men's souls? Gen. Jackson was sensible of this, and never went on an expedition, either great or small, from the commencement to the close of the war, without his chaplains, with nearly all of whom I was acquainted. They were generally men of strict piety, most zealous in the cause of religion. It seemed to be Gen Jackson's object, in all departments, to select men who were most decidedly what they professed to be, and who would attend to their own duties, without interfering with the duties of others. This will appear in the following anecdote. When the battle was about to commence at New Orleans, on the 8th of January, on which was to turn the fate of the place, two chaplains with whom I was well acquainted, willing to do any thing they could at the trying time, came to the General and said, "what shall we do?" Pray every minute said the General. And as the chaplains have told me, if ever one of his orders were attended to, that was, for they were in prayer to God every minute whilst that battle was fighting.

I would only add, that we were expecting a general engagement with the British every hour when the execution of the militiamen took place.

In making the above statements, I have endeavoured to set every thing in the clearest light I could, as I understood the facts at the time of their transpiring. Yet I had to do it from memory, without the help of papers, in consequence of my absence from home. And now respectfully submit them to the committee.

Your obedient Servant,

SELA PAINE.

Now my reflecting and patriotic countrymen, I would seriously ask you—If the Court Martial, which consisted of the BROTHER SOLDIERS, AND NEIGHBOURS of these guilty men—DID NOT recommend them to PARDON: If the *other officers*, and the WHOLE ARMY in fact, as we are told by the pious Minister of the Methodist church, the Rev. Mr. Paine, after their trial and condemnation, COULD NOT, CONSISTENT WITH THE SAFETY AND DUE SUBORDINATION OF THE ARMY," recommended them to pardon How then could General Jackson, consistent with the DUTY HE OWED HIS COUNTRY; and the army which he commanded, have dared to interfere with the due administration of the penalties of the VIOLATED LAW.

John Quincy Adams' Letter to Levitt Harris.

Below, the reader will find the noted letter of John Q. Adams to Levitt Harris, written at the most gloomy period of the late war. It was after reading this letter, that an individual [illegible] *there are two parties in the United States, that cannot support John Q. Adams with propriety, to wit: the Republicans and the Federalists!*" We ask every republican, every devoted lover of his country, to read this letter, then lay his hand upon his heart, and ask whether he thinks the true spirit of patriotism animates the bosom that could dictate such a letter at such an epoch We ask every *federalist*, every devoted lover of his country, to read the same letter, and ask himself whether the man that could secretly write it, and stigmatise the whole federal party with being "sold to the *British* by their prejudices and their ignorance," is entitled to the support of federalists.

Will the Republicans support the *cold-blooded despiser* of our glorious struggle for independence? Will the Federalists support the *cold blooded despiser* of the second struggle for independence? They cannot with any degree of consistency. Let any man read it, ponder it over, and contemplate the cold, philosophic indifference which pervades it, the sneering manner in which he stigmatises as "*feeble and penurious*" a government, on the spoils of which he has fattened all his life—and then decide whether such a man has any claim to the support of either federalists or democrats:—*Frederick Citizen.*

Ghent, 16th November, 1814.

Dear Sir, I have just now the pleasure of receiving your favour of 14 26 October and am happy to learn from yourself, the confirmation of your recovery; of which, and of illness, I had a few days since been informed by a letter from my wife.

Near the close of the month of August, it was our expectation that the negotiation here would have terminated in a very few days. It soon after became apparent that the intention of the British government was to keep it open, and to shape its demands according to the course of events in Europe and America. The policy still continues to pervade the British Cabinet. Nothing decisive is yet known to them to have occurred, either at Vienna, or the other hemisphere, and accordingly they temporize still. Unless something should happen to fix their wavering pretensions and purposes it will belong to the American government alone to bring our business to a point. This on their part would certainly be an honourable and spirited course of conduct, and I should have no doubt of its being pursued, if "the desire of peace were not paramount to every other consideration."

The occurrences of the war in America have been of a diversified nature. Success have alternately attended the armies of both belligerents; and hitherto have left them nearly where they were at the commencement of the campaign. It has been, on our part, *merely defensive*, with the single exception of the taking of Fort Erie, with which it began. The battles of Chipewa and Bridgewater, the defence of Fort Erie on the 15th of August, and the naval action on Lake Champlain on the 11th Sept. have redounded to our *glory* as well as to our advantage; while the loss of Washington the capitulation of Alexandria and of Washington county, Massachusetts, and of Nantucket, have been more *disgraceful to us* than injurious. *The Defence of Baltimore has given us little more to be proud of, than the Demonstration against it has afforded to the enemy.*—Prevost's retreat from Plattsburg has been more disgraceful to them *than honourable to us*; and Wellington's veterans, the fire-eater Brisbane, and the fire brand Cockburn, have kept the rawest of our militia in countenance by their expertness at running away: The general issue of the campaign is yet to come, and there is too much reason to apprehend that *it will be unfavourable to our side.* Left, by a concurrence of circumstances unexampled in the annals of the world, to struggle alone and friendless against the *collossal power* of Great Britain—fighting in reality against her for the cause of all Europe, with all Europe coldly looking on, basely bound not to raise in our favour a helping hand, secretly wishing us success, and not daring so much as to cheer us in the strife; *what could be expected from the first issues of this unequal conflict, but DISASTER and DISCOMFITURE to us?*"

Divided among ourselves, more in passion than interest, with half the Nation SOLD by their PREJUDICES and IGNORANCE to our enemy, with A FEEBLE AND PENURIOUS GOVERNMENT, with five frigates for a navy, and scarcely five efficient regiments for an army how can it be expected that we should resist the mass of force which that gigantic power has collected TO CRUSH US AT A BLOW?!!!

This too, in the moment he has chosen to break through all the laws of war, acknowledged and respected by civilized nations, under the false pretence of retaliation, Cochrane has formally declared the determination to destroy and lay waste all the towns on the sea coast which may be assailable. The ordinary horrors of war are mildness and mercy in comparison with what British vengeance and malace have denounced upon us. We must go through it all—I trust in God we shall rise triumphant over it all—but the first shock is the most terrible part of the process, and it is that which we are now enduring. The Transit will probably sail about the beginning of next month from Bordeaux; your despatches by Mr. Forbes will go in her, if we get them in time. I have heard heard nothing from Nesselrode. The Congress at Vienna has scarcely yet opened—but all the important arrangements are made, and there is no doubt that the termination will be pacific.

"I am with high regard and consideration, dear sir, your very humble and obedient servant. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS."

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, OCT. 14, 1828.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For President.

ANDREW JACKSON.

"Honor and gratitude to the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory." *Jefferson.*

"Whose services to this nation, entitle him to its HIGHEST REWARDS."—*J. Q. Adams.*

For Vice President.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

For Elector of President and Vice President of the U. S. for the District composed of Worcester, Somerset, and part of Dorchester counties:

Thomas K. Carroll.

Maryland Election Returns,

For October, 1828.

JACKSON.			ADAMS.
Worcester County.			
F. A. Boyer	1086	J. Mitchell	927
S. Roach	1044	Hopkins	918
S R. Smith	1026	J. Powell	899
L. Hitch	988	J. Williams	875
D. Richardson	53		
Somerset County.			
Four Adams men, as published in our last paper.			
Dorchester County			
Hardcastle	743	Phelps	893
Douglass	701	Eccleston	743
Jackson	570	Wright	742
Ennalls	532	Steele	741
Williams	304	Keene	294
Jones	157		
Talbot County			
Henrix	558	Hughlett	790
Nabb	537	Denny	755
Harrison	507	Spencer	735
Webb	576	Millis	730
Caroline County			
Keene	572	Burchenal	672
Brown	507	Hardcastle	628
Thawley	490	Pearson	623
Manship	372	Willis	594
Culbreth	169		
Queen Anne's			
Grason	666	Turpin	641
Wright, 3d	644	Roberts	633
Oldson	632	Nicholson	630
Sudler	637	Earickson	631
Kent County			
Harris	502	Gsborne	539
Scott	490	Campbell	538
Frisbie	486	Hynson	515
Ringgold	466	Brown	502
Cecil County			
Evans	1055	Henderson	909
Giles	1042	Pennington	954
Townsend	1025	Thomas	996
Mercer	996	Physic	898
Harford County			
Hope	1233	Williams	1076
Johns	1223	Alderson	1066
Sutton	1160	Chauncey	944
Smithson	1152	Bradford	943
Baltimore County			
Turner	2652	Somerville	1505
Price	2641	Philpot	1473
Showers	2463	Snowden	1417
Ely	2644	Hillen	1367
Baltimore City			
M'Mahon	4385	Tiernan	4012
Steuart	4303	Richardson	3923
Anne Arundel County.			
Sellman	1070	Stewart	1219
Linthicum	1070	Hood	1213
Warfield	1068	Kent	1188
Matthews	1049	Stocket	1140
Annapolis City.			
Crabb	158	Watkins	153
Anderson	148	Wells, jr.	149
Calvert County			
Parran	320	Beckett	560
Wales	247	Billingly	537
Bower	254	Turner	548
		Smith	425
St. Mary's County.			
The four Adams candidates are elected.			
Charles County.			
Stonestreet	571	Chapman	735
McPherson	532	Mitchell	728
Thompson	529	King	705
Queen	500	Rogerson	693
Prince George's County			
Somerville	716	Semmes	765
Peach	701	Gantt	748
Snowden	682	Duvall	731
Brooke	638	Beall	692
Montgomery County			
Peters	769	Gaither	1008
Lansdale	762	Gittings	1017
Dunlop	730	Lee	970
Griffith	704	Hughes	973
Frederick County			
Thomas	2989	Kemp	3291
Lorentz	2960	Shriver	[illegible]
Shriver	2977	McPherson	3285
Snyder	2946	Bowlus	3282
Washington County			
Yoe	1540	Neill	1506
Shafer	1626	Tidball	1428
Beatty	1556	Bowles	1458
Miller	1590	Gabby	1416
Allegheny County			
This county remains to be heard from.			

RECAPITULATION.

Counties	*Jackson*	*Adams*
Baltimore city	2	0
Annapolis	1	1
Baltimore county	4	0
Anne Arundel	0	4
Frederick	0	4
Harford	4	0
Prince Georges	1	3
Cecil	3 *one tie*	0
Kent	0 *one tie*	3
Charles	0	4
Montgomery	0	4
Washington	4	0
Dorchester	1	3
Talbot	0	4
Calvert	0	4
Caroline	0	4
Queen Anne's	3	1
Somerset	0	4
Worcester	4	0
St. Mary's	0	4
Allegheny, not heard from.	27	47
In the Senate there are from the E. Shore	4	2
W. Shore	6	3

From the Baltimore Republican of Oct. 8.

☞Our state elections as far as heard from show FOUR electoral votes certain for Jackson.

The true majority of the *Jackson* over the *Adams* party in this city, as evidenced by the election of Delegates to the State Legislature, is 462. The Adams party said it was not more last year, and yet they are fools or knaves enough, to say, now, that they decreased our majority. For our own parts, we doubt not the real Jackson majority is much more than 462 in the city. But this is enough to secure the district.

NEW-YORK.

☞The election of charter officers for the city of Albany, on Tuesday last, resulted in the complete success of the Jackson ticket by an average majority of *four hundred and eighty-eight votes!*

The Albany Daily Advertiser, an Adams paper, says—"The cannon from Clinton Hill was sounding the triumph of Jacksonism: when this paper went to press.

B. Statesman, Oct. 4.

GLORIOUS VICTORY!!

We have BEATEN the Coalition in PHILADELPHIA! ADAMS and CLAY have been driven from the *last inch* of ground they had in *Pennsylvania—JOHN SERGEANT,* the Panama Minister's district *is no longer for the Administration!* This was all they had in old Pennsylvania, and THEY HAVE LOST IT! *Binns* and the rest of them, bragged just before the elections that the *Adams* party would *carry the day,* and gave *our* friends warning that they would do so—that we might not say *we were taken by surprise. We HAVE BEATEN THEM!* A friend who was at Philadelphia when the election took place, and did not leave there till after the result was made known, tells us the Adams party have given up the ship.

Where JOHN SERGEANT, Mr. Adams' *Panama* Minister was elected to Congress *last* year, we have beaten them by a GLORIOUS MAJORITY.—*B. Republican.*

What *strangers* mean when they speak of *Philadelphia,* that is, the city and other incorporated districts, has given to the Jackson inspectors, an aggregate majority of almost *three thousand votes.* This is the majority in the *town* of Philadelphia,—the city and its different liberties, northern and southern.

From the *country* parts of the county, we have no returns except from Kingsessing and Bustleton. In the former we have carried our Inspectors by a majority of 16. In Bustleton no opposition was made to our ticket. Both were decidedly *Federal* districts. We hope the Federalists of Pennsylvania will yet redeem their character, and shew that they have not approved of the means taken to injure the noble minded Jackson.

Phil. Gaz.

In the first Congressional District, the majority for the Jackson Inspectors is about 1000.

In the second district (which is at present represented by Mr. Sergeant) the majority for Jackson Inspectors is 526.

In the third district, the Jackson majority is overwhelming.—*Ib.*

The vote for Inspectors yesterday, in the city of Philadelphia, fell short only *seventy one* of the heaviest vote ever given at a *general* election.

There is a great parade of sympathy, a great weeping and wailing in the ebony prints about the six mutineers, but nobody has heard of a cent having been given to their families by these benevolent Adams men. One tenth part of the money spent by the Adams men in printing Coffin Handbills and other trash, would have made the children of these Adams patriots comfortable for life—*Boston Statesman.*

Strange—but true!—John Binns, an Adams editor in Philadelphia, denounces the *Federalists* as *Monarchists!* And in the same paper publishes a ticket, composed partly of *Federalists,* to which he asks the support of the people! Hence, if Binns speak truth, the people are solicited to support *Monarchists!!* Admirers of the principles of Washington and Hamilton, what think you of this? What think you of the party that upholds such doctrine?

TO THE PEOPLE.

Now is the time to ACT, and secure yourselves and your posterity from the YOKE! The MEN IN POWER have combined to prevent the *PEOPLE* from INTERFERING IN ELECTIONS—and Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay aver that they are not *fit Judges* of who ought to be President—that the HIGHER ORDER of POLITICIANS are alone qualified to choose the President—that the SUCCESSION of the *Secretary of State,* WITHOUT ANY ELECTION is the only SAFE PLAN for them—that FARMERS and MECHANICS bad better attend to their *business* and leave *politics* to the DEMAGOGUES at Washington. [See National Intelligencer for 1827.]—*P. Mer.*

THE QUESTION, now at issue between the People and the *Higher Order of Politicians,* is one of so vast and important a character, that we feel bound to recur to it, for the information and benefit of the public. It is not simply the election or non-election of the Hero of New Orleans. But it is properly, whether the Government shall become one of OFFICIAL SUCCESSION IN THE PERSON OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, without the *efficient* intervention of the Right of Suffrage. Excluding from the question, therefore, all consideration of the merits and demerits of Mr. Adams, let us enquire, whether the doctrine proclaimed by Mr. Clay, as a *SAFE PRECEDENT,* is worthy of confirmation, by the acquiescence and support of a free and enlightened people; who fought through seven years of an arduous Revolution, to resist the IMPLIED POWER of TAXATION, in a Government which they acknowledge themselves bound in all other respects to obey; of a people who have sacrificed hundreds of millions to repel the coercive payment of a HALF-PENNY IMPOST—and who boast themselves the freest and noblest on earth.

Whatever may be the objections that exist against Mr. Adams, they become light and frivolous, in comparison with the importance of the PRINCIPLE of SUCCESSION involved in his pretensions. Mr. Adams' election would necessarily annihilate the agency of the People in the Government—Mr. Clay would of course succeed him: and whoever the latter thought fit to ADOPT as HIS HEIR would follow in the LINE of INHERITANCE. *Is* such a SYSTEM compatible with liberty? Is such a routine of Government worthy of a people who are free and sovereign? Truly not. The Declaration of our Fathers, that all men are equal, commands us to resist a system which arrogates exclusive power to a chosen Few of the higher order of politicians! Let us look back to ROME and VENICE to see how the tyranny of an oligarchy ground the people in the dust. Let us remember the "DECEMVIRS," and the 'TEN'—the 'DIRECTORY' of France, and the 'THIRTY' of Athens—*ib.*

TO THE POLLS.

The hour is coming, when every freeman will be called upon to record his vote, on the *greatest question* that has agitated this country, since the 4th of July, 1776. The end of all our political controversy is on the day of election! It is at the polls we consummate all our exertions, and terminate our patriotism!—On that day, let no friend of *Liberty—Jackson* and our *Country* absent himself from the place appointed to receive and record his vote, as he values the rights of a freeman, and would shun the yoke of a slave. Although the election of General Jackson is certain, still it ought to be our pride and our boast, to give him a brilliant majority in every district! We should be satisfied with nothing, as long as there is a chance of *adding one vote to our list,* for the VETERAN SOLDIER *of the revolution;* the last survivor of that glorious epoch, for whom we can ever record our votes, as the *successor* and *parallel of George Washington.*

To animate us in this contest, we have all, that of right, is dear and precious to man, to contend for—all that of *wrong,* that can be endured and suffered by a people—all *prospects of success,* that can give the colour of certainty to the *future,* and convert a contingency into the realization of a *present blessing.* We have TWO THIRDS of the States of the Union, engaged as allies in the same holy cause. NEW YORK, always a giant in the cause of Republicanism and the people, now comes to our aid with the colossal force of 36 Electoral Votes. NEW JERSEY follows with her steady and firm phalanx of republican patriots. NEW HAMPSHIRE is on the eve of setting to her sisters a glorious example of entire devotion to Jackson and the people. PENNSYLVANIA never quailing in times of peril, offers her *eight and twenty* Electoral Votes to swell our majority. Then follows *old* VIRGINIA, firm and true, steady and warm, zealous and efficient, and next to *Pennsylvania,* expands our triumphant forces by the herculean weight of her *four and twenty* votes. To her, we may add NORTH CAROLINA, strong and true to the *Jefferson School*—SOUTH CAROLINA, fierce, bold, and determined in the cause of liberty and right. GEORGIA, never wanting when the constitution is infringed, the country in danger, or her character traduced—OHIO, steady, brave, & resolute in the cause of freedom and public virtue—KENTUCKY, valiant, free, fearless, & independent—TENNESSEE, as devoted to her country, as the Spartans of old—and like them, ever ready to fight, suffer—live on black broth—and die for liberty and their native land. These States, combined with their younger sisters of the WEST and SOUTH, all act in concert with us on this great question; and promise to limit the number of the votes of the Usurper, to the wretched aggregate of *sixty-one.*

In such a case as ours, we require no new excitement to impell us to discharge our duty to our country. The *name and virtues of Jackson* are sufficient. It is only necessary, that we refresh our minds with a view of the sacred character of the cause we are engaged in, to *rally every genuine republican voter to the Polls.—Ib.*

ABNER LACOCK.

The old story which has been so often denied and refuted, that Gen. Jackson threatened to cut off the ears of this noted personage, has been recently revived, new modelled, and again ushered before the public.—Formerly, after Commodore Decatur's death, he was the witness of the Coalition, they deeming it more safe to appeal to the dead than the living. But since Mrs. Decatur has come forth to rescue the reputation of her gallant husband, from such a polluting connection, they have been compelled to get up other proof. A Mr. John Sullivan of Baltimore, has written a letter to the public, in which he averts that he heard Gen. Jackson threaten to "cut off the scoundrel's ears."—This Mr. Sullivan has not sworn to this statement—We place *no* reliance on *any* statements coming from the Administration party, for they are discredited witnesses, knowing to have been guilty both of forgery and perjury, to injure Gen. Jackson; and *we are not without our fears that they may add to those crimes, that of murder!* for the elder Adams has laid it down as a maxim, that a great family would sooner annihilate heaven and earth, than fail of carrying their points.

We are surprised that the Administration party have not proved more. *They can prove any thing, with their willing and suborned witnesses.* The same party, proved quite satisfactorily, (to themselves) in times gone by, that Thomas Jefferson, whom John Quincy Adams called the Islam of Democracy, and whom Josiah Quincy moved in Congress to impeach, was an infidel, a low debauchee, a coward and a traitor. And there are at this day, thousands upon thousands of that same party who yet religiously believe in the truth of all those charges. The same party proved that Governor Sullivan stole a horse; and with the official sanction of the Legislature of Massachusetts, they also proved that Great Britain had impressed only one hundred and fifty-seven American seamen, when it was well known that at that moment she held more than two thousand of our brave tars in bondage. They are never at a loss to prove the most infamous crimes against any republican, however spotless his character; and they seek to give a force to their falsehoods, by a hypocritical profession to *all* the religion of the country. But in this affair of Mr. Lacock's, let us look a little both to him and his story, and then to the consistency of these dear lovers of Congressional privilege.

Abner Lacock's son was an army contractor in the Seminole war. The contract was obtained through the influence of Abner, who was in the U. States Senate, from Pennsylvania; and it has been strongly suspected that Abner was secretly, (as he could not legally be openly,) concerned in the contract, as young Lacock appeared more solicitous to secure the profits of the job, than the comfort of the troops. The provisions were not furnished in season, and were of bad quality. General Jackson, who always paid particular attention to the comfort of his troops, and the good of the service, rejected the bad rations and procured good ones in their stead, at the expense of the contractor. For this act against young Mr. Lacock, old Mr. Lacock bore General Jackson sore hatred, and availed himself of his official influence as Senator to the United states, to add greater force to the calumnies he put forth against Gen. Jackson, in the report on the Seminole war. The Senate of the United States expressed their opinion of Mr. Lacock in rejecting the report; and the State of Pennsylvania approved of this decision in an equally tangible shape, by electing Mr. Lacock—to private life. For ten years the sea of oblivion has covered him, and would have covered him for ever, had not the Administration pulled him up by the *ears,* and pressed him into their service, to vindicate the outraged privileges of the Senate!—It is singular, however, that they should be so shocked at this threat of Gen. Jackson, even if it were made, which is yet unsupported by credible proof; for they support Mr. Clay, who actually shot at, and attempted to kill John Randolph, a Senator from Virginia, for words spoken in debate under the protection of the constitution. Mr. Clay is Mr. Adams' prime minister—his head servant as it were—a part of the executive branch of the government; and yet Mr. Adams, who is bound by his oath which is registered in Heaven, to protect the Constitution, protects the man who violates it. Admitting, for the sake of argument, the charge against Gen. Jackson to be true, the Adams men have nought to say, for they supported Gen. Jackson for Vice President in 1824, when the charge, if true at all, was as true then as now. Besides, Gen. Jackson in making the remark, only expressed the indignation of an individual citizen against Mr. Lacock, whom he believed was prostituting his official station for the purpose of revenging private injuries. *In the case of Mr. Clay, it was an open and daring attempt of the executive to bully down the freedom of debate in the highest Legislative branch of the government; an attempt which has so far been sanctioned by Mr. Adams, that he still retains the perpetrator of the outrage in his Cabinet.* Not only this, but Mr. Clay is applauded in resolves by the warm-headed partisans of Adams in the Legislature of Massachusetts—in Mr. Everett's own convention in Middlesex—by the citizens of Rhode Island, and in many other places. Verily, the inconsistencies of the Adams men exceed, if possible, their dishonesty.—*B. Statesman.*

Certifiers and their Certificates.—We perceive that a Mr. *John Sullivan,* of this city has come out with a certificate of something which he heard General *JACKSON say at a private social party,* and this very important document is put into a handbill for circulation! The name of our respected friend Mr. *Hugh Boyle,* which was in the certificate as published in the *newspapers,* is omitted in the *handbill*—we presume because he did not choose to have his name used for such a purpose.

Mr. Sullivan is the proper judge of his own actions, and we shall not, at present, say any thing more on this subject than this—that we feel confident the character of Gen. *JACKSON* is above his reach.

[Bal. Rep.]

A convention consisting of 34 delegates, one from each Congressional district, held at Herkimer, New York, reported in favour of the nomination of MARTIN VAN BUREN for governor, and ENOS T. THROOP for lieut. governor. And the report was unanimously accepted by the convention.

We saw a *coffin handbill* the other day almost as big as a barn door. It had no less than *seventeen* coffins on it, this is almost three apiece for each of the militiamen.—What a pity it is that such things were not about in old *Arnold's* time. It would have been so grateful to his feelings to see how some of his countrymen *venerate the memory of traitors.* Hereafter the soldier who seeks for immortality, must *mutiny, plunder* and *desert,* in the face of the enemy, instead of *fight and expose his life,* and the Adams men will bear him with huzzas, up to the very temple of fame.—[Trenton Emporium.]

A Damper.—Mr. Solomon Clarke, of Nashville happening in Lexington a short time since, was introduced to Henry Clay, who accosted him to this effect: "Pray Mr. Clarke, in case of General Jackson's elected, what offices will he confer upon Col. Benton and his friend Tom Moore?" "Gen. Jackson is not in the habit of *making appointments to office before his election!*" returned Clarke.—*Hes Bal.*

Contents of the American Farmer

Of October 10, 1828.

On Shoeing Horses, with explanatory cuts; & on the Criteria of the Qualities of Horses for various purposes, from London's Encyclopedia, of Agriculture; an Address delivered before the Agricultural Society of S. Carolina, by Elias Horry; on the Pounding of Rice; On steam Engines for Draining Lands, enquiry as to the price of Engines; Sugar Lands of Louisiana; Wheat produced in France; Cotton crop in Tennessee;—Extract of a letter from Talbot county; Roman Apricots and Nectarines; Cochineal Insect introduced into Europe; to Destroy Worms and Bugs in Trees; a portable Ice House; to preserve Hams; Butter making; Rideau canal in Canada; Mauch Chunk Railway; Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; Inquiries for Pedigrees; Pedestrianism; Singular Race; Refining Sugar; Recovery of Drowned Persons; Editorial, Underwood's Pump, with a cut; Prices of country produce.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Poor of Somerset county will meet on Friday the 14th of next November, at which time an OVERSEER of the Poor will be elected to serve for the year 1829. Persons wishing that situation will make known their proposals to some member of the Board on or before that day.

By order,
JAMES WILSON, clerk.
Oct 14 wm

Twenty-Five Cents Reward

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the end of last September, an indented apprentice to the Tailoring business, named JOSHUA H. SMITH. All persons are cautioned against harbouring, or trusting him, at their peril; and any person who will apprehend and deliver him to me, shall have the above reward, but no charges paid.

DAVID VANCE.
Salisbury, Oct. 14, 1828 wm

War, Pestilence, and Famine."

This horrible imprecation, this ific curse invoked upon his ntry, by an ambitious man in bitterness of disappointed amon, would seem to mean more n it at first wore the appearance From menaces in various quars, it seems to be the intention of *desperate men* on the side of Usurper, TO ATTEMPT THE E OF GEN. JACKSON, in case of election to the Presidency. We t before thought that our abus country had reached the lowest nt of degradation, in the impi calumnies heaped upon the d of this great man. We did conceive it possible that a *low depth* of infamy remained, into ich these *national paricides* ld fall; and we adduce, as some dence of our superior virtue o our antagonists, that we did even in imagination, prefigure horrible deed that is now threaed against the great benefactor ur country! Whatever disgrace er excesses of the usurpation ty have brought down upon the erican name and nation, is obred and belittled to nothingness, this gigantic, this horrible enory. The *intended Chief Magiste threatened with MURDER!!* e man who, next to Washing, has done the state *most ser*e:—the man whose only crime he great love the people bear —the unbounded confidence country reposes in him—the vent gratitude felt and manifest for his patriotism, by the lovers the rights of man! For this—for virtue, his talents, his glory, his ularity—is he *menaced with* SSASSINATION! Dark hints ominous insinuations have been some time thrown out, in the st *dissolute* and abandoned of hireling journals of the usurpan; but an OPEN AVOWAL of so rid a crime, was as little to have en expected, as it is difficult to alize. But the *menace* has come th! The *intended* MURDER of drew Jackson is proclaimed;—d the party that makes it stands ered with a mantle of infamy ich ages of virtue and penitence, d a life of remorse and atonent, cannot wipe away! The ve*threat* has plunged the Republic o irredeemable disgrace.—To ve it said and sung among the spots of Europe, that we cannot ercise the *rights of freemen* witht resorting to vices, crimes and lence that prove our fitness for vitude, and cast a blemish upon e freedom that we boast, the inpendence that we abuse.

The threat is execrable—the ed would be fraught with damtion to our name, our liberties, r virtue, our happiness. *Civil r*—bloodshed—discord—anar, and revolution would be among e least horrors that would follow ch a heart appalling deed. The ple curse of Mr. Clay would be blessing in comparison to the ghtful train of evils that would low such a deed. Neither time r space could see the end of that rific tragedy.

To what dreadful lengths AMTION will go, to accomplish its rposes, is here exhibited with alst as much dramatic effect as Shakspeare's *Macbeth!* The pas of history are crowded with exples of bloody atrocity, wrought this master passion of the soul; s demon of the heart of man:—t no instance on record exceeds e enormity of this sameful, this rocious menace; a menace, which maintain originated with Mr. ay in his "war, pestilence, and mine" speech; and which ever ce abounded in the columns of prostituted journals of the coion! [Phil. Mer.

LOOK AT THIS!!

The Adams party have not been sparing heir abuse of the friends of Gen. JACKN, and we have heard many a street ner orator of their party, very few reves himself from a downright blackguard, uth it quite fluently about the violence vulgarity of the Jacksonians. They pride mselves on being all members of "good iety," and speak with good self complacency about their character for good order and sobriety, and all that. Now, we ask them to read the following, which we copy from the Philadelphia Gazette.—*Balt. Rep.*

We would not publish a communication of the following description, on anonymous authority, but having enquired into particulars, and being convinced of the truth of the statement, we give it a place. Mr. Clay, Jr. not confining his threats of violence to Gen. Jackson, but extending them to those who may take any notice of his conduct, there may be some risk in making this publication. As he makes these threats publicly, at one of the principal hotels, the city authorities can judge for themselves what measures should be taken. The names of several respectable citizens who vouch for the truth of this statement have been left at this office.

Phil. Gazette.

Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1828.

Messrs. Editors—

I think the administration will now cease to charge the Jackson party with the cut-throat system, when it is a fact which can be proven that the son of the Hon. H. Clay did this day swear most bitterly and solemnly, that before Jackson should be President of the United States he would BLOW THE DAMNED OLD RASCAL'S BRAINS OUT HIMSELF, and that he felt warm and spoke warm, and swore warm and would fight warm, and he would be damned if he did not whip some eight or ten of those damned Editors.

Yours,
A VIRGINIAN.

People of Maryland! when you go to the polls, on the 10th of next November, bear in mind:

1; That your political rights have been bartered away by Adams and Clay in their famous bargain for office;

2; Remember that the ridiculous abortion, called the Panama Mission, pretendedly to improve the *moral* condition of the Catholics of South America, cost the people 80,000 dollars, without yielding any return;

3; Remember that Rufus King and his son J. A. King were allowed about 14,000 dollars of the people's money, for "a pleasant excursion to England."

4; Remember Albert Gallatin was then appointed in their place, and after pocketing 9,000 dollars outfit and 9,000 dollars salary, quietly returned home, after "a pleasant excursion to England."

5; Remember, in the mean time the Colonial trade was lost by our *able diplomatists!*

6; Remember James Barbour is now sent out with an outfit of 9,000 dollars salary, for "a pleasant excursion to England."

7; Remember that the French colonial trade has been lost by our *able diplomatists!* which loss, with that of the British colonial trade is the cause of the low price of agricultural products;

8; Remember that the gallant Com. Porter has been driven from the country, by our haughty and overbearing President;

9; Remember that the state of Georgia has been threatened with a military attack by our haughty and overbearing President;

10; Remember the Secretaries have been scouring the country from Kentucky to Massachusetts, under salaries of five and 6,000 dollars of the people's money, on pleasant excursions for their health—innuendo, to electioneer for the corrupt coalition;

11; Remember that the public business has been shamefully neglected, and the interests of the country, abroad especially, unattended to.

12; Remember that Theodore W. Clay, son of Henry Clay, was paid 1205 dollars for bearing despatches to Mexico. "What a pleasant excursion to Mexico"!!

13; Remember that in the Department of State alone 16,000 dollars have been paid for *extra* clerk hire.

14; Remember that 1000 dollars have been paid out of the public founds to Moritz Furst for taking President Adams' Likeness.

15; Remember that 215 dollars have been paid for blacking Indians' Boots and Shoes Hurra for the public Shoe Blacks—the people pay the piper!

16; These and hundreds of other instances of extravagance and foolery will account how it is that the Coalition have spent more than eight millions of dollars more of the public money than was expended in Monroe's administration.—*Citizen.*

The Philadelphia Mercury says, "We last week published *Mr. Livingston's Speech delivered at Harrisburg;* characterized by elevated views, pure patriotism, and classic eloquence. Mr. Livingston is one of those sterling and now venerable patriots, whose wisdom, character and attainments, would do honour to any cause. A conspicuous whig in the terrific struggle of '98, he is still a devoted friend to the rights of the people, and the purity of government in 1828. Then he was a champion of Mr. Jefferson—now he is as much or more a friend of Gen. Jackson. Yet Mr. Livingston is a distinguished *civilian;* a man profoundly read in the laws and the constitution of his country; and a jurist of the first celebrity;—familiar with international principles and laws. How does it happen that he should be in favour of Gen. Jackson? Because he well knows that Jackson is not a military man, exclusively imbued with the spirit and discipline of camps!—Because he knows him to be an exemplary and elevated citizen, endowed with talents, integrity and patriotism; and well qualified to redeem a great people from a state of political degeneracy.

The objections against Jackson are confined to his high handed measures as a *military chieftain;* his suspension of the *habeas corpus,* his arrest of Hall, &c. &c. All these are admirably exposed and ridiculed as absurd, by Mr. Livingston, in the following happy strain:—

"But it was not enough to snatch from us the honours we had already won. The means of acquiring them in future must be destroyed; every power exercised by a commander in the defence of the country must be called an offence; every act of discipline must be considered a violation of personal liberty; mutiny, desertion, insubordination of every kind must go unpunished, at the hazard of being proclaimed a tyrant & murderer. The wretch who, when called upon to defend his country in the hour of extreme danger meanly abandons his post, and sets the authority of his officer at defiance; the three times pardoned deserter; the instigator and associate of the savage who butchers unprotected women and children; the savage himself who executes this work of destruction, are all held up to public commiseration, as suffering martyrs, because they were made to pay the penalty of their crimes. Let these charges have their effect; let our candidate lose his election on these grounds, who will dare to enforce discipline or exercise any powers necessary for the defence of his country—For where is there one that may not be called an invasion of civil rights? If he encamp his army in the highway, he obstructs its free use! If he turn aside into a neighbouring field, it is a trespass! If he burn a house to save a retreat, it is arson! If he seize provisions to feed his famished troops, it is robbery! If he punish a deserter, it is murder! If he prevent judges, and lawyers, and sheriffs from taking his sentinels from their posts, by writs of habeas corpus, it is a violation of constitutional rights! And if he will not suffer a printer in a besieged town to publish intelligence to the enemy, and excite disobedience in his camp, it violates the sacred liberty of the press.—The only mode for those who hold this doctrine is to contrive some means by which they may clear the country of an invading enemy by a writ of forcible entry, and make him give up his posts by an ejectment. The objections against our candidate on this ground, are too absurd even for ridicule, and show that the authors of them despise the understandings of those to whom they are addressed."

From the N. H. Patriot.

To the Methodists of New Hampshire.

It was not my intention to address myself to any particular denomination of Christians. But as the most barefaced misrepresentations have been, and are resorted to by the panders of a venal administration, in order to seduce a numerous and powerful portion of the community from their republican brethren, I have deemed it proper to expose and refute the falsehood, and unmask the *slanderer.* It is not strange, my respected fellow-citizens, that a man whose chief praise from his own people is that he has been an untiring abuser of your sect and your most worthy members, should now have the effrontery to cajole and flatter your ministers, and throw upon your whole body the defilement of his praise? It is not strange—for, that man is *Jacob B. Moore,* and in this crisis, he considered your suffrages as of the utmost importance to his cause, while with the supporters of a corrupt administration generally, he dreads the sternness of *your republican virtue;* a man avowedly opposed to your religious tenets, and who, notwithstanding his present efforts to entrap your influence and votes, *sneers* at your doctrine and its professors. He has even represented your ministers as *electioneering at their conferences,* and has gone so far as to give the result of a pretended balloting at a general conference, in which his candidate received a majority. Now I have the *authority* of some of the *most respectable clergymen* of that highly respected body for affirming, that the *whole statement is a sheer fabrication,* and that so far as their political sentiments were made known they were decidedly in favour of Gen. Jackson. This holds true both of the general and local conferences. It is also true that your brethren of the South and West are *Jacksonians* almost to a man. But I do not wish you to be guided by the opinions of others; I wish you to compare the characters of the two candidates for the Presidency. And now, *upon the authority of the men themselves,* I state, and *challenge contradiction* to my statement, that *every* member of the Tennessee delegation to the General Conference *was in favour of General Jackson,* and declared their knowledge of the *purity* of his life and conduct. You have the further testimony of many good men and great men, of your denomination, bearing witness to the purity and excellence of Gen. Jackson's character. Most of you have probably seen the letter of the venerated *Guinn,* a neighbour of the Hero of New Orleans—and who is he? Why he is a *methodist clergyman of forty years* standing, and from a very long and intimate acquaintance with Gen. Jackson, he pronounces him a man of *excellent character.* You have been told too, that the cause of Jackson, was sustained solely by the enthusiasm of a noisy, unprincipled, and huzzaing populace; but look at the recent evidence of regard for religious institutions in *John Quincy Adams,* who *upon the Sabbath day,* accoutred in the cap and jacket of a jockey at the races, anticipated the speed of his carriage and galloped onward from Providence amidst the clamor of orthodox hurras! It is needless to say any thing of his political course, for you must be convicted by documents before the public, of its great and utter profligacy. With regard to his private character, I shall for the present be silent. It is sufficient, that it must greatly suffer by a comparison with Gen. Jackson's. The calumnies against the Hero have been refuted again and again; but the same charges are repeated. I have given you, as proofs of the goodness of his character, the evidence of men whom you know, and in whose word you may place unlimited confidence. But look around you in this quarter and see on what political ground your oldest and best men range themselves. Where is your venerable and excellent *Bishop Hedding? Where are Brodhead, Hoit, Merrill, Haskell, John Adams, French, Storrs, Kinsman, Howe, Stickney, Kellum, Isaac Bonny, Lamb, Chase, Muffit,* and *Lewis Bates?* Why, on *republican* ground, firm friends of Gen. Jackson. I would not intimate by this that they take an active part in political discussion; for (to their honour be it said) they are zealously engaged in setting forth the tremendous concerns of another world.

Does not the name of *John Broadhead* head the Jackson Republican ticket for Congress? Yet against him, and against *Joseph A. Merrill,* two of your oldest, most able, and respected preachers, has Jacob B. Moore poured out the vials of his *gall and slander.* Was there ever a lisp uttered to the disadvantage of these men before they were attacked in the N. H. Journal? Remember then, that *John Broadhead,* (a name known and dear to your connexion from Maine to Virginia,) was abused most shamefully, and his character most groundlessly assailed in the leading *administration paper* in this State. So in the same print you find the veracity of *Joseph A. Merrill* questioned merely because he had obtained and made known the *triumphant evidence* of Gen. Jackson's good moral character. Thus you see, that the very men who wish to render you their tools in voting for the Adams ticket, are the most deadly opposers to the welfare and respectability of your denomination. I again repeat that I should not have made a separate address to you, had not attempts been made to deceive you in the administration papers; for I deprecate any union of religion with politics. But when I see you addressed week after week, your influence solicited, and the most shameful means resorted to, to give you a wrong impression of Jackson's character, and the views of your brethren in other States, I deem it my duty to tear asunder the veil of duplicity and falsehood and show you the truth; AND I WILL DO IT.

JOHN HAMPDEN.

WHAT THINK YE OF IT?

At the recent election, in the State of Maine, the towns of Minot, Sebago, Harrison, Otisfield, and Bridgton, in this county, gave an aggregate majority of federal votes, 298. But neither of these towns belong to this *Electoral District.* Consequently, when the votes of these towns are deducted from the aggregate votes of the county, so as to leave only the votes of those towns which constitute the *Electoral District,* a majority of 49 votes remains *against* the administration ticket. The vote of the Electoral District may be set down for Jackson. We say so, not because we believe it at all *essential* to Jackson's election, but because the prospect of it is fairer than the Adams Ticket. Mark our words.—*Eastern Argus.*

From the Philadelphia Sentinel.

Messrs. Hay & Co.—You are authorized to make the following bets—

$500 that Jackson will receive a majority of the electoral votes at the ensuing election for President.

$100 that he will get the vote of Louisiana.

$100 that he will get the vote of Kentucky.

$100 that he will get the vote of Ohio.

$100 that he will get the vote of Indiana. and

$100 that the Jackson electoral ticket in Pennsylvania will have a majority of 20,000 votes over the Adams ticket.

N. B. The money to be deposited in the States Bank at Camden, on 12 hours notice.

A.

JOHN RANDOLPH.

During some period of Mr. Randolph's political career, he had the ill fortune to offend a coxcombish young fellow, who determined to avenge himself by offending the Roanoke Orator on the first opportunity that occurred. At length the opportunity presented itself, when the young sprig, meeting Randolph on the pavement, walked up to him very impudently and said, "I never give the way to a d—n—d rascal." Mr. Randolph immediately pulling off his hat and making the gentleman a low bow, replied, "Well, sir, I always do," and gave him the pavement.

Stick to your Candidate.—A Jackson and an Adams man met the other day—"Hurra for Jackson," said the first. "Hurra for the Devil," said the spunky coalitionist—"Very well, (retorted the Jackson man,) you stick to your candidate and I'll stick to mine."

Emporium.

A CAUTION.

The friends of General Jackson are cautioned against a trick, which it is understood, is to be the dernier resort of the Ebonies, when they find all their other machinations to fail. It is understood that about the time of the election, or so near it that the report cannot be contradicted, one simultaneous movement will be made throughout the United States. It will be reported that GENERAL JACKSON is DEAD!!!

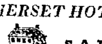
We trust, that all the Jackson papers throughout the Union will publish the above.

Baltimore Prices Current.

Oct. 10, 1828.

FLOUR—white wheat family, $7 a 7.75; superfine Howard-st. 5.75 a 6.00; city mills 5.75; Susquehanna, 5.50 a 5.75; WHEAT, best red 1.10 a 1.15; best white 1.20 a 1.30—CORN, .38 a .40; OATS .22 a .24

THE SOMERSET HOTEL

FOR  SALE.

This large Establishment
IN PRINCESS-ANNE, Md.
Now occupied by Col G. Dashiell, is for Sale.

It is commodious in every respect, and in good repair. There is no house on the Eastern Shore better patronized than this. Persons inclined to purchase will apply to

J. C. WILSON, Sen.

⁂ Letters post paid will be attended to.
Oct 14 wm

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by Isaac Denson, a justice of the peace, in and for Somerset county, and to me directed at the suit of George A. Porter vs. William Smith, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—one house and lot, containing one acre more or less, and known by the name of Mount Han; also one yoke of oxen, one lot of lumber, and one cart, which I shall proceed to sell, at the court-house door, on Tuesday the 4th of next November, to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Oct 14 ws

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court & to me directed, at the suit of Elizabeth Hurley against John S. Evans, I will offer at public sale on Tuesday the 4th day of next November, at the court-house door in Princess-Anne between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit. The farm whereon the said Evans now resides, containing 280 acres, more or less,—also 1 negro David, 1 do. Peter, 1 do. George 1 do Alfred, 1 woman Margaret, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said John, to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy the above claim and costs.

ROBERT STEWART, late Shff.
Oct 11 wm

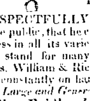
Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Henry K. Long use of John U. Dennis against Tubman Jones, I will offer at public sale on Tuesday the 4th day of next November, at the court-house door, between the hours of one and 2 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit. 220 acres of land, more or less, by the name of Second Addition to Hogg's Quarter, the lands and tenements of the said Tubman, to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above claim and costs.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.
Oct 11 wm

JESSE HUNT,

(Successor to W. & R. Hall,)



Saddle, Harness,
AND
Trunk-Maker,
No. 127 Market Street,
(near the new City Hotel,)
BALTIMORE.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the Saddling business in all its varieties, at the old established stand for many years occupied by Messrs. William & Richard Hall, where he keeps constantly on hand a

Large and General Assortment of
Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks,
Valeices, Saddlebags, Collars,
Military Equipments, &c.

of warranted materials and workmanship, which he will sell at wholesale or retail, on as reasonable terms as can be afforded in this or any other city.

August 19th, 1828 1*

FOR RENT.

FOR the ensuing year or for a term of years, the FARM on Little-Monie, now occupied by Mitchell Phœbus.

For terms apply to
JAMES POLK.
June 3, 1828. wk

E. T. J. WOODWARD,

Corner of Dugan's Wharf & Pratt Street.
BALTIMORE.

Informs his friends and customers that he will sell on COMMISSION, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and Oats, Tobacco, and all other articles of Country Produce, and will make liberal advances on the same.

He has on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

CONSISTING OF

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Family Flour, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Spirits, Whiskey and Cordials, Spices, Soap & Candles, Shad, Mackerel, Herrings, Oil and Salt, together with every other article in his line.

ALSO,

Glass Ware, Queen's Ware,
Stone and Earthen Ware, &c.
And a general assortment
Of Garden Seeds of approved kinds, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

DRY PINE OR OAK WOOD
Will be taken in exchange for Goods, on fair terms.

May 13, 1828. wm

POETRY.

A NEW SONG.

Tune, "Tid-re-I."

The Republicans have made a set,
To drive me from my palace O!
But with my travelling cabinet,
I dare their utmost malice O;
About my billiards, cards and chess,
Why, what a cursed rout they've made,
But I shall loo them all I guess,
So cut and shuffle—who 's afraid?

The people think, as well they may,
I gained my place so lucky O,
By bargain made with Henry Clay,
Who sold me all Kentucky O;
With slang, whang and barbecue,
In buying votes we drive a trade,
As well as playing brag and loo—
So deal the cards—come, who's afraid?

Of Pennsylvania's folks I'm sure,
They follow Rush so kindly O;
This makes to me the place secure,
Which Jackson seeks so blindly O,
For Rush can smile, cajole and coax 'em,
Pallaver, flatter, and persuade,
With empty promises can hoax 'em—
So hoax 'em, coax 'em—who 's afraid?

The Old Dominion, too, I trust,
Will follow empty barrel O,
Or I will tread her in the dust
Because of Father's quarrel O;
As empty barrels make most noise,
(Which Barbour at the dinner said,
And proved it by his own sweet voice,)
We'll speak in thunder—who's afraid?

The Jarseys too, I have and hold,
Because I keep their Sammy O,
In office—tho' he 's bought and sold,
And oft has tried to dearn me O;
Yet he will scribble fawn and prattle,
And slander Jackson if he's paid—
Will trot about, and tittle tattle,
So let's keep moving—who's afraid?

The Eastern folks by right are mine,
The Western bow to Harry O;
With him they whiskify and dine,
Quite proud his yoke to carry O—
And he transfers to me his stock,
For which I pay so much per head,
Of Hessians thus I gain a flock,
So buy them all—come, who's afraid?

Since eating is the modern way,
To rise to highest station O;
There's none can equal Harry Clay,
In this his great vocation O;
For he can with his swallow pipe,
Eclipse the man who beat ('tis said)
"The butcher's dog at eating tripe,"
Then all is safe—come, who's afraid?

We've nought to do, to gain our cause,
But travel round, harrangue and dine O;
To stretch our mouths and wag our jaws,
And swill and gormandize like swine O;
Then eat like wolves and drink like fish,
And beat "Old Swillemberg, the Jade,"
In emptying every jug and dish,
So here's a bumper—who's afraid?

[Republished, by request]

RECEIPT for TOMATO KETCHUP.

—Half a Gallon—

As this is the season for making the best condiment for fish or steak that ever pantry was furnished with, I send the following receipt to the American Farmer.

Take—1 gallon skinned tomatoes,
4 table spoonsful of salt,
4 do do of black pepper,
2 do do of alspice,
8 pods of red pepper,
3 table spoonsful of mustard.

These articles ground fine and simmered slowly in sharp vinegar, in a pewter basin 3 or 4 hours, and then strained through a wire sieve and bottled close. It may be used in two weeks but improves by age. Those who like the article may add, after the simmering is over, and the ingredients somewhat cooled, two table spoonsful of the juice of garlick. So much vinegar is to be used as to have half a gallon of liquor when the process is over. To my taste this is superior to any West India Ketchup that I have ever met with, and it is withal an excellent remedy for dyspepsia.

COUSIN TABITHA.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

From an abstract printed in the Christain Journal, it appears that the total number of members in the several Conferences of the United States and Canada, by the minutes of 1828, is, 421,105

Total last year,	381,997
Increase this year,	39,108
Travelling Preachers,	1642
Last year,	1576
Increase this year,	66

The estimate for the Canada Conference is that of 1827—The increase, therefore, is that of the United States Conference alone.

From a Philadelphia paper.

NEW COACH.

Our enterprising fellow citizens of the Citizens' Line, are constructing a coach to run between Bordentown & Washington, which will alarm the citizens of New Jersey, if they should happen to see it before they are apprised of its nature. It is calculated for 50 passengers, two regular stories high, and is to run upon four wheels 17½ inches broad, and to be drawn by 12 horses commanded by postillions. The baggage will follow in the rear on one broad wheel of about 40 inches: the whole machine will thus form a roller to flatten and smooth the road over which it passes. It is in a state of considerable forwardness and will be exhibited as soon as the trimmers and painters finish their operations.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Terms of Subscription:

Two Dollars a year, *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months; or $3 if not paid within six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞ Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞ Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞ All communications addressd to the editor must come POST PAID.

TO RENT,

FOR the ensuing year, my part of the HOUSE and FARM, on Monokin, whereon Mr. Robert Waters now lives. Possession to be had on New-Year's day, 1829.

I forewarn any person or persons, occupying or cultivating my part of said farm, without my leave.

Also, my part of the house and lot, whereon Mrs. Sally Ward now lives, adjoining said farm. For terms apply to

ELISHA E. WHITELOCK,
Near Showhill,
or to
TEACKLE TOWNSEND,
Oct. 7 1828. Princess-Anne.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, the state of Maryland at the instance and for the use of Zadock Long surviving obligee of Jesse King use of Whittington King vs. William Fleming, I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder for cash at the court-house door in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 28th day of October inst. at the hour of one o'clock, a tract of land late the property of said William Fleming, called Fleming's Security, containing 800 acres, more or less, lying and being in my bailiwick to satisfy the costs and charges on the said execution.

GEORGE DASHIELL, late Shff.
October 7.

A List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post-Office at Princess-Anne, Md. on the 1st of October, 1828.

B—Davis Bracken, John P. Brereton, Thomas Baily, George W. Bounds, Thomas B. Brereau, Spencer Brooks (negro.)
C—William D. Crocket, Sarah Cox, John Calaway, Lewis Caton, Capt. Geo Card, Henry R. K. Coston.
D.—Henrietta Dashiell 2, Alex. Donoho 2, Henry J. Dennis.
H—Village Herald 2, Revil Hayman, Maria Handy.
J—John Jones, Thomas Jones of Thos. Elizabeth Jones, John H. Jones of Chas. Somerset Iris.
K—Robt. J. H. King, Planner H. King, Capt. Kelly, Mrs. Anne King.
L—Littleton Long, Robert Leatherbury.
M—Thomas Martin, Sarah R. Maddux, Daniel Miles, Mary Anne Miles.
P—John Powell, Mrs. M. Powell, Isaac Price, Jacob Parks, Charles Parks.
R—Rev. Noah Riley.
S—Somerset Lodge 2, James D. Smith.
W—William White of Thos. 2, Samuel L. Wilson, Julia Anne Waters, Rev. Dr. F. Waters, Lotty Wilson.
Y—John Young.

WM. W. JOHNSTON, P.M.
Oct. 6.

Nest Boxes and Barrel Covers,

30,000 Cane, suitable for Reed makers
300 Nests Sugar Boxes
200 Barrel Covers
100 dozen Butter Prints

200 groce of Lamp Wicks, assorted sizes; Spickets and Fausetts, suitable for hogsheads, barrels kegs and hydrants; sweeping, shoe, scrubbing, dusting, white-wash, weavers and other Brushes; scale bed & sacking Cords; plough Lines; coarse and fine Twine, Weavers Slays or Reeds; woolen, cassinet, cotton and hand Shuttles; cotton and wool Cards; fancy and common Bellows; Fishing Tackle; lamp and candle Wick; corn Brooms and Whisks; market and close Baskets, long and short Brush Handles; Lemon Squeezers, Rolling Pins, Potatoe Mashers; Mulders; towel Rollers; wash & cake Boards; shovels, tubs clothes Pins; humming and common Tops; Sifters; box and cake Blacking; butter Bowls; Trays, Spoons and Paddles; Trenchers; crabing and cabbage Netts.

The above artiels are offered for sale on reasonable terms, by

VALERIUS DUKEHART.
No. 101 1 2 Baltimore, between South and Calvert Streets.
Baltimore, 9th mo 30th

☞NOTICE.☜

ON WEDNESDAY the 22d of next OCTOBER, will be offered at PUBLICK SALE, at the Storehouse occupied by Nathaniel Slawson, in the town of VIENNA, if not sold before at private sale,

An elegant assortment of DRY GOODS, with a suitable supply of *GROCERIES,*

laid in on the best terms, and adapted to the season. Any person wishing to purchase at private sale, may be accommodated by applying to Dr. C. Stanford. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

NATHANIEL SLAWSON.
Vienna, Sept 23, 1828.

FOR SALE, and on a moderate Credit,

A good second-hand Ogle GIG. For further information apply at the office of the Village Herald.

Sept. 2, 1828. 3aw

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county the subscribers will offer at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 15th of next October, at the late residence of Henry White, of Dames Quarter,) late of Somerset county, deceased, all the *PERSONAL ESTATE* of the said deceased, (negroes & legacies excepted,) consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, the one-half of two Schooners, one Scow, several Canoes, Vessel-Rigging and Sails, and many other articles too tedious to be mentioned.

The terms of sale will be, a credit of six months for all sums over five dollars, to be secured by the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds to the subscribers, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—For all sums under five dollars the cash will be required. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and will continue from day to day until the whole of the property is disposed of.

No property will be suffered to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with.

ALCEY WHITE,
EDWARD FOWLER,
Adm. c. w. a. of H. White, dec'd.
Dame's Quarter, Sept. 30

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Matthias Dashiell vs. Sarah Hyland, I have seized and taken in execution all her right and estate in and to a tract, or part of a tract, of land, called St. Peter's Neck, containing 96 2-3 acres, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell on the 14th of next October, at the court-house door in the town of Princess-Anne, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M to the highest and best bidder to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Sept. 30 h

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable FARM, on Trading Branch, containing between SIX and SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES.

This farm is within four miles of Princess-Anne; it formerly belonged to Richard H. Handy, Esq. and is latterly known as the "Pershouse Farm." It is well timbered and will be divided to suit purchasers. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to

THOMAS K. CARROLL.
August 5. jñ

In Somerset County Court,

MAY TERM, 1828.

James Wilson v. Arnold E. Waters.

ORDERED, by the court, that the sale of the real estate of Arnold E. Waters, as made and reported by James Wilson, Trustee for the sale of said real estate, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the second day of the next term of this court; provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper published in the town of Princess-Anne once a week for three successive weeks before the said day. The Trustee reports the amount of sales to be $5400.

ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE.
A true copy TEST.
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Sept 16 mm

CANDLE WICKS, & LAMP WICKS,

Square and oval butter Prints; Weavers Slays or Reeds; Shifters and Strainers; lime or lemon Squeezers; wash and cake Boards; Cane for reed making; pound, half and quarter butter Prints; Twine and Cord; boot and shoe Blacking; patent and common Taps; lamp Wicks, assorted, by the dozen or gross; cotton, wool and horse Cards; towel Rollers; Spiggots and Fausetts, suitable for hogsheads, barrels, kegs and hydrants; fishing lines and Rods; butter Bowls and Trays; clothes and market Baskets; Nests Tubs and sugar Boxes; Potatoe and turnip Mashers; sweeping, shoe, horse, scrubbing, Weavers and dusting Brushes Carpenters, Joiners and Gardeners Lines; clothes Lines and Bed Cord.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms by

VALERIUS DUKEHART,
No. 101 1-2 Baltimore between South and Calvert streets.
Baltimore, 9th mo 16th.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Somerset County Orphans Court.

Sept. 23d, 1828.

[SEAL.] On application of Edward Fowler and Alcey White, Adm's. c. w. a. of Henry White late of Somerset county, deceased: It is ordered by the court, that the said administrators give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. TEST,
JAMES POLK, Reg W. S. C.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans court of Somerset county in Maryland, letters of administration cum testamento annexo, on the personal estate of Henry White (of Dame's Quarter) late of Somerset county, deceased; All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, or one of them, on or before the first day of October, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and twenty-nine; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 23d day of September, Anno Domini 1828.

ALCEY WHITE,
EDWARD FOWLER,
Adm's. c. w. a. H. White, dec'd.
Sept 30 mm

ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given, That an *Election* will be held in the several election Districts of Somerset county, on Monday the 10th day of next November for the purpose of choosing one *ELECTOR* of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Joshua Brattan, Shff.
Nov. 7, 1828.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Col. George Handy for the real estate of Robert Sasser, against George Jones and Robert Jones, executors of Charles Jones, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit—all Charles Jones' right and title to a house and lot in the town of Princess-Anne, No. 29, occupied by the Rev. William Quinn which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 14th of October at the court house door in Princess-Anne, to the highest and best bidder, for cash. Sale to take place between 12 and 3 o'clock P. M.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Sept. 23 mft

Dissolution of Partnership.

The PARTNERSHIP of *Wm. & Geo. Riall* is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be conducted by *Riall & Hopkins.* It is expected that all persons indebted to the late firm will come forward and make payment to Riall & Hopkins, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of Thomas Jones for collection.

Sept 19, 1828. mm

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued by William Whayland, a justice of the peace, and to me directed, at the suit of Isaac H. Price against George P. Jones, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit. Part of a tract of land known by the name of Anderson's Invention, containing 45 acres, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs, at the court-house door on Tuesday the 21st of next October, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Sept 30 ws

September 16th, 1828.

In the Levy Court of Somerset C'y.

ORDERED, that *JAMES MARSHALL,* the keeper of the Standards of Weights and Measures, attend at the several places following for the purpose of fulfilling the duties of his appointment, viz.

13th & 14th Oct.	at	Princess-Anne
15th	do	Upper Trapp & Forktown
16th & 17th	do	Salisbury
20th	do	Barren Creek Springs
21st	do	Sharptown
22nd	do	Bacon Quarter
24th & 25th	do	Quantico
27th & 28th	do	George Collins' Store
29th	do	Moreton's Store on Nanticoke
30th & 31st	do	White-Haven
1st November	at	Levin Leatherbury's store
2d	do	Newman's store
3th	do	Ford's store
4th	do	Done's store on Back cr'k.
6th	do	Jamestown
7th	do	Stevens Ferry
12th	do	Rehoboth
13th & 14th	do	Roach's store.

Per order,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Sept. 23 mil

For Rent,

For the ensuing year, a House and Lot in the village of White-Haven, at present occupied by Edward U. Blake. For terms apply to

MARCELLUS JONES.
Sept. 9, 1828.

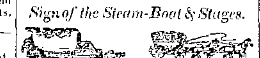
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of small FARM with all of its improvements, situated on Deal's Island, the place where Keziah Jones, dec'd. formerly resided. The terms of sale may be ascertained by applying to Mr. William Wallace, who resides on said Island. If not sold at private sale before Wednesday the 5th day of November, it will on that day be offered at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

MARCELLUS JONES.
Sept. 9, 1828.

CAMBRIDGE HOTEL,

Sign of the Steam-Boat & Stages.



THE Subscriber continues to keep this handsome establishment, a few doors above his old stand, in a very central part of the town, where he is prepared at all times for the reception of travellers, and others, who may please give him a call. His house is well furnished; the rooms private and comfortable; his bar supplied with a choice selection of the best Liquors; his stable stored with good provender, and his prices regulated by the times. By strict attention to his business, he flatters himself with a continuation of those customers who have been so liberal heretofore, to whom he gratefully acknowledges himself indebted.

The public's obt. servant.
WM. C. RIDGAWAY.

N.B. His Hack runs to the Cambridge wharf to meet the Steam Boat *Maryland,* on her arrival from Baltimore every Tuesday & Friday evening. Also for the conveyance of passengers from his house to the boat on her departure every Wednesday and Saturday morning, *free of charge.* He has, for the accommodation of persons who are going on to Baltimore, rented a private stable with a fine grazing lot, well enclosed, for the purpose of taking at livery horses at a low price, which shall be regulated by the price of grain, hay, &c. he is prepared at all times with fine horses and carriages, for the conveyance of Travellers to any part of the Peninsula.

W. C. R.
Cambridge, June 3, 1828.

SPLENDID VIEWS OF AMERICAN SCENERY.

On FRIDAY, the 10th of OCTOBER, 1828, will be published by T. K. Greenbank, No. 64 Spruce street, Philadelphia, a volume of splendid views of American Scenery as follows—

1—A view of Beck's Shot Tower, on the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, and adjacent scenery;
2—A view of the Light House in Long Island Sound, with the adjacent scenery;
3—A view of York on Lake Ontorio, with the fortifications;
4—Characteristic Scenery on the Hudson River;
5—View of New London, Connecticut, with the adjacent scenery;
6—View of Lemon Hill, near Philadelphia, the seat of Henry Pratt, Esq.
7—The tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon.
8—View at the Great Bend of the Susquehanna.
9—View of the Upper Falls of Solomon's Creek, Luzerne county, Pa.
10—View of the Lower Falls of Solomon's Creek.
11—View of the Cattskill Mountains, from the Hudson.
12—View of Fort Niagara, on Lake Ontario, from the Light House on the British side.

These Views are executed in the best style of Philadelphia engraving, from drawings made upon spot. Each plate will be accompanied by a full and accurate description thereof, so as to make it perfectly intelligible to every person.

The work will be printed and issued to subscribers in the first style, on superior paper and with a handsomely printed cover, and delivered to subscribers at the very low price of *One Dollar* per copy. Flexible covers will be used for country subscribers, so that they can be safely sent by mail.

☞ Any gentleman, postmasters and others who will interest themselves to procure subscribers and remit $10 to the Editor, shall receive *twelve copies* From the very flattering patronage already received (1200 subscribers having put down their names) the volume will probably be succeeded by another, as soon as other plates can be engraved. All orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Address, T. K. GREENBANK,
No. 64 Spruce street, Philadelphia.
Sept. 16 mm

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

CERTIFICATE.

10th May, 1827

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught that "our first attention should be engaged in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extracts from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. reduced to perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an anodyne; consequently removes obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly necessary to use. It promotes expectoration, which is constantly called for; and whilst it clears and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of proprietor, in red ink. Is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER,
Nov. 20, 1827. Princess-Anne.

INSOLVENT BLANKS.

JUST printed and for sale at the *Village Herald* office, a quantity of *INSOLVENT BLANKS,* of an approved form; and a supply of blank

BILLS OF SALE.
ALSO,
A Supply of Magistrates' Blanks.
FIERI FACIAS, before supersedeas.
Do. do. after supersedeas.
Ca. Sa's before supersedeas,
Do. do. after supersedeas.
WARRANTS.

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS
Handbills, Cards, Blanks,
PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms,
At the Office of the Village Herald

POETRY.

A NEW SONG.

Tune, "Tid-re-I."

The Republicans have made a set,
To drive me from my palace O!
But with my travelling cabinet,
I dare their utmost malice O;
About my billiards, cards and chess,
Why, what a cursed rout they've made,
But I shall loo them all I guess,
So cut and shuffle—who 's afraid?

The people think, as well they may,
I gained my place so lucky O,
By bargain made with Henry Clay,
Who sold me all Kentucky O;
With slang, whang and barbecue,
In buying votes we drive a trade,
As well as playing brag and loo—
So deal the cards—come, who's afraid?

Of Pennsylvania's folks I'm sure,
They follow Rush so kindly O;
This makes to me the place secure,
Which Jackson seeks so blindly O.
For Rush can smile, cajole and coax 'em,
Pallaver, flatter, and persuade,
With empty promises can hoax 'em—
So hoax 'em, coax 'em—who 's afraid?

The Old Dominion, too, I trust,
Will follow empty barrel O,
Or I will tread her in the dust
Because of Father's quarrel O;
As empty barrels make most noise,
(Which Barbour at the dinner said,
And proved it by his own sweet voice,)
We'll speak in thunder—who's afraid?

The Jarseys too, I have and hold,
Because I keep their Summy O,
In office—tho' he 's bought and sold,
And oft has tried to dearn me O;
Yet he will scribble fawn and prattle,
And slander Jackson if he's paid—
Will trot about, and tittle tattle,
So let's keep moving—who's afraid?

The Eastern folks by right are mine,
The Western bow to Harry O;
With him they whiskify and dine,
Quite proud his yoke to carry O—
And he transfers to me his stock,
For which I pay so much per head,
Of Hessians thus I gain a flock,
So buy them all—come, who's afraid?

Since eating is the modern way,
To rise to highest station O;
There's none can equal Harry Clay,
In this his great vocation O;
For he can with his swallow pipe,
Eclipse the man who beat ('tis said)
"The butcher's dog at eating tripe,"
Then all is safe—come, who's afraid?

We've nought to do, to gain our cause,
But travel round, harrangue and dine O;
To stretch our mouths and wag our jaws,
And swill and gormandize like swine O;
Then eat like wolves and drink like fish,
And beat "Old Swillemberg, the Jade,"
In emptying every jug and dish,
So here's a bumper—who's afraid?

[Republished, by request.]

RECEIPT for TOMATO KETCHUP.

—Half a Gallon—

As this is the season for making the best condiment for fish or steak that ever pantry was furnished with, I send the following receipt to the American Farmer.

Take—1 gallon skinned tomatoes,
4 table spoonsful of salt,
4 do do of black pepper,
2 do do of alspice,
8 pods of red pepper,
3 table spoonsful of mustard.

These articles ground fine and simmered slowly in sharp vinegar, in a pewter basin 3 or 4 hours, and then strained through a wire sieve and bottled close. It may be used in two weeks but improves by age. Those who like the article may add, after the simmering is over, and the ingredients somewhat cooled, two table spoonsful of the juice of garlick. So much vinegar is to be used as to have half a gallon of liquor when the process is over. To my taste this is superior to any West India Ketchup that I have ever met with, and it is withal an excellent remedy for dyspepsia.

COUSIN TABITHA.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

From an abstract printed in the Christain Journal, it appears that the total number of members in the several Conferences of the United States and Canada, by the minutes of 1828, is,

	421,105
Total last year,	381,997
Increase this year,	39,108
Travelling Preachers,	1642
Last year,	1576
Increase this year,	66

The estimate for the Canada Conference is that of 1827—The increase, therefore, is that of the United States Conference alone.

From a Philadelphia paper.

NEW COACH.

Our enterprising fellow citizens of the Citizens' Line, are constructing a coach to run between Bordentown & Washington, which will alarm the citizens of New Jersey, if they should happen to see it before they are apprised of its nature. It is calculated for 56 passengers, two regular stories high, and is to run upon four wheels 17½ inches broad, and to be drawn by 12 horses commanded by postillions. The baggage will follow in the rear on one broad wheel of about 40 inches; the whole machine will thus form a roller to flatten and smooth the road over which it passes. It is in a state of considerable forwardness and will be exhibited as soon as the trimmers and painters finish their operations.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Two Dollars a year, *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months; or $3 if not paid within six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

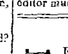
☞ Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞ Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞ All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

TO RENT,



FOR the ensuing year, my part of the HOUSE and FARM, on Monokin, whereon Mr. Robert Waters now lives. Possession to be had on New-Year's day, 1829.

I forewarn any person or persons, occupying or cultivating my part of said farm, without my leave.

Also, my part of the house and lot, whereon Mrs. Sally Ward now lives, adjoining said farm. For terms apply to

ELISHA E. WHITELOCK,
Near Showhill,
or to
TEACKLE TOWNSEND,
Oct 7 1828. Princess-Anne.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, the state of Maryland at the instance and for the use of Zadock Long surviving obligee of Jesse King use of Whittington King vs. William Fleming, I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder for cash at the court-house door in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 28th day of October inst. at the hour of one o'clock, a tract of land late the property of said William Fleming. called Fleming's Security, containing 800 acres, more or less, lying and being in my bailiwick to satisfy the costs and charges on the said execution.

GEORGE DASHIELL, late Shff.
October 7.

A List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post-Office at Princess Anne, Md. on the 1st of October, 1828.

B—Davis Bracken, John P. Brereton, Thomas Baily, George W. Bounds, Thomas B. Brereen, Spencer Brooks (negro.)
C—William D. Crocket, Sarah Cox, John Calaway, Lewis Caton, Capt. Geo Card, Henry R. K. Coston.
D.—Henrietta Dashiell 2, Alex. Donoho 2, Henry J. Dennis.
H—Village Herald 2, Revil Hayman, Maria Handy.
J—John Jones, Thomas Jones of Thos. Elizabeth Jones, John H. Jones of Chas. Somerset Iris.
K—Robt. J. H. King, Planner H. King. Capt. Kelly, Mrs. Anne King.
L—Littleton Long, Robert Leatherbury.
M—Thomas Martin, Sarah R. Maddux, Daniel Miles. Mary Anne Miles.
P—John Powell, Mrs. M. Powell, Isaac Price, Jacob Parks, Charles Parks.
R—Rev. Noah Riley.
S—Somerset Lodge 2, James D. Smith.
W—William White of Thos. 2, Samuel I. Wilson, Julia Anne Waters, Rev. Dr. F. Waters, Lotty Wilson.
Y—John Young.

WM. W. JOHNSTON, P. M.
Oct. 6.

Nest Boxes and Barrel Covers,

80,000 Cane, suitable for Reed makers
300 Nests Sugar Boxes
200 Barrel Covers
100 dozen Butter Prints

200 grose of Lamp Wicks, assorted sizes; Spickets and Fausetts, suitable for hogsheads, barrels kegs and hydrants; sweeping, shoe, scrubbing, dusting, white-wash, weavers and other Brushes; scale bed & sacking Cords; plough Lines; coarse and fine Twine, Weavers Slays or Reeds; woolen, cassinet, cotton and band Shuttles; cotton and wool Cards; fancy and common Bellows; Fishing Tackle; lamp and candle Wick; corn Brooms and Whisks; market and close Baskets, long and short Brush Handles; Lemon Squeezers Rolling Pins, Potatoe Mashers; Mulders; towel Rollers; wash & cake Boards; shovels, tubs clothes Pins; humming and common Tops; Sifters; box and cake Blacking; butter Bowls; Trays, Spoons and Paddles; Trenchers; crabing and cabbage Netts.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms, by

VALERIUS DUKEHART.
No. 101 1-2 Baltimore, between South and Calvert Streets.
Baltimore, 9th mo 30th

☞NOTICE.☜

ON WEDNESDAY the 22nd of next OCTOBER, will be offered at PUBLICK SALE, at the Storehouse occupied by Nathaniel Slawson, in the town of VIENNA, if not sold before at private sale.

An elegant assortment of DRY GOODS, with a suitable supply of *GROCERIES,*

laid in on the best terms, and adapted to the season. Any person wishing to purchase at private sale, may be accommodated by applying to Dr. C. Stanford. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

NATHANIEL SLAWSON.
Vienna, Sept 23, 1828.

FOR SALE, and on a moderate Credit,

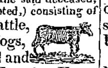
A good second-hand Ogle GIG. For further information apply at the office of the Village Herald.

Sept. 2, 1828. 3aw

PUBLIC SALE.

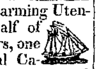
PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county the subscribers will offer at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 15th of next October, at the late residence of Henry White, of Dames Quarter,) late of Somerset county, deceased, all the *PERSONAL ESTATE* of the said deceased, (negroes & legacies excepted,) consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs,



Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, the one-half of

two Schooners, one Scow, several Canoes, Vessel-Rigging and Sails, and many other articles too tedious to be mentioned.



The terms of sale will be, a credit of six months for all sums over five dollars, to be secured by the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds to the subscribers, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—For all sums under five dollars the cash will be required. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and will continue from day to day until the whole of the property is disposed of.

No property will be suffered to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with.

ALCEY WHITE,
EDWARD FOWLER,
Adm. c. w. a. of H. White, dec'd.
Dame's Quarter, Sept. 30

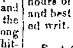
SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Matthias Dashiell vs. Sarah Hyland, I have seized and taken in execution all her right and estate in and to a tract, or part of a tract, of land, called St. Peter's Neck, containing 96 2-3 acres, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell on the 14th of next October, at the court-house door in the town of Princess-Anne, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Sept. 30 h

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable FARM, on Trading Branch, containing between SIX and SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES.



This farm is within four miles of Princess-Anne; it formerly belonged to Richard H. Handy, Esq. and is latterly known as the "Pershouse Farm." It is well timbered and will be divided to suit purchasers. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to

THOMAS K. CARROLL.
August 5. jft

In Somerset County Court,

MAY TERM, 1828.

James Wilson v. Arnold E. Waters.

ORDERED, by the court. that the sale of the real estate of Arnold E. Waters, as made and reported by James Wilson, Trustee for the sale of said real estate, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the second day of the next term of this court; provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper published in the town of Princess-Anne once a week for three successive weeks before the said day. The Trustee reports the amount of sales to be $5400.

ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE.
A true copy. TEST.
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Sept 16 mm

CANDLE WICKS, & LAMP WICKS,

Square and oval butter Prints; Weavers Slays or Reeds; Shifters and Strainers; lime or lemon Squeezers; wash and cake Boards; Cane for reed making; pound, half and quarter butter Prints; Twine and Cord; boot and shoe Blacking; patent and common Taps; lamp Wicks, assorted, by the dozen or gross; cotton, wool and horse Cards; towel Rollers; Spiggots and Fausetts, suitable for hogsheads, barrels, kegs and hydrants; fishing lines and Rods; butter Bowls and Trays; clothes and market Baskets; Nests Tubs and sugar Boxes; Potatoe and turnip Mashers; sweeping, shoe, horse, scrubbing, Weavers and dusting Brushes Carpenters, Joiners and Gardeners Lines; clothes Lines and Bed Cord.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms by

VALERIUS DUKEHART,
No. 101 1-2 Baltimore between South and Calvert streets,
Baltimore, 9th mo 16th.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Somerset County Orphans Court.

Sept. 23d, 1828.

[SEAL.] On application of Edward Fowler and Alcey White, Adm's. c. w. a. of Henry White late of Somerset county, deceased: It is ordered by the court, that the said administrators give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. TEST,
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans court of Somerset county in Maryland, letters of administration cum testamento annexo, on the personal estate of Henry White (of Dame's Quarter) late of Somerset county, deceased; All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warnnd to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, or one of them, on or before the first day of October, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and twenty-nine; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 23d day of September, Anno Domini 1828

ALCEY WHITE,
EDWARD FOWLER,
Adm's. c. w. a. H. White, dec'd.
Sept 30 mm

ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given, That an *Election* will be held in the several election Districts of Somerset county, on Monday the 10th day of next November for the purpose of choosing one *ELECTOR* of President and Vice-President of the United States.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Nov. 7. 1828.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Col. George Handy for the real estate of Robert Sasser, against George Jones and Robert Jones, executors of Charles Jones, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit—all Charles Jones' right and title to a house and lot in the town of Princess-Anne, No. 29, occupied by the Rev. William Quinn which I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the 14th of October at the court house door in Princess-Anne, to the highest and best bidder, for cash. Sale to take place between 12 and 3 o'clock P. M.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Sept. 23 mft

Dissolution of Partnership.

The PARTNERSHIP of *Wm. & Geo. Riall* is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be conducted by *Riall & Hopkins.* It is expected that all persons indebted to the late firm will come forward and make payment to Riall & Hopkins, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of Thomas Jones for collection.

Sept 19, 1828. mm

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued by William Whayland, a justice of the peace, and to me directed, at the suit of Isaac H. Price against George P. Jones, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit. Part of a tract of land known by the name of Anderson's Invention, containing 45 acres, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs, at the court-house door on Tuesday the 21st of next October, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Sept 30 ws

SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1828.

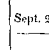
In the Levy Court of Somerset C'y.

ORDERED, that *JAMES MARSHALL,* the keeper of the Standards of Weights and Measures, attend at the several places following for the purpose of fulfilling the duties of his appointment, viz.

13th & 14th Oct.	at	Princess-Anne
15th	do	Upper Trapp & Forktown
16th & 17th	do	Salisbury
20th	do	Barren Creek Springs
21st	do	Sharptown
22nd	do	Bacon Quarter
24th & 25th	do	Quantico
27th & 28th	do	George Collins' Store
29th	do	Moreton's Store on Nanticoke
30th & 31st	do	White-Haven
1st November	at	Levin Leatherbury's store
3d	do	Newman's store
3th	do	Ford's store
4th	do	Done's store on Back cr'k.
6th	do	Jamestown
7th	do	Stevens Ferry
12th	do	Rehoboth
13th & 14th	do	Roach's store.

Per order,
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Sept. 23 mtl

For Rent,



For the ensuing year, a House and Lot in the village of White-Haven, at present occupied by Edward U. Blake. For terms apply to

MARCELLUS JONES.
Sept. 9, 1828.

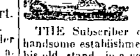
FOR SALE.

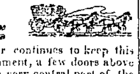
THE subscriber wishes to dispose of small FARM with all of its improvements, situated on Deal's Island, the place where Keziah Jones, dec'd. formerly resided. The terms of sale may be ascertained by applying to Mr. William Wallace, who resides on said Island. If not sold at private sale before Wednesday the 5th day of November, it will on that day be offered at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

MARCELLUS JONES.
Sept. 9, 1828.

CAMBRIDGE HOTEL,

Sign of the Steam-Boat & Stages.





THE Subscriber continues to keep this handsome establishment, a few doors above his old stand, in a very central part of the town, where he is prepared at all times for the reception of travellers, and others, who may please give him a call. His house is well furnished; the rooms private and comfortable; his bar supplied with a choice selection of the best Liquors; his stable stored with good provender, and his prices regulated by the times. By strict attention to his business, he flatters himself with a continuation of those customers who have been so liberal heretofore, to whom he gratefully acknowledges himself indebted.

The public's obt. servant.
WM. C. RIDGAWAY.

N.B. His Hack runs to the Cambridge wharf to meet the Steam Boat *Maryland,* on her arrival from Baltimore every Tuesday & Friday evening. Also for the conveyance of passengers from his house to the boat on her departure every Wednesday and Saturday morning, *free of charge.* He has, for the accommodation of persons who are going on to Baltimore, rented a private stable with a fine grazing lot, well enclosed, for the purpose of taking at livery horses at a low price, which shall be regulated by the price of grain, hay, &c. he is prepared at all times with fine horses and carriages, for the conveyance of Travellers to any part of the Peninsula.

W. C. R.
Cambridge, June 3, 1828.

SPLENDID VIEWS
OF
AMERICAN SCENERY.

On FRIDAY, the 10th of OCTOBER, 1828 will be published by T. K. GREENBANK, No. 64 Spruce street, Philadelphia, a volume of splendid views of American Scenery as follows—

1—A view of Beck's Shot Tower, on the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, and adjacent scenery;
2—A view of the Light House in Long Island Sound, with the adjacent scenery;
3—A view of York on Lake Ontorio, with the fortifications;
4—Characteristic Scenery on the Hudson River;
5—View of New London, Connecticut, with the adjacent scenery;
6—View of Lemon Hill, near Philadelphia, the seat of Henry Pratt, Esq.
7—The tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon.
8—View at the Great Bend of the Susquehanna.
9—View of the Upper Falls of Solomon's Creek, Luzerne county, Pa.
10—View of the Lower Falls of Solomon's Creek.
11—View of the Cattskill Mountains, from the Hudson.
12—View of Fort Niagara, on Lake Ontario, from the Light House on the British side.

These Views are executed in the best style of Philadelphia engraving, from drawings made upon spot. Each plate will be accompanied by a full and accurate description thereof, so as to make it perfectly intelligible to every person.

The work will be printed and issued to subscribers in the first style, on superior paper and with a handsomely printed cover, and delivered to subscribers at the very low price of *One Dollar* per copy. Flexible covers will be used for country subscribers, so that they can be safely sent by mail.

☞ Any gentleman, postmasters and others who will interest themselves to procure ten subscribers and remit $10 to the Editor, shall receive *twelve copies* From the very flattering patronage already received (1200 subscribers having put down their names) the volume will probably be succeeded by another, as soon as other plates can be engraved. All orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Address, T R GREENBANK.
No. 64 Spruce street, Philadelphia
Sept. 16 mm

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

CERTIFICATE.

10th May, 1827

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extracts from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. which in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an anodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER.
Nov. 20, 1827. Princess-Anne.

INSOLVENT BLANKS.

JUST printed and for sale at the *Village Herald* office, a quantity of *INSOLVENT BLANKS,* of an approved form; and a supply of blank

BILLS OF SALE.

ALSO,

A Supply of Magistrates' Blanks.

FIERI FACIAS, before supersedeas,
Do. do. after supersedeas.
CA. SA.'s before supersedeas,
Do do. after supersedeas.
WARRANTS.

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms,
At the Office of the Village Herald.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. II. PRINCESS ANNE, MD. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1828. NO. 32.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

TO CASSIUS.

[illegible]

Sir, I am glad to see that you have at last given to the world those bright abilities which have so long lain dormant. It is, indeed, greatly to be deplored, that the public has not, before this, had the means of being enlightened by the brilliant coruscations of your genius; but, as lofty genius does not stoop to trifles, I am much flattered at your signal condescension, in deigning to notice a production of my pen, as such conduct induces me to believe it must have some merit. I have determined to elicit more light from your luminous pen on this dark, doubtful and benighted world. Towering as your genius is, it will certainly elevate itself higher and still higher, according to the demand made on it. But, sir, let us come to the point. My communication, by the kind pass of the Editor, appeared in the Herald of the 23d Sept. Yours to the Iris is dated Sept. 26th, and yet you say to me, in your "lucid memoirs," "I think it is a pity you should pass unnoticed, since you have exerted yourself to attract some portion of public attention." Now, sir, how did you know that Philanthropos would not reply to my piece? Your assertion was made 3 days after my communication was issued in the Herald and before Philanthropos could have had an opportunity of answering it in the Iris. By the date of your piece it was written at that time, although it did not appear until the middle of the present month. I demand, sir, how you arrived at this knowledge? It must have been by consulting with Philanthropos. This shows the intrigue and underdealing with which you commenced this your *undertaking*. Be assured, sir, as you request that I will take no offence at your "undertaking," that I will never refuse a fair construction to any thing proceeding from him. However humble the source may be, provided the norma loquendi by which it is measured be truth and justice. But I am constrained to say that you have not adhered to this rule: you have affixed forced constructions to the facts contained in my communication: you have wrested sentences from their connexion and you have interpreted others in a manner contrary to their intention and even your own impression of their meaning. For the substantiation of these charges, I invite a candid comparison of the three pieces which have appeared in the Herald and Iris on this subject, and submit to the decision of justice and the public the rectitude of the following:

I purpose to establish, in the first place, that the essay of Philanthropos was intended not as a minute parallel between the two characters attempted to be illustrated, but a partial similitude between their *crimes* and *delinquencies*. In proof of this I demand why did not P. delineate the nobler features in the characters of the two men, if he intended to embrace their virtues as well as their faults? Livy and Plutarch (from the latter of whom P. copied his character of Marius) tell us that Marius was almost unexampled for his courage, fortitude and indefatigable perseverance in toils and labours. Every one who has the least regard for justice and truth will concede the same principles to be eminently displayed in Jackson. Marius was indulged with more public trusts than any of his predecessors, with a solitary exception (Rutilius Rufus,) although in many instances he managed the affairs of his offices badly. Jackson has also been peculiarly favoured by the people or their representatives, and his opponents, among whom you rank P., contend that he has, like Marius, abused every office which he has held. Philanthropos lends a passing glance at this, but he tells us that he refers to the fact that Marius and Jackson "courted the people by attentions for popular motives; hence you cannot avoid admitting that P. did not allude to the favours formerly conferred on them by their country, but to other favours which they were soliciting. And how shall we account for these inexcusable omissions, the most conspicuous traits of the resemblance? The conclusion is too striking to be eluded. Again, hear your own words, "Philanthropos does *not believe* Jackson qualified to fill the Presidential chair. He dares to publish his belief to the world, and for this he has been charged with an inclination to establish an aristocracy in our country."—Thus you unwittingly concede the identical conclusion that you are endeavouring to avoid, viz. that your protegé was "publishing to the world his belief," &c. Again, you say, "Our country has indeed fallen from her high estate, if a man cannot freely express his opinion of and objection to a candidate for a public office, without being branded with the name aristocrat." Now, sir, it was only in the instance of P.'s censuring Jackson's obscure birth, that I accused him of aristocratick principles and you say "a man cannot freely express his objection to a candidate for a public office without being branded with the name of aristocrat," by which you discovered to an unprejudiced mind, that you believed P. in this very instance expressing his *objections* to Jackson. I have taken two sentences from different parts of your *"undertaking,"* without [illegible] advantage by suppressing the connexion. I would not misrepresent you. Cassius, I appeal to the justice of impartial [illegible] and invite, nay challenge them, to peruse your *undertaking*, not as I quote it, but as it appeared in the Iris, and then say whether [illegible] misrepresentation or [illegible] your declarations to an unreasonable extent. From the premises [illegible] author was representing Jackson's [illegible] OBSCURITY OF BIRTH not excluded, [illegible] emphatically included, I conclude (also, [illegible] imputes the [illegible] objection to Jackson's elevation to the Presidential chair [illegible]

[illegible] now notice your wilful perversion of the meaning of my sentences, thereby eluding the trouble that it would have cost you to answer them favourably to your side, except by prevarication. You affect to understand me as alluding to husbandry, when I enquire of P. the reason why he has not drawn a parallel of the virtues as well as the vices of the subjects of his effusion. You are well aware that Andrew Jackson has been called the Farmer of Tennessee by hundreds of papers in this country. But, sir, I can neither applaud your ignorance on the one hand, nor your ingenuity on the other, in this instance. If you are ignorant of these facts, I treat that ignorance with contempt in one who aspires to what you do, in your *"lucid memoirs."* Nor will any ingenuous mind admire your ingenuity; the veil is too thin, and instead of praising it as witty, I reject it as the pitiful apology and contemptible resort of one who was inadequate to his undertaking. We will pass over the great digression which you have made, for you seem to have written of every thing but that which ought to have employed your attention. I design to notice those things only which require particular observation. We come, then, to your remarks on Jackson's education. Here, sir, you commence by an assertion as unfounded as it is base. You attribute to me an attempt "to establish the fact that Gen. Jackson's education is PERFECT"!! And where did you find this? I contended, as I do yet, that Gen. Jackson's education is that of an eminent lawyer; that war is not his proper sphere, nor his profession. What man's education is perfect? Did you ever hear of that personage? Think, sir, of the unlimited sense of this word, of the endless variety of subjects with which one must be *absolutely* acquainted before his education is *perfect*, and you must say, in spite of your learning, that no mortal can aspire to such proficiency. But, sir, I demand the proof of my attempting to establish what you ascribe to me, and the establishment of your assertion that Jackson is not the author of the letters to which his name is subscribed. You assert that the diversity of their style proves them to be the composition of different persons!! Wonderful discovery! And would not the authors of those writings inform the world of the true source of them, if that were the truth? That emulation which fires every human bosom would impel them to grasp, with avidity, at the prize bestowed on these documents and strip the PATRIOT SOLDIER of his adventitious honour. The writings of Jackson, as your own partisans acknowledge, *all* bear the same cogent style throughout and are remarkable for the same aptitude of expression and fluency of diction.—This is granted by Mr. Munroe of the Balt. Patriot and Mr. Walsh. It is scarcely probable that Robert Walsh, the first critick of our country, would hazard such compliments as he lavishes on Jackson, without indubitable testimony of their veracity; for by doing this, it is evident, he would endanger his own reputation. But, sir, one of the surest marks of the depravity of your cause is, that what one of you grants, another clings to with desperation. Division, anarchy and anomaly are the conspicuous characteristicks of your passioned and prejudiced faction. Assertion is the substitute of sound reason, not that there are not individuals enlisted in your ranks, who are capable of solid argument, and, therefore, your partisans have the "odds most fearful" in displaying their abilities. Again, *"to write well is only one constituent of a good education"!!* How truly original are your remarks! How much you resemble Cassius of old!

> "He reads much,
> He is a great OBSERVER and he looks
> Quite through the deeds of men."

It has always been said that a good writer is one who reduces to practice all the principles and constituents of education. Education, in its most unlimited sense, means, as we all know, *formation of manners*; but in the present instance you were speaking of that department of it which belongs to letters. What you say is, then, absurd; it exposes your ignorance as well as your vanity. You might have said, with infinitely more propriety, that a good education is only one constituent of a good writer. Again, you say, "you contend that P. condemns J. for quelling the insurrections of the Seminole Indians." "You are not so ineffably foolish as to believe any such thing." With regard to my belief, sir, I will interpret for myself; the truth might be adulterated by passing thro' your hands. But I will state the *reasons* that induce me to believe that P. condemned J. for this action of his life. I might here urge the first consideration in this paper, viz. that the whole was intended as a delineation of J.'s faults. But I omit this and resolve it in a more satisfactory manner. Every one knows that J.'s proceedings in the Seminole War have caused great excitement, whether pretended or real, among his opponents; this was the case with P.; it was not the simple fact of his subduing the Indians to which he alluded, but his conduct during that service, and, by a miserable analogy, as the most which he has instituted are, he says that J. resembles Marius in his expulsion of the robbers from Spain. Why did not your nursling deny it, if I misrepresented his meaning?

I now invite your attention to another of your base attempts to stifle the connexion of my communication. Hear yourself—"But the great *dexterity* with which he wielded the sword prove the 'deep knowledge which he must have acquired in his profession.'—What profession?" You cite this as an instance of my inconsistency and I will show it to be an instance of your depravity. I was speaking of J.'s profession, as a Lawyer, as will appear by reference to the original, which could not possibly have escaped your observation. You prefix some remark and then conclude the sentence with my words. By the former part of this sentence you force away the true connexion of the passage, and to give it an air of ingenuousness, subjoin an extract from the original. By these manœuvres you make it appear that I was speaking of J. as a military character and calling this his profession, when, indeed, as will be seen by the construction, I adduced, in proof that war was not his proper sphere, the *policy* and *discretion* (not *dexterity*) with which he conducted the civil matters, incidental to the arduous duties both of body and mind, which he has often had to encounter. Look at the original! "His conduct shows that it was, at his country's necessitous demand he *assumed the sword*, and in wielding that sword, he used that policy and discretion which prove the deep knowledge which he must have acquired in his profession" (law.) Such dealing as you have practised here, sir, is indeed worthy of your cause; but is inconsistent with the station which you occupy in life; it is abusing and disgraceful to dignity, and revolting to true honour.

You are pleased to denounce me as a self-constituted critick! Do you mean by this that I have not received a commission from some faction? You say rightly, then—But this is new doctrine to me; that no one can act in the enjoyment of his liberty without being *"instituted" into orders* by the higher powers! Has not every one the liberty of action? If not to what authority must we resort to derive this privilege? It is unnecessary for me to advert to your refined rhetorick, your lucid logick and your sonorous periods, like the delicious musick of an old carriage wheel; these are too remarkable to demand animadversion. I only wish you to bear in mind, in your future UNDERTAKINGS, the requisitions of dignity, justice and truth; liberality I do not ask at your hands; sterling justice shall be the arbiter and truth the guide of whatever notice I may be coerced to take of you hereafter. This quibbling, this introduction of foreign circumstances, by no means incidental or necessary, except to divert the attention from the true subject, I most heartily deprecate, and hope that, whenever I am fairly foiled, I may have the generosity to yield the palm.

A FRIEND OF MAN.

Oct. 28th.

Cassius promised in his *'undertaking'* to continue his *'undertakings'* and for this reason his *'undertaking'* was not *overtaken* in the next Herald after his *'undertaking'* appeared. I regret that I could not meet all his offspring at once, as it is very probable they will not all bear the same features.

[From the Albany Argus.]

A REPLY to the ADDRESS of GEN. PETER B. PORTER AND OTHERS, to the Republican citizens of the State of New-York.

PART II. No. 5.

Short as my sketches have been, they must be condensed. Although prolixity is fashionable, yet it is tedious; and I well know, Gen. Porter, that your time is precious. You have the western counties of New York to overlook, as well as the War Department. I will lead you for a short time into the field of diplomacy, a field not so "spirit stirring" indeed as the field of battle, but yet as you now are a cabinet minister, and not a "military chieftain," you may glean something of value even there.

The boasted diplomacy of our diplomatic statesmen,—that wonder-working diplomacy, which was to operate on our prosperity like the philosopher's stone, and compel by its magical virtue all other interests to yield to ours; which by the force of its logic was to coerce nations into a sense of justice for our benefit,—what has it produced?

The Panama Mission is universally acknowledged to have been a miserable failure.

That accomplished negotiator and statesman, Heman Allen, has returned to Vermont, to renew his old avocations, and to exercise his diplomatic and equestrian talents in a traffic in which as much shrewdness is sometimes required, as in adjusting the terms of a bargain between two nations.

Our imperial sister Brazil, has plundered and captured our vessels, imprisoned our sailors and our merchants, and her government has openly and grossly insulted our minister; and our government, scorning to be outdone by a royal one, has insulted him too!

Mr. Brown has made no impression on the stubborn injustice of the court of France, —the claims of our citizens on that nation are as far from adjustment as ever; and the politeness of our minister has induced him to yield to the wishes of the French government, when they signified to him that the discussion of the claims was unpleasant!

With Holland, Denmark and Naples, our claims are so old that they have been forgotten. Kit Hughes cannot stimulate the sluggish memory of the Dutch,—and Henry Wheaton will ascertain, from a continued denial of justice, that "there is something rotten in the state of Denmark." The dominions of [illegible] "the two Sicilies" have been [illegible] with as much precipitation as they were by the emperor Caligula, when he saw the flames and heard the bellowings of Mount Etna.

The persuasive eloquence, and irresistible suavity of Gen. Dearborn, having proved ineffectual in obtaining a commercial treaty from his most faithful majesty, the commerce with Portugal, like the price of stocks, when there are none in the market, is nominal.

Spain has no minister here, or if she has, he never appears at Washington, while ours at her court, submits to the most humiliating practices required by Spanish etiquette.

While Phineas L. Tracy, and other friends of the administration, are quarrelling with the free masons in this state, our minister at the court of Mexico is quarrelling for them. Are American masons more obnoxious than Mexican masons? Or have the administration adopted the "masterly train" of Cardinal Richelieu's politics, which induced him to exterminate the Protestants in France, whilst he sustained them in Germany.

An ancient and infirm gentleman was sent to Great Britain to negotiate on affairs of the first importance, without instructions. Mr. Canning was in the north of England, and the other ministers at their country seats.—He went to Cheltenham, and returned to America. Another was sent to an English court, who, less fortunate than Owen Glendower, had never given his tongue that helpful ornament," the English language, but spoke a dialect as disagreeable to an English ear, as was that of the "metre ballad-monger" to the air of Hotspurn. He played his part, received his outfit and his salary, and returned. Minister to France, minister to England, he has done nothing, it is presumed that he has the capacity to do every thing. On his return, new honours and new appointments await him. Again the treasury "opes it ponderous doors." He caries the cap of Fortmantus.

Worse than Rufus King and Albert Gallatin, that "sweet creature of bombast," the third envoy of this administration to the British court, can not do. He may not do better.

The colonial trade has been lost, in consequence of the meddling vanity of the administration. Had it not been for their interference, the legislation of Congress would have given us all that it was practicable to obtain. But diplomacy—diplomacy—was preferred to legislation. The colonial trade was offered to us under some restrictions by act of parliament. An act of congress was prepared and introduced into the senate to reciprocate the provisions of the act of parliament; but the senate were told that the administration preferred to negotiate, and in consequence of this intimation the affair was relinquished. The offer of Great Britain was neglected. The American minister offered the terms which had been previously rejected. The British minister shut the door of negotiation in his face, and issued an order in council, interdicting the West India trade to the United States.

The northwest company still occupy the nortwest coast. On our northeastern border, within our own boundaries, our people are imprisoned, and the British flag announces to American citizens that they are British subjects! and the last hope of saving this proud republic from dismemberment, rests on the justice, candour and independence of the Russian autocrat!

The St. Lawrence, in which a tenancy in common was proudly claimed, still continues to roll his waters to his synonymous gulf, under no other flag than that of his royal majesty.

Equally unfortunate with our foreign, has been our domestic negotiations. Secretary Barbour, assisted by the able advice of the President and all his cabinet, has been completely overreached by the half-breed Cherokee Vans. Two treaties made with the Creeks, both of which are of doubtful authority: [illegible] supreme laws of the land—a strip [illegible] not worth $5000, bought twice over [illegible] $500,000—Georgia dissatisfied, denying the validity of the last treaty, and claiming the first—a *quasi* declaration of war issued by the administration against a sovereign state of the confederacy—an Indian chief murdered according to Indian law—Chilly McIntosh as triumphant in diplomacy as in love—are glorious evidences of the skill of the President and his cabinet in Indian diplomacy.

MR. ADAMS' WEALTH.

It is said that Mr. Adams is a man of great wealth—having many hundreds of thousands of dollars. We have no doubt of it. He has received from the People FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and by one speculation made by him in Russia, with the public money, he made twenty thousand dollars. What a contrast does he form to his predecessors in the Chief Magistracy, in this respect! Jefferson died insolvent; he spent every cent in the service of his country. Madison greatly impaired an immense estate. Monroe, at the expiration of his term of office, was worth nothing. But the Yankee is worth half a million. Even Henry Clay, badly as we think of him, has not filled his pockets with the public money.

There is no other instance in the history of our country of a man's making so much money out of the people. Hamilton, Ames, Clinton, and all other public men, ruined themselves from devotion to their country.

Emp.

THE MILITARY CHIEFTAIN.

[From the Platsburgh Republican.]

We have often said that Gen. Jackson has given more proofs of practical republicanism and moderation in pursuit of office than any man now living, and we have referred to numerous authentic events in the history of his life to prove it. The refusal to appear at the court of an emperor was one of the most brilliant of these instances, and to bring that truly republican act more fully before the people, we will here publish his own words in refusing the embassy to Mexico, during the usurpation of Iturbide in 1822.

The following is the passage—

"From the present revolutionary state of Mexico the appearance of an AMERICAN envoy, with credentials to the TYRANT Iturbide, might add to his strength, and thereby aid him in riveting the chains of despotism upon that country, which of right ought to be free. To be the instrument to tyranny, however innocent on my part, I could not reconcile to my feelings. With these views and other reasons which I have communicated to Mr. Monroe, I have declined accepting the mission to Mexico."

Citizens reflect upon this act. An embassy refused: $9,000 outfit, and $9,000 salary rejected, rather than injure the cause of liberty even in a foreign country, by appearing at the court of an usurper! Has liberty at home any thing to fear from such a man?—Can the advocates of John Q. Adams shew a parallel act? Can they shew one instance in the whole course of his life, from boyhood to old age, in which he has lost an opportunity of basking in the sunshine of royal and imperial company?

CABINET EXTRAVAGANCE.

☞ The administration of Mr. *Adams* has been the most wasteful and extravagant.—More money has been spent under it for the same objects, than under any administration since the revolution.

The expenses of Mr. Clay's Department of State for the three years of the present administration, have exceeded those of the last three years of Mr. Monroe's administration, *one hundred and forty-five thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars!*

In the War Department for the same time, they have exceeded those of the previous administration, *one million six hundred and twenty-seven thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars!*

The whole expenditures of the three years of Mr. Adams' administration have exceeded the last three years of Mr. Monroe, for the same objects, EIGHT MILLIONS Six Hundred and Eighty-Five Thousand Three Hundred and seven dollars.

The contingent expenses have more than *doubled*. In Mr. Clay's department, during the last three years, have been 5090—for the last three years of Mr. Monroe's administration, they were 2780 dollars. For the last four years of Gen. Washington's administration, the entire "contingent expenses" of the executive departments, amounted to less than 17,000 dollars per year. The first four years of Mr. Jefferson's administration, they were less than 20,000 dollars per year. The first four years of Mr. Madison's administration, they were about 30,000 dollars per year. Under Mr. Adams for the first two years they have amounted to 77,454 dollars per year and the year 1827 to 89,[illegible] dollars! *Being nearly three times as much as Mr. Madison.*

Mr. Monroe expended 4,180 dollars as secret service money, in eight years. Mr. Adams expended 9000 dollars in *one year*, and 12,824 dollars in *three years*.

Albany Argus.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.
Princess Anne, Md.
TUESDAY, NOV. 4, 1828.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For President.

ANDREW JACKSON.

"Honor and gratitude to the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory."—*Jefferson.*

"Whose services to the nation entitle him to its highest rewards."—*J. Q. Adams.*

For Vice President.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

For Elector of President and Vice President of the U. S. for the District, composed of Worcester, Somerset, and part of Dorchester counties.

Thomas K. Carroll.

WELL DONE OHIO!

From the Muskingum [Ohio] Messenger.

[illegible] Of October the 25th.

Ohio Triumphant!!

UNEXPECTED, BUT PLEASING INTELLIGENCE!!!

EIGHT Jackson Representatives out of the Fourteen, from the State of Ohio, certainly elected!

In the first District, Findley, the JACKSON candidate, is re-elected by a majority of 2500, over Este, the Adams candidate.

In the second District, James Shields (JACKSON) is elected over John Woods, (Adams,) by a majority of 1700.

In the third District, Crane (Adams) is elected by a majority of one or two hundred only. This district it is believed, will go for Jackson at the election for electors of president—Judge Crane being a very old and respectable resident of the District, and his opponent but little known.

In the fourth District, Vance, (Adams) is re-elected, over Alexander, (Jackson,) by 2000 majority.

In the fifth District, Russell, (JACKSON) is re-elected by a majority of 2500, over Collins (Adams.)

In the 6th District, Creighton, (Adams) is re-elected over Wallace, (Jackson) by a majority of about 550.

In the 7th District, Vinton, (Adams) is re-elected, by a majority of 14 or 1500, over Houser (Jackson.)

In the eighth, Stanbery, (JACKSON) re-elected, by a majority of about 1500, over Minor, (Adams.)

In the 9th, Irvin, (JACKSON,) is elected, by a majority of 1055 over Beecher (Adams.)

In the 10th, Kennon, (JACKSON,) is elected, by a majority of about 150, over Davenport (Adams.)

In the 11th, Goodenow, (JACKSON) is elected by a majority of about 500 over Wright, (Adams.)

In the 12th, Thompson, (JACKSON,) is elected by a handsome majority, probably 1000 over Sloane, (Adams.) In this district four candidates were running.

In the 13th, the Adams candidate is no doubt elected, by a majority of about 2500.

The election in the 14th is doubtful. In this district, there were three Adams candidates, and one for Jackson, but it is believed the majority for Adams in the district is about 1500 or 2000.

It will be seen by casting up the above majorities in the several congressional districts in this State, (which it is believed, from the best information, that is received at this place is pretty correct) that the Jackson electors will certainly have a large majority—the vain boastings of the Adams "Coffin handbill" party, to the contrary notwithstanding.

[illegible] from the above unexpected and highly gratifying results of the elections in Ohio, it appears that the Jackson men have obtained a most signal victory, which has put the Coalition in a great flurry, and they are now endeavouring, (by suppressing returns, &c.) to persuade the people that the Adams candidate for governor is elected, and that the state will go for Adams. This may be so. But Jackson will be elected, let Ohio go for whom it pleases.

We never calculated on Ohio's going for Jackson—but from the late [illegible] as far as we have [illegible] seriously be[illegible] that Gen. Jackson stands a fair chance of receiving the electoral vote of that state than Mr. [illegible] We are also inclined to [illegible]

[illegible] Campbell [illegible] because [illegible] we have [illegible] give him a [illegible] the coalition editors do not publish the whole of the returns favourable to Jackson which they certainly must have received, and which go to prove that Ohio will not give her electoral vote to the bargain and sale candidate.

The following is a statement of the entire returns from Ohio, as received, taking the administration reports as true, and supplying the counties which Messrs. Gales & Seaton and the 36 editors of the Journal have omitted.

	Campbell.	Trimble.
Richland	1011	758
Butler	2582	846
Warren	1420	1358
Hamilton	3884	2261
Brown	1570	525
Higland	200 maj.	
Jefferson	1833	1530
Harrison	1170	1192
Belmont	1917	1998
Perry	1065	802
Guernsey		30 maj.
Morgan	100 maj.	
Monroe	100 do.	
Muskingum		900 maj.
Fairfield	900 maj.	
Licking	1791	1665
Columbiana		464 maj.
Portage	1484	1418
Ross	1449	1715
Knox	800 maj.	
Wayne	1542	756
Pickaway	1087	871
Washington	493	868
Adams	1065	246
Trumbull	961	1755
Starke	1147	1138
Marion	214	270
Cayahoga, in part,	150	750
Meigs		330
Jackson		262
Lawrence		100
Scioto		266
Geauga	12	1214
Coshocton	922	628
Tuscarawas	598	761
Huron	446	973
Clermont	1605	888
Clark	425	987
Champaign	378	944
Franklin	699	1080
Greene	817	828
Logan	106	517
Delaware in part	242	565
Miami		242
Preble		500
Darke	300	
Mercer	100	
Shelby	150	
Holmes	350	
	36,082	33,836
	33,836	
Campbell's maj.	2,246	

From the Xenia [Ohio] People's Press.

Tremendous Defeat!

There never was a party in the U. States, so greatly disappointed, so completely astounded, as the Administration men in Ohio! ☞ One of their leading Editors, Mr. Dunlavy of Lebanon, (not overburdened with candor,) says—

"On the whole, the Jackson ticket has succeeded much beyond our calculation, and if the strength of the parties is tested by the election, the vote of the western part of Ohio, will be in favour of General Jackson."

☞ A few of the Adams editors pick up courage enough to say that their ticket received 8000 majority in the Western Reserve, Ohio!! Suppose we grant it—the Jackson ticket had upwards of 10,000 majority before the returns from that part of the state were received—Why dont they publish this?

JOHN C. WRIGHT OF OHIO.

If the Jackson party in Ohio had done nothing more at the recent election than turn out this venemous toad of the Coalition, they would have gained a triumph, and entitled themselves to the gratitude and respect of their countrymen. Flippant, insolent, and irresponsible, he was a sort of safety valve of the Coalition party in Congress, thro' which they let off the gall and bitterness and vulgarity and calumnies of their party. Without character himself, he was the virulent assailant of all who had any, and rioted in abuse of that great man, at whose shadow even his cowardly spirit would have started. He has been hurled from his seat in Congress by a virtuous and indignant people, and however he may hereafter flourish as a village politician in Steubenville, we hope, for the credit of the people of the district lately *mis*represented by him, for the credit of our species, he is doomed never to rise higher again.—*Baltimore Republican.*

JOHN SLOANE, of Ohio.

This is the man who is damned to fame, as the tool put forward to charge General JACKSON with the *murder* of the Six Militiamen. The existence of one so degraded [illegible] the language [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] members of Congress from Ohio, who were most conspicuous in their opposition to Gen. JACKSON. The consequence is, that they have all four, been dismissed by the PEOPLE. It is a fair inference that if the other members from that state had pursued the course of these four, they too would have been turned out, or, at least, their majorities reduced.—*Ib.*

☞ New Coalition Fabrications.

LOOK OUT

FOR LYING HANDBILLS!!!

Three have already appeared—The first is a deceptive statement of the votes given at the last Presidential election. Let none be deceived—But let all remember how Scott and Cook, and Warfield, and Clay, through corrupt bargaining and bribery bartered away the votes of their several states.

The second is a barefacedly unprincipled attempt to persuade people that Jackson wants a standing army!!! Did the followers of John II. think about old John Adams' standing army when they invented this new story? They surely could not have been thinking about the letter which Jackson addressed to Dr. W. Dickson, in 1801, to ascertain his principles before he would vote for him. The following is one of the questions contained in that letter—

"Have you always been and are you now opposed to standing armies in times of peace?"

But there is a fact to be related which will not confer much honour on the party who require such a tool as Dr. Gideon Humphreys, who is the chief fabricator of this villanous charge. It is this, the N. Y. Courier contains a triumphant refutation of the charge in question, and a document signed by John P. C. M'Mahon, a Surgeon in the United States Army, which, among other things contains the following—

"Whenever a falsehood is to be protruded on the world, with the face of innocent plausibility, the Doctor's talent is acknowledged on all hands to stand unrivalled. * * *

A sense of respect for public opinion compels me to adduce a few of the most prominent causes for entertaining the opinion I do of Dr. G. Humphreys, viz: *Lying, Calumny, Violation of the Laws of Honour and Hospitality, and disgraceful Intercourse with a Female Slave* * * *

J. P. C. M'MAHON.

The Albany Argus remarks—

Such are the weapons of the Administration. Such are the means by which they attempt to retain their ill-gotten power. Since the calumnies upon Thomas Jefferson, and the hawking about of the Porcupine falsehoods, the system had fallen into disease. It has been a part of the plans of the present Cabinet to revive it. None have pushed it farter. Abandoned by honest supporters—bereft of argument and reason, and even of hope—they resort to the meanest devices and the most disreputable tricks. Verily, their reward is at hand.

Another infamous handbill, issued from some *unknown* press, containing a number of base and villanous statements, signed 'Jesse Benton,' has also been put in circulation for the purpose of injuring Gen. Jackson's election. The people however, will know how to estimate the works of a desperate coalition, put in circulation on the eve of the election, merely for political effect. Jesse offers himself to be shot on the public square! Poor soul! He must want a coffin handbill to perpetuate his memory. Is it not enough, in these refined times, that young Master Clay has promised to shoot Gen. Jackson? Let the "order and decency" gentry read the following from the American Sentinel—

Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1828.

Messrs. Editors—

I think the administration will now cease to charge the Jackson party with the cut-throat system, when it is a fact which can be proven that the son of the Hon. H. Clay did this day swear most bitterly and solemnly, that before Jackson should be President of the United States, he would BLOW THE DAMNED OLD RASCAL'S BRAINS OUT HIMSELF, and that he felt warm and spoke warm, and swore warm and would fight warm, and he would be damned if he did not whip some eight or ten of those damned Editors. Yours,

A VIRGINIAN.

It is a marked sign, and ominous of the fate which awaits the coalition, as a just retribution, for their calumnies, that Philadelphia, the residence of the forger Binns, and the scene of his inventions, has given an unprecedented vote against him and his [illegible] *new fabrications* and the *coffin handbills*. The gain in the city and county of Philadelphia since the last election, [illegible] all the efforts of Binns and his associate calumniators is about 2000. The majority for the Jackson ticket is now nearly 5000.—*Albany Argus.*

[illegible] the Editor of the Steubenville Herald can [illegible] the truth, that Mr. Adams cannot be elected.

GROSS NEGLECT.

A ship has lately arrived at Norfolk from Rio Janeiro, with the *humiliating* intelligence that capt. Biddle, the commander of the American squadron at Rio, was *discharging* his men, the term of their service having expired, and had *laid up* his ship there. Some of the crew have already arrived in the United States, and the remainder are expected home soon. It is also said that capt. Biddle's bills on the Navy Department for the support of the squadron *have been returned protested* for NON-PAYMENT. This is a case of the grossest neglect of public duty on the part of the President and his cabinet, which requires a public examination and the strictest scrutiny by the representatives of the people in congress. Where is the Secretary of the Navy, and what is he doing, that he has not attended to this business? Shameful to relate, he has left his post of duty and gone to New Jersey where he is ELECTIONEERING for the re-election of his master John Q. Adams. There never has been a time since the general government was first organized, when a *total change* in the administration was so absolutely necessary. —*Nat. Repub.*

In time of Mr. Jefferson, the tools of the elder Adams declared that "in case of his success, the houses dedicated to the worship of God would be burnt, and the Bibles destroyed." Many honestly believed that they would be deprived the privilege of reading the Scriptures, and mingled their honest tears of grief with the *crocodile* tears of those that excited their alarm. But the *same trick*—under the guise of six militiamen, coffin handbills and negro pamphlets—will not now produce the *same effect*. The people very correctly say, "*if the hirelings of the elder Adams would lie about Jefferson, those of the younger Adams will lie about Jackson.*"

[Poughkeepsie Observer.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Enquirer.

Sir—I wish to propose several questions to the intelligent observers of events in this country, the point and tendency of which, will be readily perceived.

1. Have any means been pursued by the Department of the Navy at Washington to ascertain, or apprehend the piratical cruiser which boldly boarded and plundered a vessel (the Shenandoah of Georgetown, D. C.) within the waters of the United States, viz. the Capes of Virginia?

2. What has become of the squadron, designated by the Department to protect our commerce in the West India seas, and gulf of Mexico?

3. Does not the accomplishment of the object, for which that squadron is maintained, at great expense to the nation, require imperiously, that cruisers should be kept *continually out*, and as little as possible in port?

4. Is it compatible with official duty; moral obligation; a nice sense of honor; the security of the public weal, or private interest, for the head of the Navy Department to be absent from his post at an important crisis; especially, when from the absence of nearly all other heads of Department, there is no other responsible person on whom the discretionary powers of his office may devolve?

5. Whether the inauguration oath of the President, that he will enforce the execution of the laws of the Union, has not been violated in his own absence, and that of the secretaries, inasmuch as thereby a virtual if not positive neglect of duty must necessarily have resulted?

QUERIST.

☞ Notwithstanding the Adams gentry have repeatedly asserted that Gen. Jackson disregards the laws of our land, yet, in the face of the following Article of War, they abuse and vilify him for having approved the just sentence of the court martial condemning the Six Militia-Men!

☞ Art. 89. Every officer authorized to order a general court martial, shall have power to pardon or mitigate any punishment ordered by such court, *Except* the SENTENCE OF DEATH, or the cashiering of an officer"!!! ☜

CAUTION!

☞ On the eve of the late delegate election there appeared a certain handbill which was falsely said to have been issued from this office. We therefore now caution the public against regarding any handbill, or extra, which may appear previous to the approaching election, as having emanated from this office unless it bear the *Village Herald* imprint.

[illegible] "another Desperate [illegible]" [illegible] contained an extract from [illegible] Chillicothe [illegible] about 600 miles. This beats Munchausen all hollow! But the funniest part of the article is, the Adams men believe the correspondence *true* and think their candidate for governor in Ohio is elected.

Another Trick.—The editors of the Intelligencer, in their Bulletin of the 28th ult. made a fitting error of 2,356 in the addition of the votes which they claim for Trimble! This is another way to gain an *Adams Victory*!

We would now seriously ask, if the Adams candidate for governor in Ohio were elected, would the Coalition editors resort to such low tricks to deceive their readers?

War, Pestilence, and Famine Ticket.

For President,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Whose administration for the first three years of his term, has cost the country

$ 8,685,307 14,

more than the three preceding years of Mr. Monroe's administration.

Who has received from the treasury of this country, for his services SIX WAGGON LOADS OF SILVER!!!

Who drove from his door and threatened to horsewhip RICHARD NAGLE, an old soldier of the revolution, merely for soliciting a few shillings to enable him to return to his friends.

Who drove the gallant Com. PORTER from the service of his country, for gloriously defending her rights and chastising the insolence of her foe.

Who disregards the Sabbath by dressing in silk stockings, Nankin pantaloons, short jacket and riding cap, and causing cannon to be fired, thus disturbing the silence and good order of the day, and setting an evil and unwholesome example before others.

Who encourages gambling by keeping in his own house a billiard table, and other implements of gaming.

Who patronizes duelling, by retaining in his place Henry Clay, after he had challenged and fought a Senator for words uttered in debate.

Who by his blunders, has nearly destroyed the commerce of the United States.

Whom Henry Clay denounced as artful sophist—a clumsy negociator—and a vindictive man; with views too erroneous—feelings too sectional, and temper too vindictive for a chief magistrate of a free people and

Who obtained the Presidency by a corrupt bargain with this same Henry Clay.

Troy, N. Y. Budget.

PENNSYLVANIA.

We have received returns from 45 counties in this state which give the following

Majority for Jackson, 39,522

Bible Society.

THE several Agents of the Somerset Bible Society are informed that they will receive Bibles and Testaments to supply the destitute in their neighbourhoods upon application to the agent, Mr. *William Done*—and those who have collected any funds to aid in purchasing the books, will pay them to the same gentleman.

Nov 4 [illegible]

*** The Orphans Court of Somerset county will sit on Tuesday the 18th instant.

BILL IN EQUITY.

In Somerset County Court at MAY TERM, 1828.

William Collins, Adm'r. of Stephen Collins, vs.

Daniel Dykes, Henry Moore & Sally his Wife, Isaac Ward and Mary his Wife, John Fuller and Sally his Wife, and Peggy Sturgis, heirs of Stephen Dykes

Notice

IS hereby given, that in pursuance of a decree of Somerset county court in the above cause, I will sell on TUESDAY the 25th of NOVEMBER, [inst.] at public sale to the highest and best bidder, on the premises, near Rehoboth, all the real estate of Stephen Dykes, deceased, for the payment of his debts. The terms of sale are a credit of 12 months from the day of sale—the purchaser or purchasers to give bond or bonds to the trustee for the payment thereof, with security to be by him approved, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the purchase money with interest, and not before, I will in pursuance of the said decree execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser or purchasers conveying all the right and title of the said Stephen Dykes to the said real estate.

I hereby notify the Creditors of the said STEPHEN DYKES,

To file with the Clerk of Somerset county court their claims against his estate, with the vouchers thereof, within six months from the day of sale aforesaid.

STEPHEN DYKES, Trustee.

Nov 30, 1828 [illegible]

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted for Officers' Fees for 1827, [illegible] and those indebted for County [illegible] payment for the same, as longer indulgence cannot possibly be given. My deputies have orders to close the collection of said fees and county [illegible] without delay. [illegible]

JOSHUA BRATTAN,

Oct 28 [illegible] Sheriff & Collector, S. C.

[illegible] HENRY CLAY'S NEW [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] *Foreign relations* have been overlooked, and something relating to our domestic [illegible]

The Secretary of State has made war on printers and senators—(to use a diplomatic phrase,) he has placed himself in an attitude hostile to the freedom of the press and the freedom of speech. He has sought the life of a senator for words spoken in debate, and he has taken away the appointments of printers, not only for their comments on the measures of the administration, but also for refraining from all comment. He has declared he would have no neutrals, and has established a system of petty tyranny over the press, productive of incurable opposition or shameless servility. The contingent fund has been employed in jobbing, and wasted in gratuities for pretended services—such as paying to a secretary of legation, left for a few weeks in a foreign country as a charge, $4500 contrary to the express provision of an act of congress; and to an administration printer $1050 for conveying despatches from the department of state to Buenos Ayres, who went to England and sent his dispatches by a ship master. He has practised an open, gross, unprecedented system of Electioneering. He has travelled the country in all directions, "dining whenever asked and making speeches," praising himself, and abusing his political opponents, invoking upon his country the deepest curses, and insulted the throne of Heaven by demanding "war, pestilence and famine," in preference to the constitutional election of Gen. Jackson as President.

The former Secretary of War, has taken his share of the labour by circulating the forgeries of John Binns.

The President too, has tried his hand at "the game," and the Baltimore speech and toast will never be forgotten as long as Topaz continues to sparkle and Ebony to wear the hue of darkness. Neither will his speech when he "*coost his duddies to the wark*," invoked Bishop Berkley, and struck his spade against a hickory root, be forgotten, as long as this great state shall remember her lamented and beloved son the departed Clinton, as associated with the mightiest work of the age. When the prostrated statues of Pompey had been reared by Caesar, Cicero exclaimed that "Caesar had firmly fixed his own." But the Erie canal and its projectors and advocates were forgotten by the President of the United States, when he presided over the ceremonial which attended the commencement of the second great national work. But the printers of the administration have not forgotten them. One of them has had the sudacious wickedness to say that the Almighty, to favour the cause of the administration, and to frustrate the election of Gen. Jackson, had in the midst of his greatness and usefulness, stricken De Witt Clinton with death! Great God of Heaven!—and has it come to this! Is it possible that such blasphemious arrogance can be tolerated by a moral people? The poet puts this question in the mouth of a saint:

> "And shall my weak unknowing hand,
> Presume thy bolts to throw,
> And deal damnation round the land,
> On all I judge thy foe?"

And shall an infamous administration printer be permitted to insult the memory of a man who has effected so much to promote the grandeur of this state? The republican party have on many occasions resolutely opposed the views of Mr. Clinton—they have done so from good motives and justifiable ends:—but in the bitterest excitement,—the fiercest rage of party animosity—such a sentiment would have been received with horror by all; and when "this eminent citizen was withdrawn," they stood with his friends around his grave, and their tears were mingled. Shall such a wretch be permitted to insult the throne of God by pretending to say that he knows on whom his judgments fall, and to mark out the wise and the good as special objects of Almighty wrath! And yet I dare to say that this wretch (whoever he is,) should this administration again succeed, will, (if he does not now,) print the laws "by authority" under their appointment.

The partisans of the administration in congress have been multiplying their calls for information, and ransacking the dusty files of the war department, to prove, that Gen. Jackson thirteen years ago approved the sentence by which six soldiers out of three hundred were condemned to death for the threefold crime of robbery, mutiny and desertion, and the Secretary of War, unable to fasten a single imputation of illegality to General Jackson's proceedings, endeavoured by a transposition of papers, to produce a false impression.

Documents have also been called for, having no connexion with any proposed legislative measures, because Gen. Jackson some fifteen or sixteen years since, wrote a letter to a senator of Tennessee, commenting with much severity, on the conduct of an Indian agent, who had refused to permit citizens of Tennessee to pass through the Choctaw country, by the only route by which the settlements in the lower parts of the state of Mississippi could be reached, and who had prevented the progress of a lady and arrested her servants.

They have appealed to the sympathies of the people by sending "the six coffin slanders" through the country to a miserable feeling of unhallowed compassion for felons convicted of foul crimes!

Melancholy, but not singular, has been the fate of Gen. Jackson. Where he has conferred the greatest benefits, he has experienced the deepest ingratitude. "Inveterate indeed must be the rancour of those who still continue to pursue, with accusations of violated law and military tyranny, the hero who saved their capital,—their property—their lives—their wives and daughters from dishonour—their laws and liberties from destruction."

In the masonic dispute, the President has really tried the effect of double and treble [illegible]

[illegible] diplomacy. Mr. Rufus [illegible] who had previously [illegible] the [illegible] over his recollection [illegible] that it was not Mr. Adams [illegible] friends whose imitation he had [illegible] Mr. Adams (it is said) has assured [illegible] that but for an accident he would himself have been a mason, and that he had the highest respect for an institution which had been honoured with the fellowship of Washington, Franklin, Fayette, and Clinton, and he has written to Mr. Oliver Heartwell (who had stipulated to support him on the sole ground that he was not a free mason) that he was, and never was and never should be a free mason, and requested that the correspondence should not be disclosed—why? He was equally anxious to secure the masonic support. If by entering a lodge he could secure the greatest number of votes, he would contaminate himself with the useless frumpery of masonry "to-morrow." If most could be gained by the other course, he would "cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war" upon all the masons in the United States! But he imagines that he has the dexterity to make either party believe that he is friendly to them, and hostile to their adversaries.

The same diplomacy has been practised with respect to the religious opinions of the President. As much as any one do I detest the practice of appealing to the partialities or antipathies of any religious sect for, or against candidates for public office. Our constitution recognises no sects, and political support on the grounds of sectarian belief is repugnant to its spirit, but yet no honest man attempts to conceal his religious opinions and in some countries and in some ages, they have avowed in sight of the flames which were kindled for the punishment of heresy. True it is, that the high feeling which sustains the martyr cannot be expected in Mr. Adams, but yet one would think that he would not be afraid of avowing, in this country his sentiments. No penal fires are here kindled, to purify the land of heresy.—With some, he is a Unitarian; with others, he is one of the orthodox. He publicly attends the Unitarian church, hears the preacher, pays the preacher, and denies that he is a Unitarian. When his religious opinions are brought up to obtain the political support, and his Unitarianism is denied to gain the votes of the Presbyterians, Catholics and other sects who adhere to the doctrines of the Ancient Church, his conduct deserves a remark. "Tis true, (says the Virginia Intelligencer) that Mr. Adams in Washington, has gone occasionally to hear an eloquent Unitarian preacher, whose sermons were generally much approved by orthodox christians. When the preacher was going to preach his Unitarian doctrines, he gave previous notice, *and then Mr. Adams did not go to hear him.* On the contrary, Mr. A. has declared to persons, *who have asked him privately that he never was a Unitarian.* His declaration has been confirmed by his acts." So, the conscience of Mr. Adams was so sensitive, that he required a special notice, lest his ears should be shocked with Unitarian doctrines! What a poor spirited soldier of the gospel must the preacher have been to have submitted to such an insult. A note must be despatched to the palace on each Sabbath. "Sir, I should be happy to see you at church this day—I shall not preach Unitarianism:" or, "Sir, I am fearful your feelings will be wounded if you attend my preaching this morning, as I shall preach against the Trinity." Such mean servility in one who professed to preach the gospel, is unaccountable, except on the ground, that his wages were taken from the "contingent fund of the state department!" Was a similar notice extended to the orthodox, who were so delighted with the sermons of the Rev. Mr. Little?

The Unitarian who has heard Mr. Adams deny that he was a Unitarian, cannot be produced; and yet I doubt not that he has made the denial imputed to him. Neither have I any doubt that he would profess a reverence for the doctrines of the Catholics, Presbyterians and Baptists, and all other sects, on the same day if thereby he could gain a single electoral vote for President. In nothing is he faithful. He regards the interests, creeds and opinions of the different religious sects amongst christians, no more than the interests and opinions of the followers of the Grand Lama. The sects opposed to the Unitarians can give him the most votes, therefore it is, that he denies *in private* that he is a Unitarian!

> "If the De'il was Laird, Rob would be for being tenant."

So said honest Baillie Jarvie, and he "knew something of men.

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for Maryland District, and to me directed at the suit of the United States against George Brown and William Williams, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one house and lot No. 19, in Princess-Anne, as the property of George Brown, and I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the above mentioned property, on the 25th day of November, (inst.) between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. at the court-house door in Princess-Anne.

HUMPHREY HUMPHREYS,
Dep. Marshal Som. county.

Nov 4 mw?

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of 3 writs of Fieri Facias issued by the clerk of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suits of Geo. Jackson use of Thomas Bayly and James Donoho use of Levin Walter against Alexander Donoho, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land called King's Misfortune, part of another tract of land called Hog's Quarter, part of Richardson Hard Luck, all containing 345½ acres, more or less, negro boy Levin, negro woman Margaret, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder on Tuesday the 18th day of next November, at the court-house door in Princess Anne, for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs and costs. Sale to take place between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Oct 28 [illegible]

Baltimore Prices Current.

[illegible] Oct. [illegible] 1828.

[illegible]—[illegible] family $[illegible] [illegible] 6 50 a 6 [illegible] [illegible] 6 00 a 6 25. WHEAT, [illegible] 1 45, best white 1 45 a 1 50. CORN [illegible] OATS 22 a 24.

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court & to me directed, at the suit of Peregrine Weatherly vs. Hewet Langsdale, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 negro man Charles, 1 ditto Isaac, 1 ditto Harry, 3 head of horses and 1 carriage and harness, which I shall proceed to sell at the court-house door, in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 18th day of November, [inst.] at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Nov 4 ldc

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by James L. Waller, a justice of the peace, and to me directed at the suit of William Merick against Samuel Vincent, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land called Plumton's Saltash, part of Milton, part of Smith's Meadow, part of Cordwinder's lot, containing 161¼ acres, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell at the court house door, in Princess-Anne, on Monday the 24th instant, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Nov 4 ldc

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by James L. Waller, a justice of the peace, and to me directed two at the suit of George Maddux and Elizabeth Byrd, Ex'rs. of Thomas Byrd against Elijah C. Johnson, 1 other at the suit of Tilghman & Parsons against Elijah C. Johnson, and one other at the suit Hannah Hearn, Ex'x. of Wm. Hearn, against Elijah C. Johnson, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: all the right interest and estate of the said Johnson, in and to several houses and lots in the town of Salisbury and Somerset county, which were devised by Benjamin Disharoon to his daughter Sarah, the wife of the said Elijah, and at present occupied by L. D. Colier, also, a house and lot occupied by Amelia Nicholson; also one other occupied by William S. Disharoon; also a house at Josiah Bayly, Esquire's Mills, it being the office of the said Elijah; also a small piece of land lying near the said Bayly's mill pond, which said land was purchased by the said Elijah C. Johnson & Levi Cathell, of a certain Absalom Phipps; also a clock and case, which said property I shall proceed to sell at the auction room of James L. Waller, Esq. in the town of Salisbury, on Saturday the 22d of November next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the aforesaid writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Oct. 28. ldc

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Elizabeth Byrd & Geo. Maddux, executors of Thomas Byrd, against William Callaway, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: a tract or part of a tract of land called Esme's Conclusion, containing 841 acres, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ, at the court-house door in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 18th day of next November, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Oct 28 ldc

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Lemuel P. Spence and Samuel Brown, executor of Stephen Disharoon, against Joshua Morris, I will offer at public sale on Tuesday the 18th day of next November, at the court house door in Princess-Anne, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit: a tract of land called Security, containing 213 acres, more or less; also 1 negro boy Bob, 1 ditto John, 1 horse, gig and harness, 2 yoke of oxen and 2 horses, the property of said Joshua, to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above claims with all costs accruing thereon.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.

Oct 28 mm

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of James Polk vs. Lee P. Harcum, I will offer at public sale on Tuesday the 18th day of November next, at the court house door, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: part of a tract of land called White Hall, containing 509 acres, more or less; 1 negro man Stephen, 1 negro woman Ritty, 1 ditto Leah, the property of said Harcum, to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above claim with all costs accruing thereon.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.

Oct 28 mm

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable **FARM**, on Trading Branch, containing between SIX and SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES.

This farm is within four miles of Princess-Anne, it formerly belonged to Richard H. Handy, Esq. and is latterly known as the "Porehouse Farm." It is well timbered and will be divided to suit purchasers. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to

THOMAS K. CARROLL.

August 5. [illegible]

Twenty Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the end of last September an indented apprentice to the Tailoring business, named JOSHUA H. SMITH. All persons are cautioned against harbouring or trusting him on the subscriber's [illegible], and any person who will apprehend and deliver him to me shall have the above reward, but no charges paid.

DAVID VANCE.

Salisbury, Oct. 14, 1828. wm

Dissolution of Partnership.

The PARTNERSHIP of *Wm. & Geo. Riall* is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be conducted by *Riall & Hopkins*. It is expected that all persons indebted to the late firm will come forward and make payment to Riall & Hopkins, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of Thomas Jones for collection.

Sept 19, 1828. mm

THE NEW-YORK

MEDICAL ACADEMY.

The happy effects of the *Botanical System of Practice*, more especially of late employ in the cure of diseases, are such as entitle it to a high rank among modern improvements. The opinion long entertained in its favour, by many of the judicious, a thorough experience has now demonstrated to be well founded; and with the number and variety of its salutary achievements, its reputation is daily increasing.

It must be evident, to every discerning mind, that the present prevailing practice of medicine, which rejects this botanical aid, is at variance with our nature and with our happiness. *Mercury*, the *Lancet*, and the *Knife*, are chiefly relied upon, by physicians and surgeons of the present day, for the removal of almost all the diseases incident to the human body, notwithstanding the effects of these deliterous agents, are evidently fatal to multitudes. Deeply impressed with these facts and with a view of reforming the science and parctice of medicine, an individual of this city in the year 1827, procured a lot of ground and erected a handsome and convenient edifice, for an Institution denominated the *United States Infirmary*, expressly for employing a reformed system of practice in the treatment of diseases; the remedial resources being chiefly derived from the productions of our own country.—The course of treatment adopted by this Institution was principally the result of near forty years experience of a distinguished medical reform; which course we are happy to state, has been crowned with signal success, and proved to a demonstration, that without *mercury*, that boasted *champion* of the MATERIA MEDICA, or other poisonous drugs, diseases generally may be cured by those more safe and salutary means, which the God of nature has so liberally scattered around us.

Animated by the past success, and with the hope of benefiting future generations, an irrepressible desire has been felt, that measures commensurate with the importance of the object should be taken, to promulgate this valuable system of practice, and thereby improve and reform the noble and important science of medicine.

After reflecting for years upon the most prudent and successful method of effecting so desirable an object, it has been deemed expedient to establish a MEDICAL SCHOOL, with competent teachers, where students may receive board and instruction until they are fully qualified to practice in the various branches of the healing arts upon the reformed system. We are now happy to announce, that a building for such an Institution has been erected, and (by Divine permission) will be opened in Nov. next, for the reception of Students.

The building is large and commodious, situated in Eldridge-Street, between Grand and Broom, and adjoining the present U. S. Infirmary. It is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city, and has been completed at a great expense.

The following branches will be taught:—

1. *Anatomy.*
2. *Surgery.*
3. *Theory and Practice of Physic.*
4. *Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.*
5. *Materia Medica and Practical Botany.*
6. *Chemistry and Pharmacy.*

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art.—Here the student will be taught all the modern practice which is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematical course of studies, combining each of these departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in less than one half the time, and with less than half the expense, that is required at other Medical Institutions.

There being an infirmary connected with the Academy, the students will have the benefit of Clinical practice, by which the experimental part of medicine will be acquired with the Theory.

Another advantage held out to the student is, that all those who conform to the rules and regulations of the school, and therefore finish their education, will have employment with a generous compensation, secured them by the institution, to disseminate the practice of medicine in different sections of the country.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study; but whenever the student is qualified to pass an examination he will receive a Diploma, and this Diploma will have a decided advantage over every other, as it will enable the possessor to practice in every State in the Union without molestation.

REQUISITIONS.

The qualifications for admission into the School will be:—

1. A certification of a good moral character.—2. A good English Education.

TERMS.

The price of qualifying a person for practice will be $250, one half payable in advance; board (being an extra charge) will be $2 50 per week. Some provision is made for young men in indigent circumstances.

All communications addressed to the Superintendent of the United States Infirmary, on this Circular, (Post Paid) will receive attention.

W. BEACH.

U. S. Infirmary, Oct. 1, 1828. [illegible]

POETRY.

STANZAS.

From Moore's Popular National Airs.

"Fear not that, while around thee,
Life's varied blessings pour
One sigh of hers shall wound thee,
Whose smile thou seek'st no more.
No, dead and cold for ever
Let our past love remain,
Once gone, its spirit never
Shall haunt thy rest again.

Fear not that, while around thee,
Life's varied blessings pour,
One sigh of her's shall wound thee,
Whose smile now charms no more.
May the new ties that bind thee,
Far sweeter, happier prove,
Nor e'er of me remind thee,
But by their truth and love.
Think how, asleep or waking,
Thy image haunts me yet;
But now this heart is breaking,
For thy own peace forget.
Fear not," &c.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Two Dollars a year, *if paid in advance*; or $2 50 if paid within six months; or $3 if not paid within six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance*.

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year*.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞ Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞ Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞ All communications addressd to the editor must come POST PAID.

CANDLE WICKS, & LAMP WICKS,

Square and oval butter Prints; Weavers Slays or Reeds; Shifters and Strainers; lime or lemon Squeezers; wash and cake Boards; Cane for reed making; pound, half and quarter butter Prints; Twine and Cord; boot and shoe Blacking; patent and common Taps; lamp Wicks, assorted, by the dozen or gross; cotton, wool and horse Cards; towel Rollers; Spiggots and Fausetts, suitable for hogsheads, barrels, kegs and hydrants; fishing lines and Rods; butter Bowls and Trays; clothes and market Baskets; Nests Tubs and sugar Boxes; Potatoe and turnip Mashers; sweeping, shoe, horse, scrubbing, Weavers and dusting Brushes Carpenters, Joiners and Gardeners Lines; clothes Lines and Bed Cord.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms by

VALERIUS DUKEHART,
No. 101 1-2 Baltimore between South and Calvert streets,

Baltimore, 9th mo. 28th.

Nest Boxes and Barrel Covers,

30,000 Cane, suitable for Reed makers
300 Nests Sugar Boxes
200 Barrel Covers
100 dozen Butter Prints

200 groce of Lamp Wicks, assorted sizes; Spickets and Fausetts, suitable for hogsheads, barrels kegs and hydrants; sweeping, shoe, scrubbing, dusting, white-wash, weavers and other Brushes; scale-bed & sacking Cords; plough Lines; coarse and fine Twine, Weavers Slays or Reeds; woolen, cassinet, cotton and hand Shuttles; cotton and wool Cards; fancy and common Bellows; Fishing Tackle; lamp and candle Wick; corn Brooms and Whisks; market and close Baskets, long and short Brush Handles; Lemon Squeezers Rolling Pins, Potatoe Mashers; Mulders; towel Rollers; wash & cake Boards; shovels, tubs clothes Pins: humming and common Tops; Sifters; box and cake Blacking; butter Bowls; Trays, Spoons and Paddles; Trenchers; crabing and cabbage Netts.

The above articls are offered for sale on reasonable terms, by

VALERIUS DUKEHART
No. 101 1-2 *Baltimore, between South and Calvert Streets.*

Baltimore, 9th mo 28th

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court & to me directed, at the suit of Elizabeth Hurley against John S. Evans, I will offer at public sale on Tuesday the 4th day of next November, at the court-house door in Princess-Anne between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit. The farm whereon the said Evans now resides, containing 230 acres, more or less.—also 1 negro David, 1 do. Peter, 1 do. George 1 do Alfred, 1 woman Margaret, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said John, to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy the above claim and costs.

ROBERT STEWART, late Shff.
Oct 14 wm

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Poor of Somerset county will meet on Friday the 14th of next November at which time an OVERSEER of the Poor will be elected to serve for the year 1829. Persons wishing that situation will make known their proposals to some member of the Board on or before that day.

By order,
JAMES WILSON, clerk.
Oct 14 wm

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas and two writs of Fieri Facias issued by the Clerk of Somerset county court to me directed at the suit of John J. Davis use of James H. Handy, also at the suit of James Gosles use of James H. Handy and John S. Crockett use of James H. Handy, executor of Sophia L. N. Davis, against John Taylor, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit—Part of a tract of land called Warwick and part of a tract called Midfield, containing 219½ acres, part of a tract of land called James' Debate, 89 acres, part of Ralph's Venture, 12 acres; negro Eli, 1 do. George, 1 negro woman Polly, 1 do. Nancy, and Nancy and Sarah, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said Taylor, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs, at the court house door in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 11th of next November, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Oct 21 tj

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by the Clerk of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Jesse Walter use of Edward Austin against Joseph T. Howard, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: a tract of land called Darby, 27½ acres; part of another tract of land called Corn Hill, 43 acres; one horse, two yoke of oxen, six head of cattle, two beds and furniture and all of his crop of corn and fodder on the ground, which I shall proceed to sell on the 11th of next November, at the court house door in Princess-Anne, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above named writ and cost.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Oct. 21. tj

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Peregrine Weatherly, and Susan his wife, Executors of Edward Austin, and Joseph Barkley against Robert Walter, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro boy Sambo, 1 do. Harry, 1 do. Sandy, and one ditto Sampson, whom I shall proceed to sell at the court house door, in Princess-Anne, on the 11th of next November, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and cost.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Oct. 21. tj

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by Isaac Denson, a justice of the peace, in and for Somerset county, and to me directed at the suit of George A. Porter vs. William Smith, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—one house and lot, containing one acre more or less, and known by the name of Mount Han; also one yoke of oxen, one lot of lumber, and one cart, which I shall proceed to sell, at the court-house door, on Tuesday the 4th of next November, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Oct 14 ws

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Isaac Beauchamp against the lands and tenements of James Smith, I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 11th day of next November, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. the following tracts or parcels of land, to wit: New Wood Hall and Hog Quarter, containing 142 acres, more or less; Marsh Land bought of Coston, containing 412 acres; Broad Oak, 123; and land bought of John Miles, supposed to contain 350 acres; more or less, lying in my bailiwick, to satisfy the debt, cost and charges due and charges to become due on said writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Oct. 21

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Elijah Christopher, trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Stanford, against Francis D. Nelson, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit—1 negro girl Leah, 1 boy George, 1 negro man Charles, 1 do. David, 1 do. Jack, 1 woman Lucy, 1 vessel now in the possession of captain Wm. Smith, part of a tract of land called Chance, and part of another tract called Monmouth, containing 215 acres, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell at the court house door in Princess-Anne, on the 11th of next November, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above named writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Oct 21 tj

ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given, That an *Election* will be held in the several election Districts of Somerset county, on Monday the 10th day of next November for the purpose of choosing one *ELECTOR* of President and Vice-President of the United States.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Nov. 7, 1828.

FOR SALE, and on a moderate Credit,

A good second-hand Ogle GIG. For further information apply at the office of the Village Herald.

Sept. 2, 1828. tf

MARYLAND,

Dorchester County Orphans Court, October 14th, 1828.

ON application of William Price, Administrator of James Hughes, late of Dorchester County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Cambridge Chronicle and Village Herald—papers selected by him.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester county Orphans Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 14th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1828.

(SEAL)

WM. W. ECCLESTON,
Register of Wills for Dorchester county.

In obedience to the law and the order of the honourable Orphans court of Dorchester county,

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JAMES HUGHES, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 23d of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of October, A. D. 1828.

WILLIAM PRICE, Adm'r. of
Oct 21 *James Hughes, dec'd.*

THE SOMERSET HOTEL

FOR SALE.

This large Establishment
IN PRINCESS-ANNE, MD.

Now occupied by Col. G. Dashiell, is for Sale,

It is commodious in every respect, and in good repair. There is no house on the Eastern Shore better patronized than this. Persons inclined to purchase will apply to

J. C. WILSON, Sen.

** Letters post paid will be attended to.
Oct 14 wm

For Rent,

For the ensuing year, a House and Lot in the village of White-Haven, at present occupied by Edward U. Blake. For terms apply to.

MARCELLUS JONES.
Sept. 9, 1828.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of small FARM, with all of its improvements, situated on Deal's Island, the place where Keziah Jones, dec'd. formerly resided. The terms of sale may be ascertained by applying to Mr. William Wallace, who resides on said Island. If not sold at private sale before Wednesday the 5th day of November, it will on that day be offered at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

MARCELLUS JONES.
Sept. 9, 1828.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Henry K. Long use of John U. Dennis against Tubman Jones, I will offer at public sale on Tuesday the 4th day of next November, at the court house door, between the hours of one and 2 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit. 220 acres of land, more or less, by the name of Second Addition to Hogg's Quarter, the lands and tenements of the said Tubman, to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above claim and costs.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.
Oct 14 wm

E. T. J. WOODWARD,

Corner of Dugan's Wharf & Pratt Street.
BALTIMORE,

Informs his friends and customers that he will sell on COMMISSION, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and Oats, Tobacco, and all other articles of Country Produce, and will make liberal advances on the same.

He has on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

CONSISTING OF

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Family Flour, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Spirits, Whiskey and Cordials, Spices, Soap & Candles, Shad, Mackerel, Herrings, Oil and Salt, together with every other article in his line.

ALSO,

Glass Ware, Queen's Ware,
Stone and Earthen Ware, &c.
And a general assortment
Of Garden Seeds of approved kinds, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

DRY PINE OR OAK WOOD

Will be taken in exchange for Goods, on fair terms.

May 13, 1828. wm

A List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post-Office at Princess Anne, Md. on the 1st of October, 1828.

B—Davis Bracken, John P. Brereton, Thomas Baily, George W. Bounds, Thomas B. Brerean, Spencer Brooks (negro.)
C—William D. Crocket, Sarah Cox, John Calaway, Lewis Caton, Capt. Geo. Card, Henry R. K. Coston,
D.—Henrietta Dashiell 2, Alex. Donoho 2, Henry J. Dennis.
H—Village Herald 2, Revil Hayman, Maria Handy.
J—John Jones, Thomas Jones of Thos. Elizabeth Jones, John H. Jones of Chas. Somerset Iris.
K—cbt. J. H. King, Planner H. King, Capt. Kelly, Mrs. Anne King.
L—Littleton Long, Robert Leatherbury.
M—Thomas Martin, Sarah R. Maddux, Daniel Miles, Mary Anne Miles.
P—John Powell, Mrs. M. Powell, Isaac Price, Jacob Parks, Charles Parks.
R—Rev. Noah Riley.
S—Somerset Lodge 2, James D. Smith.
W—William White of Thos. 2, Samuel L. Wilson, Julia Anne Waters, Rev. Dr. F. Waters, Lotty Wilson.
Y—John Young.

WM. W. JOHNSTON, P.M.
Oct. 6

SPLENDID VIEWS OF AMERICAN SCENERY.

On FRIDAY, the 10th of OCTOBER, 1828, will be published by T. K. GREENBANK, No. 64 Spruce street, Philadelphia, a volume of splendid views of American Scenery as follows—

1—A view of Beck's Shot Tower, on the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, and adjacent scenery;
2—A view of the Light House in Long Island Sound, with the adjacent scenery;
3—A view of York on Lake Ontario, with the fortifications;
4—Characteristic Scenery on the Hudson River;
5—View of New London, Connecticut, with the adjacent scenery;
6—View of Lemon Hill, near Philadelphia, the seat of Henry Pratt, Esq.
7—The tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon.
8—View at the Great Bend of the Susquequehanna.
9—View of the Upper Falls of Solomon's Creek, Luzerne county, Pa.
10—View of the Lower Falls of Solomon's Creek.
11—View of the Cattskill Mountains, from the Hudson.
12—View of Fort Niagara, on Lake Ontario, from the Light House on the British side.

These Views are executed in the best style of Philadelphia engraving, from drawings made upon spot. Each plate will be accompanied by a full and accurate description thereof, so as to make it perfectly intelligible to every person.

The work will be printed and issued to subscribers in the first style, on superior paper, and with a handsomely printed cover, and delivered to subscribers at the very low price of *One Dollar* per copy. Flexible covers will be used for country subscribers, so that they can be safely sent by mail.

☞ Any gentleman, postmasters and others who will interest themselves to procure ten subscribers and remit $10 to the Editor, shall receive *twelve copies*. From the very flattering patronage already received (1200 subscribers having put down their names) this volume will probably be succeeded by another, as soon as other plates can be engraved. All orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Address, T. R. GREENBANK,
No. 64 Spruce street, Philadelphia.
Sept. 16 mm

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

CERTIFICATE.

10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an annodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the the signature of proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER,
Nov. 20, 1827. Princess-Anne, Md.

INSOLVENT BLANKS.

JUST printed and for sale at the *Village Herald* office, a quantity of *INSOLVENT BLANKS*, of an approved form; and a supply of blank

BILLS OF SALE.
ALSO,
A Supply of Magistrates' Blanks,

FIERI FACIAS, before supersedeas,
Do. do. after supersedeas,
CA. SA.'s before supersedeas,
Do. do. after supersedeas.
WARRANTS.

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms, At the Office of the Village Herald.

Contents of the American Farmer.

Of October 17, 1828.

On the Criteria of the Qualities of ... for various purposes, with explanatory cuts, from Loudon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture, concluded—An Address, delivered before the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, at its anniversary meeting, Aug. 19, 1828, by Elias Horry, concluded—Important Observations on the Preservation of Indian Corn from the Fly or Weevil; and corn houses, by Jams Carroll—Crops in the South—Second Annual Report of the President and Directors to the Stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company—Poetry, Unambitious Love—Hunting—On the Duty and Value of Punctuality—Instinct of Rats—Extraordinary Despatch—Receipes, Cure for the Croup, To make indelible Ink—Items of News—Prices, &c.

JESSE HUNT,

(Successor to W. & R. HALL,)

Saddle, Harness, AND Trunk-Maker,

No. 127 Market Street, (near the new City Hotel,) BALTIMORE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the Saddling business in all its varieties, at the old established stand for many years occupied by Messrs. William & Richard Hall, where he keeps constantly on hand a

Large and General Assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Veleices, Saddlebags, Collars, Military Equipments, &c.

of warranted materials and workmanship, which he will sell at wholesale or retail, on as reasonable terms as can be afforded in this or any other city.

August 19th, 1828.

FOR RENT,

FOR the ensuing year or for a term of years, the FARM on Little-Monie, now occupied by Mitchell Phoebus.

For terms apply to

JAMES POLK.
June 3, 1828. wk

CAMBRIDGE HOTEL,

Sign of the Steam-Boat & Stages.

THE Subscriber continues to keep this handsome establishment, a few doors above his old stand, in a very central part of the town, where he is prepared at all times for the reception of travellers, and others, who may please give him a call. His house is well furnished; the rooms private and comfortable; his bar supplied with a choice selection of the best Liquors; his stable stored with good provender, and his prices regulated by the times. By strict attention to his business, he flatters himself with a continuation of those customers who have been so liberal heretofore, to whom he gratefully acknowledges himself indebted.

The public's obt. servant.

WM. C. RIDGAWAY.

N.B. His Hack runs to the Cambridge wharf to meet the Steam-Boat *Maryland*, on her arrival from Baltimore every Tuesday & Friday evening. Also for the conveyance of passengers from his house to the boat on her departure every Wednesday and Saturday morning, *free of charge*. He has, for the accommodation of persons who are going on to Baltimore, rented a private stable with a fine grazing lot, well enclosed, for the purpose of taking at livery horses at a low price, which shall be regulated by the price of grain, hay, &c. he is prepared at all times with fine horses and carriages, for the conveyance of Travellers to any part of the Peninsula.

W. C. R.

Cambridge, June 3, 1828.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Sept. 23d, 1828.

On application of Edward Fowler and Alcey White, Adm's. c. t. a. of Henry White late of Somerset county, deceased: It is ordered by the court that the said administrators give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased; and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Princess-Anne.

(SEAL)

True copy. TEST.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans court of Somerset county in Maryland, letters of administration cum testamento anexo, on the personal estate of Henry White (of Dame's Quarter) late of Somerset county, deceased; All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at or before the first day of April next, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and twenty nine; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 23d day of September, Anno Domini 1828.

ALCEY WHITE,
EDWARD FOWLER,
Adm's. c. t. a. H. White, dec'd.
Sept 30 mm

In Somerset County Court,

MAY TERM, 1828.

James Wilson v. Arnold E. Waters.

ORDERED, by the court, that the sale of the real estate of Arnold E. Waters, made and reported by James Wilson, Trustee, for the sale of said real estate, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the second day of the next term of this court; provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper published in the town of Princess-Anne once a week for three successive weeks before the said day. The Trustee reports the amount of sales to be $3400.

ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE,
A true copy. TEST.
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Sept 16

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. II. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1828. NO. 33.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Two Dollars a year, *if paid in advance*; $2 50 if paid within six months; or $3 if paid within six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance*.

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year*.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞ Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞ Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞ All communications addressd to the editor must come POST PAID.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE,

Cohen's Office, Baltimore, Oct. 23, 1828.

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.	BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par	Farmers bank and branches	1
Do Branches	par	Wilmington and Brandywine	½
MASSACHUSETTS		Commercial bank	1
Boston banks	1	Branch of do. at Milford	2
Other Mass. notes	2	Bank of Smyrna	1
RHODE-ISLAND		MARYLAND	
Providence banks	2	Frederick c'y bank	½
Other R. Island notes	3	Havre-de-Grace	par
CONNECTICUT		Farmers bank at Annapolis	½
Middletown bank	1	Branches at Frederick & Easton	do
Phenix bank at Hartford	1	Hagerstown	do
Bridgeport bank	1	Westminster	do
Eagle bank of New Haven	no sale	Elkton	susp.
Hartford bank	1	DISTRICT OF COL.	
NEW-YORK		Bk of Washington	½
N. Y. city banks (except Lombard)	par	Bk of the Metrop.	do
Albany	½	Patriotic bank	do
Other N. York notes	1	Central bank	do
NEW-JERSEY		Bk of Columbia	nom
...bank	no sale	Union bk Georget'n	½
Bank in Newark	1	Farmers & Mechanicks bank	do
Bank of N. Brunswick	1	Bk of Alexandria	do
...Co	1	Bk of Potomac	do
Farmers bank at Mount Holly	1	Farmers bk of Alexandria	do
Cumberland bk	1	Union bk of Alex'a	do
State bk Camden	1	Mechanics bk of Alexandria	do
At Elizabethtown	1	VIRGINIA	
At N. Brunswick	1	Richmond & bran's	½
At Patterson	1	Bk of the Valley	do
At Trenton	no sale	Br at Leesburg	do
At Morristown	1	Br at Charlestown	do
Sussex bank	1	Br at Romney	do
PENNSYLVANIA		N W bank of Vir at Wheeling	3
Philadelphia banks	par	N. CAROLINA	
Easton	½	State bk at Raleigh and branches	4
Germantown	do	Cape Fear	4
Montgomery county	do	Newbern	4
Chester "	do	S. CAROLINA	
Delaware "	do	State banks generally	2
Lancaster bank	do	GEORGIA	
Farmers bk of Lan'r	½	State bank	2
Harrisburg	½	Planters	2
Northampton	½	Augusta	2
Farmers bank of Bucks c'y	1	Darien	5
York bank	½	Augusta br Co	no sale
Chambersburg	½	KENTUCKY	
Farmers bank at Reading	½	Bank of Kentucky & branches	no sale
Gettysburg	do	OHIO	
Carlisle bk	½	Specie banks	3
Swatara at Harrisb'g	½	LOUISIANA	
Pittsburg	2	Banks at N Orleans	3
Greensburg	3		
Brownsville	4		
DELAWARE			
Bank of Delaware	½		

CANDLE WICKS, & LAMP WICKS,

Square and oval butter Prints; Weavers Slays or Reeds; Shifters and Strainers; lime or lemon Squeezers; wash and cake Boards; Cane for reed making; pound, half and quarter butter Prints; Twine and Cord; boot and shoe Blacking; patent and common Taps; lamp Wicks, assorted, by the dozen or gross; cotton, wool and horse Cards; towel Rollers; Spiggots and Fausetts, suitable for hogsheads, barrels, kegs and hydrants; fishing lines and Rods; butter Bowls and Trays; clothes and market Baskets; Nests Tubs and sugar Boxes; Potatoe and turnip Mashers; sweeping, shoe, horse, scrubbing, Weavers and dusting Brushes Carpenters, Joiners and Gardeners Lines; clothes Lines and Bed Cord.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms by

VALERIUS DUKEHART,
No. 101 1-2 Baltimore between South and Calvert streets.

Baltimore, 10th mo. 11th.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of small FARM, with all of its improvements, situated on Deal's Island, the place where Keziah Jones, dec'd. formerly resided. The terms of sale may be ascertained by applying to Mr. William Wallace, who resides on said Island. If not sold at private sale before Wednesday the 5th day of November, it will on that day be offered at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

MARCELLUS JONES.
Sept. 9, 1828.

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL ACADEMY.

The happy effects of the *Botanical System of Practice*, more especially of late employ in the cure of diseases, are such as entitle it to a high rank among modern improvements. The opinion long entertained in its favour, by many of the judicious, a thorough experience has now demonstrated to be well founded; and with the number and variety of its salutary achievements, its reputation is daily increasing.

It must be evident to every discerning mind, that the present prevailing practice of medicine, which rejects this botanical aid, is at variance with our nature and with our happiness *Mercury*, the *Lancet*, and the *Knife*, are chiefly relied upon, by physicians and surgeons of the present day, for the removal of almost all the diseases incident to the human body, notwithstanding the effects of these deliterous agents, are evidently fatal to multitudes. Deeply impressed with these facts, and with a view of reforming the science and practice of medicine, an individual of this city in the year 1827, procured a lot of ground and erected a handsome and convenient edifice, for an Institution denominated the *United States Infirmary*, expressly for employing a reformed system of practice, in the treatment of diseases; the remedial resources being chiefly derived from the productions of our own country.—The course of treatment adopted by this Institution was principally the result of near forty years experience of a distinguished medical reformer, which course we are happy to state, has been crowned with signal success, and proved to a demonstration, that without *mercury*, that boasted *champion* of the MATERIA MEDICA, or other poisonous drugs, diseases generally may be cured by those more safe and salutary means, which the God of nature has so liberally scattered around us.

Animated by the past success, and with the hope of benefiting future generations, an irrepressible desire has been felt, that measures commensurate with the importance of the object should be taken, to promulgate this valuable system of practice, and thereby improve and reform the noble and important science of medicine.

After reflecting for years upon the most prudent and successful method of effecting so desirable an object, it has been deemed expedient to establish a MEDICAL SCHOOL, with competent teachers, where students may receive board and instruction until they are fully qualified to practice in the various branches of the healing arts upon the reformed system. We are now happy to announce, that a building for such an Institution has been erected, and (by Divine permission) will be opened in Nov. next, for the reception of Students.

The building is large and commodious, situated in Eldridge-Street, between Grand and Broom, and adjoining the present U. S. Infirmary. It is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city, and has been completed at a great expense.

The following branches will be taught:—

1. *Anatomy.*
2. *Surgery.*
3. *Theory and Practice of Physic.*
4. *Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.*
5. *Materia Medica and Practical Botany.*
6. *Chemistry and Pharmacy.*

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art.—Here the student will be taught all the modern practice which is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematical course of studies, combining each of these departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in less than one half the time, and with less than half the expense, that is required at other Medical Institutions.

There being an infirmary connected with the Academy, the students will have the benefit of Clinical practice, by which the experimental part of medicine will be acquired with the Theory.

Another advantage held out to the student is, that all those who conform to the rules and regulations of the school, and there finish their education, will have employment, with a generous compensation, secured them by the institution, to disseminate the practice of medicine in different sections of the country.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study; but whenever the student is qualified to pass an examination he will receive a Diploma, and this Diploma will have a decided advantage over every other, as it will enable the possessor to practice in every State in the Union without molestation.

REQUISITIONS.

The qualifications for admission into the School will be:—

1. A certification of a good moral character.—2. A good English Education.

TERMS.

The price of qualifying a person for practice will be $250, one half payable in advance; board (being an extra charge) will be $2 50 per week. Some provision is made for young men in indigent circumstances.

All communications addressed to the Superintendent of the United States Infirmary, on this Circular, (Post Paid) will receive attention.

W. BEACH.
U. S. Infirmary, Oct. 1, 1828.—28jll

FOR SALE, and on a moderate Credit,

A good second-hand Ogle GIG. For further information apply at the office of the Village Herald.

Sept. 2, 1828.

JESSE HUNT,

(Successor to W. & R. HALL,)

Saddle, Harness, AND Trunk-Maker,

No. 127 Market Street, (near the new City Hotel,) BALTIMORE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the Saddling business in all its varieties, at the old established stand for many years occupied by Messrs. William & Richard Hall, where he keeps constantly on hand a

Large and General Assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Veleices, Saddlebags, Collars, Military Equipments, &c.

of warranted materials and workmanship, which he will sell at wholesale or retail, on as reasonable terms as can be afforded in this or any other city.

August 19th, 1828. 1*

CAMBRIDGE HOTEL,

Sign of the Steam-Boat & Stages.

THE Subscriber continues to keep this handsome establishment, a few doors above his old stand, in a very central part of the town, where he is prepared at all times for the reception of travellers, and others, who may please give him a call. His house is well furnished; the rooms private and comfortable; his bar supplied with a choice selection of the best Liquors; his stable stored with good provender, and his prices regulated by the times. By strict attention to his business, he flatters himself with a continuation of those customers who have been so liberal heretofore, to whom he gratefully acknowledges himself indebted.

The public's obt. servant.

WM. C. RIDGAWAY.

N.B. His Hack runs to the Cambridge wharf to meet the Steam-Boat *Maryland*, on her arrival from Baltimore every Tuesday & Friday evening. Also for the conveyance of passengers from his house to the boat on her departure every Wednesday and Saturday morning, *free of charge*. He has, for the accommodation of persons who are going on to Baltimore, rented a private stable with a fine grazing lot, well enclosed, for the purpose of taking at livery horses at a low price, which shall be regulated by the price of grain, hay, &c. he is prepared at all times with fine horses and carriages, for the conveyance of Travellers to any part of the Peninsula.

W. C. R.

Cambridge, June 3, 1828.

THE SOMERSET HOTEL

FOR SALE.

This large Establishment
IN PRINCESS-ANNE, MD.

Now occupied by Col. G. Dashiell, is for Sale,

It is commodious in every respect, and in good repair. There is no house on the Eastern Shore better patronized than this. Persons inclined to purchase will apply to

J. C. WILSON, Sen.

** Letters post paid will be attended to.
Oct 14 wm

For Rent,

For the ensuing year, a House and Lot in the village of White-Haven, at present occupied by Edward U. Blake. For terms apply to.

MARCELLUS JONES
Sept. 9, 1828.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Poor of Somerset county will meet on Friday the 14th of next November, at which time an OVERSEER of the Poor will be elected to serve for the year 1829. Persons wishing that situation will make known their proposals to some member of the Board on or before that day.

By order;
JAMES WILSON, clerk.
Oct 14 wm

Nest Boxes and Barrel Covers,

30,000 Cane, suitable for Reed makers
300 Nests Sugar Boxes
200 Barrel Covers
100 dozen Butter Prints

200 groce of Lamp Wicks, assorted sizes; Spickets and Fausetts, suitable for hogsheads, barrels kegs and hydrants; sweeping, shoe, scrubbing, dusting, white-wash, weavers and other Brushes; scale bed & sacking Cords; plough Lines; coarse and fine Twine, Weavers Slays or Reeds; woolen, cassinet, cotton and hand Shuttles; cotton and wool Cards; fancy and common Bellows; Fishing Tackle; lamp and candle Wick; corn Brooms and Whisks; market and close Baskets, long and short Brush Handles; Lemon Squeezers Rolling Pins, Potatoe Mashers; Mulders; towel Rollers; wash & cake Boards; shovels, tubs clothes Pins: humming and common Tops; Sifters; box and cake Blacking; butter Bowls; Trays, Spoons and Paddles; Trenchers; crabing and cabbage Netts.

The above articls are offered for sale on reasonable terms, by

VALERIUS DUKEHART
No. 101 1-2 *Baltimore, between South and Calvert Streets.*

Baltimore, 10th mo 11th

SPLENDID VIEWS OF AMERICAN SCENERY.

On FRIDAY, the 10th of OCTOBER, 1828, will be published by T. K. GREENBANK, No. 64 Spruce street, Philadelphia, a volume of splendid views of American Senery as follows—

1—A view of Beck's Shot Tower, on the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, and adjacent scenery;
2—A view of the Light House in Long Island Sound, with the adjacent scenery;
3—A view of York on Lake Ontario, with the fortifications;
4—Characteristic Scenery on the Hudson River;
5—View of New London, Connecticut, with the adjacent scenery;
6—View of Lemon Hill, near Philadelphia, the seat of Henry Pratt, Esq.
7—The tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon.
8—View at the Great Bend of the Susquequehanna.
9—View of the Upper Falls of Solomon's Creek, Luzerne county, Pa.
10—View of the Lower Falls of Solomon's Creek.
11—View of the Cattskill Mountains, from the Hudson.
12—View of Fort Niagara, on Lake Ontario, from the Light House on the British side.

These Views are executed in the best style of Philadelphia engraving, from drawings made upon spot. Each plate will be accompanied by a full and accurate description thereof, so as to make it perfectly intelligible to every person.

The work will be printed and issued to subscribers in the first style, on superior paper, and with a handsomely printed cover, and delivered to subscribers at the very low price of *One Dollar* per copy. Flexible covers will be used for country subscribers, so that they can be safely sent by mail.

☞ Any gentleman, postmasters and others who will interest themselves to procure ten subscribers and remit $10 to the Editor, shall receive *twelve copies*. From the very flattering patronage already received (1200 subscribers having put down their names) this volume will probably be succeeded by another, as soon as other plates can be engraved. All orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Address, T R. GREENBANK,
No. 64 Spruce street, Philadelphia.
Sept. 16 mm

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

CERTIFICATE.

10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an annodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the the signature of proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER.
Nov. 20, 1827. Princess-Anne, Md

** The Orphans Court of Somerset county will sit on Tuesday the 18th instant.

MARYLAND,

Dorchester County Orphans Court, October 14th, 1828.

ON application of William Price, Administrator of James Hughes late of Dorchester County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Cambridge Chronicle and Village Herald—papers selected by him.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester county Orphans Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 14th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1828.

(SEAL)

WM. W. ECCLESTON,
Register of Wills for Dorchester county.

In obedience to the law and the order of the honourable Orphans court of Dorchester county,

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JAMES HUGHES, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 23d of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of October, A. D. 1828.

WILLIAM PRICE, Adm'r. of
Oct 21 *James Hughes, dec'd.*

Twenty-Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the end of last September, an indented apprentice to the Tailoring business, named JOSHUA H. SMITH. All persons are cautioned against harbouring, or trusting him, at their peril; and any person who will apprehend and deliver him to me, shall have the above reward, but no charges paid.

DAVID VANCE.
Salisbury, Oct. 14, 1828 wm

Dissolution of Partnership.

The PARTNERSHIP of *Wm. & Geo. Riall* is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be conducted by *Riall & Hopkins.* It is expected that all persons indebted to the late firm will come forward and make payment to Riall & Hopkins, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of Thomas Jones for collection.

Sept 19, 1828. mm

E. T. J. WOODWARD,

Corner of Dugan's Wharf & Pratt Street.
BALTIMORE.

Informs his friends and customers that he will sell on COMMISSION, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and Oats, Tobacco, and all other articles of Country Produce, and will make liberal advances on the same.

He has on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

CONSISTING OF

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Family Flour, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Spirits, Whiskey and Cordials, Spices, Soap & Candles, Shad, Mackerel, Herrings, Oil and Salt, together with every other article in his line.

ALSO,

Glass Ware, Queen's Ware,
Stone and Earthen Ware, &c.
And a general assortment
Of Garden Seeds of approved kinds, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

DRY PINE OR OAK WOOD

Will be taken in exchange for Goods, on fair terms.

May 13, 1828. wm

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of 3 writs of Fieri Facias issued by the clerk of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suits of Geo. Jackson use of Thomas Bayly and James Donoho use of Levin Walter against Alexander Donoho, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land called King's Misfortune, part of another tract of land called Hog's Quarter, part of Richardson Hard Luck, all containing 345½ acres, more or less, negro boy Levin, negro woman Margaret, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder on Tuesday the 18th day of next November, at the court-house door in Princess Anne, for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs and costs—Sale to take place between the hours of 12 and 5 P. M.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Oct 28 tj

INSOLVENT BLANKS.

JUST printed and for sale at the *Village Herald* office, a quantity of *INSOLVENT BLANKS*, of an approved form, and a supply of blank

BILLS OF SALE.
ALSO,
A Supply of Magistrates' Blanks,

FIERI FACIAS, before supersedeas,
Do. do. after supersedeas,
CA. SA.'s before supersedeas,
Do. do. after supersedeas.
WARRANTS.

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms, At the Office of the Village Herald.

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, NOV. 11, 1828.

Electoral Election News.

MARYLAND.

RETURNS OF VOTES TAKEN, NOV. 10.

NINTH DISTRICT—Somerset County.

Districts.	For Jackson. CARROLL.	For Adams. DENNIS.
Princess Anne	120	220
Trappe	121	54
Dublin	82	71
Brinkley's	104	467
Dame's Quarter	39	84

Tyaskin, Williamstown, and Barren C. Springs districts—returns not received.

Worcester county, about 188 maj. for Carroll. *Dorchester* county not heard from.

VIRGINIA.

A letter from the E. Shore of Va states that the whole of the Northampton returns had been received, and stood thus;

For Jackson 90 For Adams 20

The whole of Accomack county not heard from; but as the Jackson ticket at Drummondtown has a majority of 15 votes, it is supposed that the Adams strength in the remaining part of this county will not be sufficient to overbalance the above, so that the cause of *Jackson, Calhoun & Liberty* will be triumphant even on the E. Shore of Va.

We have received farther returns from the strongest holds of Adams & Clay in Virginia, which give the Jackson ticket upwards of 1000 votes majority. Hence there can be no doubt that this state has given her 24 electoral votes in favour of Old Hickory.

PENNSYLVANIA.

'Twould be tedious to give a detail account of the overwhelming majorities, in favour of the People's candidates, which pour in upon us from this great and enlightened state—Suffice it to say, Jackson's cause will have a majority, when all the returns come in, it is now supposed, exceeding 50,000!! Thus Johnny Q. will have 28 votes *against* him in this "doubtful" state.

NEW YORK.

Wilmington, Nov. 7.

By a gentleman who left Philadelphia yesterday afternoon, we learn that accounts had been received at the Sentinel office, from New York, three hours before the closing of the polls, at which time upwards of 24,000 votes were polled, and it was confidently expected that the Jackson majority for Governor and Electors would be from 8 to 10,000. Bets were offered, by the Jackson men, in New York, on Wednesday, to almost any amount, that Jackson would receive 24 of the Electoral votes of the state.

Accounts had been received from Belmont county, in Ohio, in which the Jackson vote was considerably increased beyond that received at the General Election.

The accounts from New Jersey were such as to afford strong hopes that the Electoral vote of that state will be for Jackson.

Del. Gazette.

OHIO.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter to a gentleman in this county, dated

"Zanesville, Ohio, Nov. 1.
(EVENING.)

Sir—Full returns of this county (Muskingum) are just received, for Electors of President and Vice President, and we have gained 266 votes, and a like gain in the adjoining counties, far as heard from. The state is safe for Jackson."

Belmont County, Ohio, is politically Regenerated.

'We have met the enemy and they are ours.'

Gazette Office.

St. Clairsville, Nov. 1—6 p. m.

We have to announce to the public the cheering intelligence that Belmont county has given a majority to the Jackson Electoral Ticket.

In 1824, Jackson received only 164 votes. We have heard from 14 out of 15 townships, and the Jackson Ticket has received 2092—gain in 14 townships NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT VOTES. The returns so far as received stand thus—

For the Jackson Ticket,		2092
Adams	do	2080

The Township to be heard from will give the Jackson Ticket from 30 to 50 votes majority, so that Belmont, a county always claimed as certain for the administration, is now SURE for the good old Farmer of Tennessee. Our friends at a distance may now rest assured that the 16 Electoral votes of Ohio will be given for Andrew Jackson as President and John C. Calhoun as Vice-President of the United States. The friends of Old Hickory, in Belmont county, have crowned themselves with honour, and deserve the praise of every lover of liberty and equal rights.

☞We have seen a Baltimore Republican Extra printed last Saturday, giving Electoral Election returns from 7 counties in Ohio. These counties have given a majority to the Jackson electoral ticket, exceeding that of Mr. Campbell at the late Governor's election, by 2,689 votes. Thus we go in Ohio.

From the Maryland Gazette,
Annapolis, Nov. 6, 1823.

A Coroner's Inquest was held on Friday evening last, over the body of a man found drifted on shore at Belmont, about 2 miles below this city. From information collected by the jury, it appeared that the name of the deceased was *Reucher;* that he had sailed in the Dolphin, from which vessel it is conjectured, he was accidentally knocked overboard by the boom, on the 19th ultimo, and drowned. It is believed that he was from one of the lower counties of the Eastern Shore of this state. The pocket book and papers found in his pockets, are in the possession of the coroner, Mr Philip Clayton, of this city, who attended to the interment of the body. Baltimore.

An express has arrived in this city with the information that the British ports have been thrown open for the importation of foreign grain, &c. Flour and grain has already consequently taken a great rise in this market.

WINNEBAGO INDIANS.

Governor Cass, of Michigan, Major Forsyth and Capt. Kinsey, accompanied by a deputation of Winnebago Indians, to the number of fifteen men and one woman, have arrived in New York on their way to Washington. The singularity of this visit, being the first of the kind, we believe, from that remote and hitherto unmanageable tribe has attracted great attention, and brought together crowds of people. The tribe from which these men come, is situated on the Fox & Ouisconsin river, in the vicinity of the rich tract known as the Fever Mines. They have up to the present time entertained hostile feelings towards the United States, and have always felt the most perfect confidence in their ability to conquer any enemy to whom they might be opposed. Their tribe numbers about 1200 warriors, and they are so situated that they can after having committed depredations upon our territory, retreat into the interior where it would be very difficult to follow them, up the Ouisconsin, in doing which our troops would be continually liable to fall into ambuscades. The humane design of the present visit is to produce in the minds of these savages a conviction, by showing them the extent of our power, that it is in vain to contend against us; and that their true policy is to cherish peaceful intercourse with our people. A great effect has already been produced upon their minds, as their chief man, in a speech which he addressed to his companions at Utica, told them that it would be of no avail for them to attempt to overcome the whites who were evidently too strong for them—and that when they return home they had better make up their minds to live at peace with the white people of this country. They have been both surprised and delighted at what they have seen.

A Parody.

BY A NEWS-PRINTER.

"His face was long, and many a sigh heav'd he,
For, alackaday! his purse was quite emp ty!"

To dun, or not to dun? that's the question;
Whether 'tis better that the purse should
Suffer (for lack of cash) by baneful emptiness,
Or, by a gentle dun, to fill it up.
To dun—to get the money—and be enabled
To live and pay our debts, 'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To dun, to be denied;
Denied with "call again"—ay, there 's the rub;
For, in that CALL AGAIN, what evils come,
What disappointment sore—chagrin and wo,
What time is wasted, and what shoes are worn
In consequence, must give us pain.
——————It is this
That makes so many debts not worth collecting—
'Tis this which sickens business to despair,
And keeps from honest labour its reward.
We don't forget our many, many friends;
To them a debt of gratitude we freely pay.
Buoy'd by their kindness, still our bark shall sail,
Enjoy the pleasing calm, nor dread the boisterous gale.

[COMMUNICATED.]

OBITUARY.—Died, on Saturday morning last Mr George W. Jones, of this county.

The deceased was taken ill at about eleven o'clock on Friday night, and departed this life on Saturday morning, reminding us that "In the midst of life we are in death."

Foreign News.

From the New York Enquirer.

By the arrival of the packet ship Silas Richards, Capt. Holdredge, from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 24th, and Liverpool to the 25th September.

The Russians meet with great resistance from the Turks. In a sortie from Choumla the Turks had made themselves masters of three redoubts, and cut to pieces the Russians who defended them—General Wrede was killed.

The Turkish plan of campaign is said to be, to make constant and vigorous sallies from their fortresses, and thus oblige the Russians to divide their force.

The Emperor Nicholas, sailed from Odessa on the 2d of September, on his return to his army. Lord Heytsbury did not accompany or follow his Imperial Majesty. The other Ambassadors, who are military men, were to follow the Emperor in two or three days.

General Ivanoff is dead of the wounds he received.

The Grand Vizier left Constantinople on the 20th and was to proceed to Choumla direct, with 40,000 men.

The Sultan has sent a sabre of honour to Hussein Pacha, as a mark of his approbation of the Pacha's conduct.

The exiled Janissaries had returned and formed a conspiracy. It was discovered.—The standard of the prophet had not been displayed.

The French are sending a third expedition from Toulon. It was to sail between the 20th and 30th Semptember.

The ambassadors of France, England and Russia, have commenced their deliberations at Corfu. It is said they are about to quit Corfu for the seat of the Greek government, at the isle of Spezzia.

Ibrahim Pacha intends to fortify a camp between Coron and Modon. It is said that Ibrahim does not think of leaving the Morea, but intends to make resistance. He has provisions for six months. Admiral Codrington had gone to Alexandria.

The French liberal journals talk a great deal about the inactivity of the Duke of Wellington.

The Turkish bulletins state, that they have annihilated 50,000 Russians, and that the Krair of Russia (Czar) has fled to Codja Bay (Odessa.)

The news of the French expedition to the Morea has set the Divan in a fury; they compare the invasion to that of Egypt in 1798. There does, however, some difference exist, for the Treaty of the 6th July has been officially announced to the Divan.

The Porte insists that the successes of the Russians, in Asia Minor have not been so important as they announce; the Ministers speak of the march of troops from a great part of Aatolia against General Paskewitch, who will meet with an insurmountable resistance at Erzerum.

The disturbances in Bosnia, according to the Turks, begin to settle, and all Romelia is ready to oppose both the French and Russians. The English are favourably spoken of, as they continue always to regard them as Allies; we even believe that they have one or more secret agents established at Constantinople, and that a great personage will very speedily show himself in an official character at Pera.

The Emperor of Brazil has issued a proclamation to the Portuguese. He does not speak as their sovereign, but as the father of Donna Maria the second.

The Queen of Portugal was expected at Falmouth at the latest dates. Palmella and Itabayana were waiting for her. Valdez, the Governor of Madeira, had arrived at Falmouth.

A Russian loan had been contracted for in Amsterdam, for one million and a half sterling, with the house of Hope & Co.

The English Funds had been heavy, on the 22d Sept. with scarcely any variation in the price of Consols; 87 7-8 88 is the only quotation. Exchequer Bills, 76 77 1-2 India Bonds, 94 97. At three o'clock, Consols were quoted at 87 7-8 to 88

The Austria Bank Stock had advanced six per cent in one day. This rise was imputed to some new financial arrangement in contemplation.

The London papers are very warmly discussing the proposition whether England is suffering from a want of trade or not. They have great difficulty to come to a conclusion.

There was a great meeting of the proprietors of the bank of England on the 18th Sept. It was confidently expected that the charter would be renewed by the government.

Hunt wrote a letter to Mr. O'Connell, of Ireland, accusing the latter of improper conduct towards the radicals. Mr. O'Connell replied, and completely demolished the blacking orator.

The Manchester Guardian states, that there had been an improved demand in their market for manufactured goods. The German markets had taken off great quantities.

The harvest in Ireland had been tolerably fair and well got in.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Twelve o'clock:—At Navarin the French have taken possession of the forts.

PEACE BETWEEN BUENOS AYRES AND BRAZIL.

We have been informed by a gentleman who came passenger in the steam boat from Norfolk, of the arrival of the ship Macedonia, in sixty days from Rio Janeiro, bringing accounts of *actual conclusion of peace between Brazil and Buenos Ayres.* Despatches giving information of this important event, have been forwarded to our government at Washington.

No other particulars had transpired when our informant left Norfolk.

A Midshipman from the Macedonian reports that the Banda Oriental was given up to the Buenos Ayreans.—*Gazette.*

Supply of Corn in Great Britain—The Liverpool Chronicle, mentions the reported early meeting of Parliament in this month as probable to take place on various accounts, of which the alarming deficiency of the harvest is the principal. The conviction of this deficiency is producing, it states, a serious rise in the price of grain, and a consequent increased difficulty among the labouring classes of obtaining subsistence. The deficiency is thought to amount to one-fourth, to which it must be added that the stock on hand at the commencement of the harvest, was smaller than was ever known. A much more important fact than either is, that England cannot, as in former years, obtain an immediate and extensive supply from the Continent, simply by opening her ports. Mr. Jacob has clearly shown in his Report, that the Corn Laws of England had at length begun to manifest their injurious effect on the Continent, where the corn grower, not finding a market for his grain, had ceased to produce any with a view to exportation. If Mr. Jacob he thought to have made his report as unfavourable as possible, being sent abroad by parties inimical to the corn-laws, it unfortunately happens that the last quotations of wheat at Dantzic prove corn to be as high there as in England. It might be expected by some persons, it is added, that under these circumstances wheat would have risen more rapidly; but that it has not is imputed to the state of the currency.

The Centerville Times states that Capt *Taylor*, of the Steam Boat Maryland, while lying at Easton Point, on Tuesday night last, had his desk broken open and about 9000 dollars stolen therefrom. The principal part of the money belonged to a person in Baltimore and had been left with Capt. T. to deposite in the Annapolis Bank.

JEW'S NEW YEAR.

On Monday evening, Sept. 8th, the Jewish year 5589 was ushered in at Liverpool by the Israelites. At sunset the people assembled in their synagogue, when the usual prayers were read; the congregation remained until between eight and nine o'clock. On Tuesday, their newyear's day for the present year, they again assembled at half past five o'clock in the morning, to deliberate the Feast of Trumpets, in commemoration of Abraham's offering up his son, as stated in the book of Numbers. At ten o'clock the Trumpets were sounded, which announced the commencement of the year, and those who thought proper left the synagogue; but many of them remained until one o'clock. They met again at sun set the same day, and also on Wednesday at the same hours when the observance of those rites terminated. No food is allowed to be taken till the sounding of the trumpets on either day.

SHOCKING DEPRAVITY.

On Sunday last, Mr Joseph Fleming, a farmer, residing at Shrewsbury, N. J. stabbed his wife with a knife in the breast, which caused her death in a short time. Her cries alarmed two children who alarmed their neighbours; when they found the unhappy victim she was sensible and related the circumstances. In the mean time the unhappy man retired to another room and deliberately cut his own throat with the same knife; when found he was sensible and refused all medical assistance. Mr F. was a farmer in very comfortable circumstances, they had three children, the two eldest he had sent away that morning to see a relative. His wife was a very amiable woman and esteemed by her neighbours as a patter to all, but her awful end was occasioned by her husband indulging too freely with liquor

[*Long Island Patriot.*

AMUSEMENT.

In the winter of seventy six, Dr Goldsmith ordered a coach from Covent garden piazzas to the Devil tavern, at Temple bar, at which place a weekly club was then held by the literati of the day. When the doctor was set down, he had a guinea and a shilling in his pocket, and being rather an absent character, he gave the coachman the guinea instead of the shilling. The doctor repaired to the club room, the coachman drove away. Being called upon for a subscription, the doctor threw his shilling upon the table, which he imagined was a guinea; he soon perceived his mistake, and told the circumstance to the club. The company laughed; and the doctor in a violent rage, rushed out of the room to seek the coachman, but in vain. In the following week, when the club was full, and the doctor enjoying his bottle, the waiter brought him word that a hackney-coachman wanted to speak to him. After receiving some sarcastic advice from his friends, to be cautious of his commerce with coachmen, he went down stairs, and was astonished to find it was the same individual who had drove him the preceding week. "I have brought your guinea back," said the coachman; "I know your honor made a mistake; now some scoundrels would have pocketed the money, and have said noting at all about the matter; but that's not my way, your honor; I thank God, if so be I'm poor, I'm honest; it wears well as a body may say." "My dear friend," exclaimed the doctor, "I honour and admire your principle; you will please to wait here a few minutes;' upon which the doctor marched up stairs, and told the story with all those rapturous blandishments which a poetic mind, on such an occasion, will beget in a good heart. He finally urged them to a subscription, as a proper reward for singular honesty in the lower ranks of life. It was generously complied with, to the amount of fifty shillings. The good but credulous man, ran with the collection to the vulgar descendant of Phaeton, poured it into his hat, and effectually embracing and blessing him, was returning up stairs to his convivial friends, with that enviable and sublime satisfaction which every man feels after the commission of a good deed; he entered the room in triumph, his friends welcomed him with a loud peal of laughter; alas! it was at the doctor's expense; the guinea which the rascal pretended to return, was a counterfeit!

The following *elegant* epitaph commemorative of the luckless fate of an unhappy lover, is to be found in a church yard in "Modern Athens;"

The wedding day appointed was,
And wedding clothes provided—
But ere that day did come, alas!
He sickened and he *die did!*

Mr. Editor.—As the election will be over before you issue another number of the Herald, I presume you will have room for matter which does not border on politics. If you will give the following pieces an insertion it will oblige a constant reader.

CHARACTERISTICS.

THE LIBERAL FOR POPULARITY

There are some who contribute largely of their substance to the cause of God. They will be found among the warmest supporters of those societies which have attained celebrity and popularity; they will be active in promoting the interests of these institutions; and will appear among their most constant and devoted friends. But let a cause be introduced to their notice, which is humble in its appearance, which is surrounded by none of the pomp and glare of external circumstances; the promoters of which must be content to pass on in "the even tenor of their way," unnoticed by their men; or at most only remembered in the grateful recollection of the inmate of the cottage and the hovel; to whom their efforts may have been effectually blessed:—let such a cause be presented to their consideration—and if asked for their aid and influence on its behalf, they will refuse their assistance; and perhaps think it almost beneath their dignity to regard an attempt so lowly and obscure. But surely this conduct argues something wrong in the feelings of the individual: and gives colour to a suspicion that the motives for his zeal in the cause of more public and popular institutions, are not so pure as they ought to be; and in respect to him it may be asked—"*What do ye more than others?*" For ... the men of the world, for the sake of appearing liberal and generous, bestow a portion of superfluous wealth on charitable institutions; whereby it is likely that their credit will be maintained among those by whom they wish to be well thought of; while at the same time they have no real regard for, or interests in, the object for which their contributions are solicited and applied?

THE TRANSIENTLY LIBERAL.

There is another class of persons, who although their means will not allow them to afford pecuniary aid to so great an extent as those before referred to, yet notwithstanding profess a concern for the spread of religion, and the advancement of the Saviour's cause. They will contribute something towards the support of benevolent societies, they will even take an interest in the welfare of more humble institutions; and will go so far as to devote their personal services to the promotion of truth and godliness. But in this latter respect, their goodness is like "the morning cloud, and the early dew which soon passes away." At first they are warm and ardent in the cause: and feel great delight in the promotion of its interests. But by and by the novelty ceases; the excitement of the moment wears away; difficulties arise; sacrifices of personal ease and comfort must be made; and they become "weary in well doing." They engage in some worldly pursuit, such as carriage mending or timber getting; grow inconstant in their efforts, more remiss, and if they are not always found at the hustings or in the grog-shops, they manifest so little of the zeal and activity which once distinguished them, as to render it evident that the heart is not engaged in the work. Now "*What do* these persons "*more than others?*" There are many who are willing to take up a profession of religion, and to advocate its claims, until it militates against their *convenience* and their *interest:* and then are ready to abandon it altogether. Does not the conduct of the individual referred to bear too great a resemblace to the stony ground hearers: who have no root in themselves, and who, in times of tribulation and persecution, wither away?

COURT OF APPEALS.
Paris, Ky. October 11.

We understand that a singular occurrence has taken place at Frankfort, in the Court of Appeals. Judges Owsley and Mills, some time since, forwarded to a friend in Frankfort, letters to the Executive Department, expressing an intention to resign, and requesting the Governor to accept their respective communications and make them resignations of their respective offices. These letters excited some sensibility among the members of the bar, and other citizens, who were anxious that these judges should not then resign, especially as there were many cases already argued and ready before them, for decision; and the present term would be lost, and swell the docket, which is already so great, as to amount to a denial of justice. They accordingly detained those letters and prevented their reaching the Governor, and united in pressing solicitations to the two Judges to take them back, without their being presented. The Judges, after some hesitation and refusal, ultimately agreed to take back these letters and to hold the next term of the court. On hearing this, chief justice Bibb, openly pronounced them no judges, and that they had resigned, and that he would have no more to do with them as judges—the Argus announced this fact. Judge Bibb ultimately, at the suggestion of some person, that he was treating his associates contrary to the rules of delicacy and decorum, by his public talk, without communicating to them his difficulties, wrote to the other two judges apprizing them that he could not recognize them without new commissions, and insisting that, from the moment they signed and sent off their letters of resignation, they were out of office, whether the Governor ever saw or heard of these letters. This communication from judge Bibb, the other two received shortly before they left their homes to hold the present term. They however went, and on their arrival proceeded cautiously, and held no court on the first day, with the intention, if possible, to obviate the pretended scruples of Bibb, who would take notice that they had resigned, although the Governor, declining to fill the vacancies, would not admit there was any.—One or two personal interviews were brought about, and some written communications made, between the chief justice and the other members of the court, but all to no purpose. The two judges, on Tuesday, finding all their efforts at conciliation unavailing, appointed an hour at which they would hold court: and sent a request to the chief justice to attend and resume his station. But he would not do so. The others have since been progressing with the business of the court as usual.

From the National Intelligencer

WEYER'S CAVE.—*In Virginia.*

Tho' this proud trophy of the ingenuity of nature has been so frequently described by travellers distinguished both for rank and talents, yet it is to be hoped that a relation by an humble sojourner, will not be considered as a reflection upon the readers of this paper.—This celebrated cavern is situated three miles above Port Republic, in Augusta county, near the boundary line. It is classed, by those who visit it, among the greatest curiosities of the world; and surpasses even the most sanguine expectations of those who have not previously visited it. Weyer's cave is certainly a curiosity worthy of the traveller's notice. It is in the same ground and parallel to Madison's cave, from which it is about 200 yards distant. This last is made a sort of classic ground by Jefferson's description of it in his Notes, but is inferior to Weyer's in every particular. The part of Madison's cave which is conveniently accessible, is about 150 yards long. Weyer's is from 900 to 1000; fourteen large rooms have been opened, which have received imaginary names, the most spacious are Washington Hall, and the Ball room; the former is 91 yards long, 20 wide, and the arch 60 feet high; the latter 60 yards long, 30 feet wide, and the arch 50 feet high; the variety and grotesqueness of stalactites are most strongly exhibited in the Tower of Babel; weighing, probably, thousands of tons, semi-circular in front and full flutings:—the most beautiful apartment, because the whitest and most transparent, is the Ladies' Toilet; in the size of the rooms, in the variety and magnitude of the stalactites, in the elasticity, and consequently musical sounds, of many of its spars, (its tamboorine room, music gallery, &c.) Weyer's cave is probably unique—certainly very superior to the famous grotto of Antiparos, one of the small Cyclades Islands in the Grecian Archipelago, situated two miles to the west of the island of Paras. Weyer's cave exhibits many beautiful white transparencies, and reflecting surfaces; but in some of them by the rust of iron in the substance. This extensive grotto was, on Friday the 3d inst. exposed to the view of a large concourse of visiters by the reflecting rays of about 2000 candles: the scene was truly imposing—far surpassing description. It must be seen to be known. No pen can portray its beauty; no fancy paint, nor imagination conceive, its sublime grandeur. In the exploration of this scene, I first entered the vestibule, or anti-chamber, where the reflection of the numerous tapers, occasioned by the spar, was delightful. I continued on to Solomon's Temple, where the extent of the room, the diversity of spar, the disposition of festooning and drapery, the height of the lofty and noble ceiling, and the converging rays from the candles reflected by the sparkling brilliancy of the pillars, all united to keep the sublime emotions in a constant state of pleasing excitement. But in entering Washington's Hall I was struck mute in astonishment. Here were disposed hundreds of burning candles, all in full view, twinkling through the space of 91 yards before us. Here the beholders stood as they entered, wrapt in amazement, wondering that such a scene should have been effected subterraneously. Indeed, if there is any thing to strike mute with astonishment the lively fancy, and the most brilliant imagination, it is this grand apartment, properly illumined. Music was introduced into the several apartments. In retracing my steps, as far as the Ball Room, I found a number of ladies and gentlemen amusing themselves in a cotillion.—He that has read of the adventures of the 12 princes and 12 princesses who continued so long in their fairy dances under ground, would conclude the Ball Room of Weyer's Cave to have been the identical spot in which they tript the light fantastic toe.

Being now highly gratified, I retired to the house of entertainment kept at the cave by Mr. Mansfield, to whom I am much indebted for his kind attention. *A Visitant.*

The following proceedings took place recently at the Court of Assize, France, on the trial of a young woman for poisoning her child:—

'The prisoner on hearing a part of the evidence, manifested considerable emotion, then fainted, and fell to the ground; when she had recovered, the President resumed the proceedings, but was interrupted by a noise on the bench where the gensdarmes were sitting. It appears that a respectable old gentleman had wished to seat himself in one corner, when a gens darme, with great rudeness and brutality, took him by the arm, and desired him to withdraw. On the old gentleman's remonstrating, the gensdarme became more violent, turned him around forcibly, and exclaimed, "I arrest you." The president here interfered, and said "Gensdarmes, take out that person."

One of the advocates then rose from the bar, and said, "This gentleman has committed no crime by sitting on the bench with the gensdarmes. I have the honour to know him. He was formerly an advocate in the Parliament, of Paris: he is eighty years of age, and his gray hairs are entitled to reverence."

The President: He is not in the costume of his profession, and is in one of the reversed places; therefore, gensdarmes, turn him out.

The old genteman then said, 'I have one of your own cards authorizing me to sit in one of the reversed places; I have been 56 years an advocate, and never yet failed in respect to the Bench." Notwithstanding this appeal, the President insisted on his being turned out. On the old gentleman moving to obey the order, the entire Bar, with the exception of the prisoner's counsel, rose, and indignantly quitted the court. The prisoner's counsel observed aloud, "I would follow your example, Gentlemen, if my duty did not retain me here."

RECOVERY OF ANCIENT STATUES.

Rome Aug. 14—The 21st of July was a day of rejoicing for all the antiquaries and literati at Brescia and highly interesting to the inhabitants of that city. On a neighboring hill there has stood, from time immemorial, a large marble column, and there was a tradition that it belonged to a great temple of Hercules, which had stood there in remote antiquity. For these two years past the magistrates have caused excavations to a great extent to be made on the spot, the result of which confirmed the truth of the tradition. From time to time important monuments of ancient architecture and Roman inscriptions were brought to light, and everything indicated that a most extensive edifice had stood there. At length the foundations of an immense temple were uncovered, with entrances to several covered passages These were examined, and, on the day above mentioned, the workmen found in one of them several niches walled up. They were opened and in one of them was found a colossal winged Victoria of bronze, and of admirable workmanship. In another six large busts and part of a horse. In a third a fourth a richly gilt Statue, four and a half feet high, of a captive King and a colossal arm, all of them are likewise of bronze and of fine workmanship. There are also several inscriptions in the building, one of which mentions the Brixia Romana. The eyes of the King and of the Victor are of onyx. They are all in perfect preservation and, from the situation in which they were found, it is evident that they were concealed and walled up for security, for both the wings and arms of the Victor were taken off and laid at her feet.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

LINES.

Suggested by the death of Gustavus A White, Esq. who died at Snowhill, October 5th, 1828, aged 29 years.

We found him resting in the sleep
By earthly cares unbroken;
And kindly ones, too sad to weep,
Their bitter thoughts unspoken,
Drew round his silent form and took
Their last and long remember'd look.
Yes sad and long we gazed on him,
Beloved in life so much;
The glory of his form was dim
Beneath the spoiler's touch
The manly hand that pressed our own,
Lay cold and motionless as stone.
His lofty brow was broad and high—
A settled calm it wore;
And the light beauty of his eye
Beamed forth the soul no more,
The smile of joy, the frown of wrath,
Had vanished in the sleep of Death.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted for Officers' Fees for 1827, payable in the present year, and those indebted for County Levy for the present year, are requested to make immediate payment for the same, as longer indulgence cannot possibly be given. My deputies have orders to close the collection of said fees and county levy without delay. Those neglecting the above notice may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN,
Oct 28 *Sheriff & Collector S. C.*

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Peregrine Weatherly and Susan his wife, Executors of Edward Austin, and Joseph Barkley against Robert Walter, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit, one negro boy Southey, 1 do. Harry, 1 do. Sam, and one ditto Sampson, whom I shall proceed to sell at the court house door, in Princess Anne, on the 11th of next November, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and cost.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff
Oct 21 tj

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Isaac Beauchamp, the lands and tenements of ... Smith, I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the court house door in Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 11th day of next November, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. the following tracts or parcels of land, to wit: New Wood Hall and Hog Quarter, containing 112 acres, more or less; Marsh land bought of Coston, containing 112 acres; Brave Oak, 128; and land bought of John Miles, supposed to contain 350 acres; more or less, lying in my bailiwick, to satisfy the debt, cost and charges due and chargeable to Lacomo, due on said writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff
Oct 21

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Elijah Christopher, trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Stanford, against Francis D. Nelson, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit—1 negro girl Leah, 1 boy George, 1 negro man Charles, 1 do. David, 1 do. Jack, 1 woman Levy, 1 vessel now in the possession of Captain Wm Smith, part of a tract of land called Chance, and part of another tract called Monmouth, containing 215 acres, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell at the court house door in Princess Anne, on the 11th of next November, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above named writ

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Oct 21 tj

Baltimore Prices Current.

Nov. 7, 1828.

FLOUR—white wheat family, $9 a 10; superfine Howard-st 8.25 a 8.50; city mills 8.25; Susquehanna, — none —; WHEAT, best red 1.75 a 1.85; best white 1.90 a 2.00—CORN, old, .48 a .50; OATS .22 a .24

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court & to me directed, at the suit of Peregrine Weatherly vs. Hewet Langsdale, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit; 1 negro man Charles, 1 ditto Isaac, 1 ditto Harry, 3 head of horses and 1 carriage and harness, which I shall proceed to sell at the the court-house door, in Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 18th day of November, (inst.) at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Nov 4 lde

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by James L. Waller, a justice of the peace, and to me directed at the suit of William Mezick against Samuel Vincent, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit, part of a tract of land called Plumton's Saltash, part of Milton, part of Smith's Meadow, part of Gordvinder's lot, containing 161½ acres, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell at the court house door, in Princess Anne, on Monday the 24th instant, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff
Nov 4 lde

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by James L. Waller, a justice of the peace, and to me directed two at the suit of George Maddox and Elizabeth Byrd, Ex'rs of Thomas Byrd against Elijah C. Johnson, 1 other at the suit of Tilghman & Parsons against Elijah C. Johnson, and one other at the suit Hannah Hearn, Ex'x. of Wm. Hearn, against Elijah C. Johnson, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: all the right interest and estate of the said Johnson, in and to several houses and lots in the town of Salisbury and Somerset county, which were devised by Benjamin Disharoon to his daughter Sarah, the wife of the said Elijah, and at present occupied by L. D. Cohen; also a house and lot occupied by Amelia Nicholson; also one other occupied by William S. Disharoon; also a house at Joseph Bayly, Esquire's Mills, it being the office of the said Elijah; also a small piece of land lying near the said Bayly's mill pond, which said land was purchased by the said Elijah C. Johnson & Levi Cathell, of a certain Absalom Phipps; also a clock and case, which said property, I shall proceed to sell at the auction room of James L. Waller, Esq. in the town of Salisbury, on Saturday the 22d of November next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the aforesaid writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN Shff.
Oct 28. ldc

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Elizabeth Byrd & Geo. Maddux, executors of Thomas Byrd, against William Callaway, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: a tract or part of a tract of land called Esme's Conclusion, containing 84½ acres, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ, at the court house door in Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 18th day of next November, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff
Oct 28 ldc

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Lemuel P. Spence and Samuel Brown, executor of Stephen Disharoon, against Joshua Morris, I will offer at public sale on Tuesday the 18th day of next November, at the court house door in Princess Anne, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit: a tract of land called Security, containing 215 acres, more or less, also 1 negro boy Bob, 1 ditto John, 1 horse, gig and harness, 2 yoke of oxen and 2 horses, the property of said Joshua, to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above claims with all costs accruing thereon.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff
Oct 28 tam

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of James Polk vs. Lee P. Harcum, I will offer at public sale on Tuesday the 18th day of November next, at the court house door between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M the following property to wit: part of a tract of land called White Hall, containing 504 acres, more or less, 1 negro man Stephen, 1 negro woman Rosy, 1 ditto Leah, the property of said Harcum to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above claim with all costs accruing thereon.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.
Oct 28 tam

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable FARM, on Tranng Branch, containing between SIX and SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES

This farm is within four miles of Princess Anne; it formerly belonged to Richard H. Handy, Esq. and is latterly known as the "Pershouse Farm." It is well timbered and will be divided to suit purchasers. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to

THOMAS K. CARROLL.
August 5. 3t

Contents of the American Farmer

Of October 24, 1828.

Annual Cattle Show and Exhibition of Household Manufactures, held by the Maryland Agricultural Society at Carroll's Point, Reports of the Committee appointed to reward the premiums—Sheep, to the Farmers of Virginia, by Richard K. Mead—Recent Sales of Bakewell Sheep, Cattle, &c. in the Philadelphia market—Cotton Crop in Mississippi—Culture of the Grape, &c. in Pennsylvania—Letters to William Price on the Scuppernon and other Grapes—Table of Canals finished, and in progress in the United States, with remarks—An affecting case of Sucide—Old Maids—Table of Marriages at various ages—Maxims—Fall Races, Broad Rock, Va.; Washington Jockey Club; Norfolk Jockey Club; Elkton—Line to a Robin—Patent Carriage Wheel—Indian Tradition—Families of Great Men—Recipes, To avoid Freezing; To avoid Catching Cold—Editorial, The Late Cattle Show; Remarks by a French Traveller, on the Cattle Show; Canton Races—Advertisements—Prices Current.

Bible Society.

THE several Agents of the Somerset Bible Society are informed that they will receive Bibles and Testaments to supply the destitute in their neighbourhoods upon application to the agent, Mr. *William Done*—and those who have collected any funds to aid in purchasing the books, will pay them to the same gentleman.

Nov 4 inj?

BILL IN EQUITY,

In Somerset County Court at *MAY TERM,* 1828.

William Collins, Adm'r. of Stephen Collins,
vs.
Daniel Dykes, Henry Moore & Sally his Wife, Isaac Ward and Mary his Wife, John Fuller and Sally his Wife, and Peggy Sturgis, heirs of Stephen Dykes.

Notice

IS hereby given, that in pursuance of a decree of Somerset county court in the above cause, I will sell on TUESDAY the 25th of NOVEMBER, (inst.) at public sale to the highest and best bidder, on the premises, near Rehoboth, all the real estate of Stephen Dykes, deceased, for the payment of his debts. The terms of sale are a credit of 12 months from the day of sale—the purchaser or purchasers to give bond or bonds to the trustee, for the payment thereof, with security to be by him approved, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the purchase money with interest, and not before, I will in pursuance of the said decree execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser or purchasers conveying all the right and title of the said Stephen Dykes, to the said real estate.

I hereby notify the Creditors of the said
STEPHEN DYKES,

To file with the Clerk of Somerset county court their claims against his estate, with the vouchers thereof, within six months from the day of sale aforesaid,

STEPHEN DYKES, Trustee.
Nov 3d, 1828 4m?

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for Maryland District, and to me directed, at the suit of the United States against George Brown and William Williams, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit, one house and lot No. 19, in Princess-Anne, as the property of George Brown, and I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the above mentioned property, on the 25th day of November, (inst.) between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. at the court house door in Princess Anne.

HUMPHREY HUMPHREYS,
Dep. Marshal Som. county.
Nov 4 mw?

FOR RENT,

FOR the ensuing year or for a term of years, the FARM on Little-Monie, now occupied by Mitchell Phoebus.

For terms apply to
JAMES POLK.
June 3, 1828. wk

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas and two writs of Fieri Facias issued by the Clerk of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of John J. Davis use of James H. Handy; also at the suit of James Gosler use of James H. Handy and John S. Crockett use of James H. Handy, executor of Sophia L. N. Davis, against John Taylor, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit—Part of a tract of land called Warwick and part of a tract called Midfield, containing 219½ acres, part of a tract of land called James' Debate, 89 acres, part of Ralph's Venture, 12 acres; negro Eli, 1 do. George, 1 negro woman Polly, 1 do. Nancy, and Nancy and Sarah, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said Taylor, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs, at the court house door in Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 11th of next November, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Oct 21 tj

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by the Clerk of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Jesse Waters use of Edward Auston against Joseph T. Howard, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: a tract of land called Darby, 27½ acres; part of another tract of land called Corn Hill, 43 acres; one horse, two yoke of oxen, six head of cattle, two beds and furniture and all of his crop of corn and fodder on the ground, which I shall proceed to sell on the 11th of next November, at the court house door in Princess-Anne, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above named writ and cost

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Oct. 21. tj

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

"IN MY BOWER SO BRIGHT."

"Let me endeavour to raise the shadow of this song, which I heard last night. No! Earth is too far below Heaven."

From the Enchanted Lyre.

Labours of Idleness, written by George Darley, Esq. under the name of Guy Penseval, and set to music by Charles E. Horn.

In my power so bright,
As I lay last night,
The morn through the fresh leaves streaming,
There were sounds in the air.
But I could not tell where,
Nor if I was thinking or dreaming.

'Twas the sound of a lute
To a voice half mute,
That sank when I thought it was swelling;
And it came to my ears
As if drowned in the tears
Of the being whose fate it was telling.

The tones were so sweet
I thought it most meet
They should not belong to gladness;
There are notes so fine,
That, were melody mine,
They should only belong to sadness.

And the air-creature sung,
And the wild lute rung
Like the bell when a cherub is dying;
I can tell no moe,
But the tale was of woe,
For the sounds were all lost in the sighing.

And still it sung on
Till the stars were gone
And the sun through the dew was peeping;
While I woke in my bower
Every leaf, every flower,
Every bud, every blossom was weeping.

JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ARTS.

The October number of Silliman's Journal, lately issued, is one of great interest. It is rich in geological matter, as usual, and more than usually so. The two first articles are full of curious facts and give a sufficiently minute account of the manufacture of salt in the United States.—The third article, on Volcanoes and Earthquakes, by Mr. Du Commun of the West Point Academy, proposes an hypothesis extremely ingenious and to us entirely novel. Mr. Commun shows by a table of the increasing densities of atmospheric air under different pressures, that at a depth of a little less than five miles air will become heavier than water and of course must continue to sink instead of rising to the surface. He supposes therefore that below the ocean there must be a considerable layer of this compressed air kept down by its weight. The volcanoes are a sort of ventilators. Whenever the compressed air, passing through under ground vacuities meets combustible substances,—as bitumen, sulphur, coal, &c.,—a conflagration ensues—the air rarified by the heat, drives every thing before it, tosses from its place the superincumbent masses, and opens for its passage an aperture called the crater of a volcano, through which it rushes with tremendous elasticity, greater than that of steam in Perkin's high pressure artillery, forcing before it whatever interrupts its course through the throat of the crater, and hurling all obstacles to great heights. An earthquake is produced by a sudden vacuum formed in the hollow under the volcano.

"But I may be stopped here, and be asked, how can a sudden vacuum be produced? I see many causes why it may, but the most simple and natural, and consequently the least objectionable one, is, that after a certain time, a number of years that cannot be foreseen, for it is not periodical, a layer of the coal being burnt, reduced to ashes, the mineral to lava, the ground above no longer supported, crumbles down, with a rumbling noise; a new surface of cold ground is put in contact with the overheated air and vapours, and a sudden condensation is produced; a partial vacuum follows: it is so sudden, that it communicates a tremor to the surrounding ground, which is felt as the first shock of an earthquake. This vacuum produces in its turn a violent aspiration, that brings down the waters of the sea itself, and of all the streams that may communicate with that furnace. Then a reverse effect is produced: water coming in contact with the melted lava and the burning coals, is acted upon in two different ways, a part is vapourised and another part decomposed; steam and hydrogen gas are produced; these fluids must open their passage: water is repulsed back into the sea, which rises above its natural level, under the appearance of a hugh tide or wave, another part may be thrown off through the gaping ground, and even may issue mixed with the flames of the mountains. In the mean time, new shocks are felt, until the weakest point has yielded to the combined powers of the steam and gasses, actuated by the heat and a pressure of 800 atmospheres. Generally, the former crater, filled in part with loose stones, lava, and ashes of the preceding eruption, is the weakest point: all is thrown up; a column of fire produced by the burning hydrogen, is raised to the clouds; ashes, the result, perhaps, of twenty years combustion, in sufficient quantity to bury villages and cities, and stones of all sizes, loosened, are projected to an immense distance; and finally, the lava, swept away by the steam, gasses, and blowing air, is raised up to the summit of the crater, or runs on one side of the mountain, after having broken open a passage by its enormous mass and weight. When the steam and gasses are exhausted, when the lava has flowed out for some time, the eruption decreases and finally is stopped because the column of lava in the crater, being of a density superior to the water of the sea, chokes the passage, and the volcano must then resume its quiet operation."

Such is Mr. Du Commun's theory of Volcanoes and Earthquakes. He goes on to state facts in support of this theory, in six pages of extracts from Pliny, Father Kircher, and various writers in the Philosophical transactions. The retreat of the sea and its sudden return are the facts most to the purpose and they are well ascertained in the eruption of Vesuvius in the time of Pliny and of the same mountain in 1631—also in the earthquake at Lisbon in 1755—that in Sicily in 1692—in the two Calabrias in 1787—and in many others that might have been mentioned.

This paper is followed by the editor's objections to the theory, with Mr. Du Commun's answer to those objections, indeed, they seem to us to suggest difficulties that cannot be obviated.

The stratum of compressed air, which the theory supposes, is abundantly competent to produce the effects ascribed to it—but the writer fails in showing how such a stratum can be produced. That bubbles of air below the point where their specific gravity is equally plain that above that point they would rise and no cause can be conceived of that should force them down, against the upper pressure of the water, to the point required. The air united with the water at the surface forms a constituent part of the fluid—if such air exists at the depth of five miles, it is a part of the fluid there also.—But if it ceases to be a constituent part above the point of equal gravities then there is no means provided by nature to sink it below that point. To us this object seems fatal to Mr. Du Commun's theory.

A paper recommending a definite classification of Volcanic Rocks, by G. Poulett Scrope and the report of Mr. Tiarks on the N. W. point of the Lake of the Woods, important to geographers, follow. The remainder of the number, if we find it convenient, we will notice at some future time.

Salem Gaz.

FALLS IN GEORGIA.

Mr. Foster, a correspondent of Silliman's Journal of Science, gives a sketch of several Falls in Georgia. Tuckoa Fall, in a small creek one hundred and fifty miles above Augusta, is one hundred and ninety-six feet perpendicular, measured with a line. The water expands into fine rain before it reaches the bottom, spreads a thick spray around, and is ornamented with rainbows.

The river Tulludah, (a branch of the Tugaloo,) rushes down a cataract of forty feet, then after hurrying through a narrow passage, falls one hundred feet more, and then making many short turns, rushes down three or four falls of ten, or twenty feet. The sum of the fall in a mile is three hundred and fifty feet; The banks are of a solid rock, almost perpendicular, and vary from seven hundred to one thousand feet in height.

"Here," says Mr. Foster "are no artificial embellishment. The scenery wears the artless robe of nature's wildness. The romantic variety, magnificence and sublimity of Jehovah's works are untouched by human hands. The Rapids are in the bosom of a forest, in which are seen burrows of foxes and dens of rattle snakes, and in which are heard the howling of the wolves and the screaming of the eagles; there the wild deer bound gracefully through the small bushes, and pass the trees rifted by lightning.

In front of the spectator, the perpendicular face of the rock on the opposite shore, presenting an almost endless variety of colours—brown, white, azure and purple—overhanging, receding, angular, and square surfaces; figures in bass-relief, ornamented with shrubbery—small rivulets falling in graceful cascades down the precipice—the opening abyss, lined with massive rock—the foaming, roaring water at the bottom, encircled by rainbows, all seen at one view, produce sensations unutterable.

The most magnificent general view is from a part of the precipice which projects over the abyss twenty feet, and which is gained by a descent of fifteen feet. This is half way between the commencement and termination of the rapids, near the highest part of the mountain through which they pass, not less than one thousand feet above the water, and affords the best view of the second and the third falls, one of which is almost under the projection. Our company had just gained this sight affectingly agitated with our situation, when instantly a peal of thunder bursted over our heads, and the rain descended upon us. The young ladies took shelter under a projecting bank, from which one step might have precipitated them one thousand feet into the foaming river; the rest of the party crowded under a single umbrella, upon the point of an overhanging rock. The rock house, formerly the entrance of the Indian paradise, but now the eagle's habitation, was before us—the earth in front, and on either hand opened wide and deep—over us roared the thunder—under us, at about the same distance, were seen and heard the pouring and dashing of the cataracts—"Heaven's red artillery" played around—and the wind swept by with great violence. At this moment a large pine near us was rifted by the lightning, and its trunk entirely splintered to the ground. Echo answered echo from side to side, rumbling long and loud, through the caverns of the broken mountain. We all trembled, and looked at each other in silence. The ladies sustained the shock with unexpected equanimity, and kept their places. In half an hour the cloud passed over—the wind slept—the sun, casting its brilliant rainbows round the falls, spread over the wilderness a mild and enchanting serenity; and we pursued our discovery with augmented interest.

This, however, was the most sublime and awful hour of my life. Perhaps few have ever been favoured with a display more magnificently impressive of the power and presence of Omnipotence. Heaven and earth seemed to display their most terrific operations, and conspired to make us feel our own feebleness.

From the American Farmer.

CURE FOR THE GRUBS, OR BOTTS IN HORSES.

In answer to "Enquiries about Diseases of Horses."

Mr. Skinner,

An enquirer in your paper of August 15th, No. 22, is desirous to find out a remedy for the grubs in horses. He shall have the result of my experience, with great pleasure, regarding that truly dreadful disease of the noble and useful animal, the horse. I consider the free use of salt as a sovereign remedy for the grubs. I learn this from that industrious and useful class of citizens, the Dutch, or Germans. I had long known that they were in the habit of freely salting their horses, and the result was, that they never lost a horse with the grubs; the use of salt not only kept them free from disease, but essentially contributed to keep them in fine condition, sleek and fat, as is well known to all who have observed the valuable work horses used by that class of our citizens.

I have for many years been constantly in the habit of salting my *blood stock* of horses with my *own hands*, three and four times a week, and frequently every day. To effect this the more conveniently, I always keep a small bag of salt convenient to them; and whenever I see them, which is rarely less than once a day, I throw a hadful of salt to each head. The result of this attention, in the free use of salt, has been very gratifying; for my stock of blood horses, mares and colts, has always been remarkably healthy, disposed to thrive kindly, and I have never lost one by disease of any kind.

But the valuable use of salt does not stop in the prevention of the grubs. When a horse is really attacked with the grubs, I know no remedy so efficacious or sovereign in the cure as *fish brine*, which consists of the strongest kind of alum salt. I have frequently tried it, and never new it to fail. I would therefore say to all who have horses, preserve your *fish brine*. It is prepared by heating fine the fish brine; take a double handful, put it in a quart of warm water to dissolve it quick, and drench the horse from a quart bottle.

If relief is not obtained in a half hour or three quarters, drench again with the same quantity. If fish brine is not at hand, fresh alum salt prepared in the same way, but using more, will answer the same good effects. The brine is supposed to act upon the pores of the body of the grub, and to *strike* into them, by which they are made to contract or draw up their bodies, and thereby let go their hold upon the coats of the stomach, or maw of the horse. Your "Enquirer" is referred to the first number of a series of essays written by me and published in the Farmer, for the best mode of rearing coalts, and treating of mares; also to Mr. Broadnaxe's remarks, prefaced by me, and published in the Farmer a few months ago.

Author of "Annals of the Turf."

NEW SPINNING MACHINE.

The New York Statesman of the 4th inst. notices a very important invention for spinning flax and hemp, by Doctor Boll and Mr. Dyer, of New England. It is said to be constructed on an entirely new principle, and to produce about the same quantity as the throstle spindles in the cotton manufactures. The whole formation of the thread from dressed flax is completed at one operation. The material laid on the machine, is wound upon the spools ready for the loom, without the intervention of any assistance; the whole being effected by the rotatory motion communicated from *drums*. Indeed all the motions of the instrument are of a circular kind.

The intelligent editors of the Statesman add the further remarks, "That so far as our observation or knowledge extends, this invention is entirely original, and nothing of the kind exists in the workshops of the United States, or Europe, where fabrics from flax are entirely wrought by hand. The manufactures of linens will now be placed upon the same ground and enjoy the same facilities as cottons. It has been estimated, that upon moderate calculations *two millions of dollars* may be saved annually to this country, by the reduced expenses of linen fabrics, effected by this invention. If it be not introduced abroad, and foreign prices thus diminished, the products of our own looms will supply our markets and prevent importations from maintaining competition. Such is our impression of the importance of this machine. Those who are incredulous on the subject, may have their doubts removed by an examination of specimens of the thread at this office, or by inspecting the machine at the corner of Pine and Water streets."

WHEAT PRODUCED IN FRANCE.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, the Secretary read a papar on the "present and former produce of wheat in France," from which it appears that forty years ago the amount of wheat annually grown in France was sufficient (reckoning the population at that time at 25 millions from which five millions are to be deducted for children under ten years of age,) to give to each person 588 lbs. of wheat per annum, or one pound nine ounces of bread daily, after taking away the wheat necessary for seed for the ensuing year. The population since the period here referred to, has increased to thirty-five millions, but there has been no increase in the wheat produce; from which it is inferred that the land bro't into cultivation since the Revolution, has been chiefly laid out for vineyards, leguminous plants, and potatoes.

COCHINEAL INSECT INTRODUCED INTO EUROPE.

It appears that an experiment lately tried in Spain, and some parts of the Mediterranean, to introduce the cochineal insect, promises to be attended with the desired result in some of the provinces of Spain, at Gibraltar, and at Malta. The Indian fig is of a natural growth under the climate of those countries, and being the only food of the insect in question, originally suggested the idea of its importation. It has been ascertained, after the indefatigable researches of some celebrated naturalists, that the powers of fecundity of the female cochineal insect are so great as to enable it to give birth, in the very short course of its natural existence, to no less a number than 632,726 Its transportation into Europe may, in a short time become a source of important trade to those parts where circumstances of climate and food will enable it to thrive.

A NEW TALE OF A TUB.

While at Venice, Lord Byron's fondness for aquatic excursions, which he engaged in almost daily, was very nearly proving fatal to himself and his company. Every one was eager for the honour of attending him; and there was not a gondolier in Venice, or a mariner in the Adriatic, who did not look on the English lord as one of their own fraternity, and would have run any risk to oblige or save him. He was very partial to the island of Sabioncello, which is in the neighbourhood of the city of Ragusa. He generally went thither in a four-oared gondola, in company with the Marchioness G——, and two or three other friends. His writing materials he took care never to be without, and the lady took her sketch book: she had a good taste for landscape painting. A curious incident once occurred in one of these voyages; there are several small islands on the way, and they often touched at them to refresh, shoot, or fish for a few hours. The lesser Grassa is a rock barely covered with verdure, and not more than a half a mile long, and about as much in breadth. Early one day they all landed on it, and, as there is a fine spring near its centre, where the only shelter from the sun can be found, under some bushes, they resolved to dine near that spot. The gondoliers were set to work, lighting fires and cooking fish, and all the party enjoyed themselves for two hours, without reflection or care. When they tho't of embarking, lo! the boat, which was but slightly made fast to the rocks, had drifted out to sea, and they beheld her the sport of the waves, full two leagues from land. They were 25 miles from Sabioncello, and the islands nearer were not inhabited. His lordship laughed hartily at the dreadful visages of his companions, but it was really no laughing matter, as boats or vessels very seldom came near the place. They had guns and ammunition, fishing tackle in plenty, and some provisions; but in the boat there was store for a week, for which they might now sigh in vain. They began by erecting a flag staff, on which they hoisted a white silk cloak belonging to the lady, as a signal of distress, and by means of cloaks spread over the bushes they formed a kind of tent, and had no alternative but to wait patiently until they should be starved to death by cold or hunger, or relieved by some chance vessel observing their signal, and hearing their guns which they fired at intervals. The weather was fine, and the tent being occupied by the lady, the gentlemen slept around like Bedouin Arabs. Whilst their spirits and wine held out, they were not much depressed; but two nights passed in this situation put them all in a state of alarm, and they began to think of making a raft, but not a stick thicker than a man's thumb, grew on the place. To swim from isle to isle was impracticable, and even Lord Byron began to look despondingly, when a Venition, nick named Cyclops, from being blind of an eye, suggested a plan, and at once stimulated by the greatness of the reward held out to him, and by his own sense of danger, proceeded to put it into immediate execution. Sabioncello was supplied with water, and they had brought a cask to fill at this spring; the cask they contrived to cut through with their knives, and with a couple of sticks for paddles, Cyclops placed himself in a tub composed of one half of the cask, and to their great joy it floated with him very well. With a little spirits to comfort him, he launched out to sea in his novel bark, and rolled along at a tolerable rate for an hour, when getting into a current of rapidity, he was hurried out of sight. As the current set in for the main land, they doubted not that he would be able to get assistance, and they were right, for on the following morning before day break, Cyclops returned to their inexpressible joy, in a six oared galley, with an ample store of fruits and wine to recruit their drooping and exhausted natures. He had been carried in this tub beyond the island of Sabioncello, and landed at Macarlisa, not far from Ragusa, having made a voyage of thirty miles in such a vehicle as never man before floated so far in. Lord Byron paid Cyclops liberally, and when they returned to Venice, purchased him a new gondola, and called her *The Tub*, in memory of his exploit, of which he was justly proud and vain glorious.

The Dog-rib Indians, who are derived from the same stock with the Chipewyans, say that, according to the traditions of their fathers, the first man was named Chapewee. He found the world well stored with food and he created children, to whom he gave two kinds of fruit, the black and the white but forbade them to eat the black. Having thus issued his commands for the guidance of his family, he took leave of them for a time, and made a long excursion for the purpose of conducting the sun to the world. During this, his first absence, his children were obedient and ate only the white fruit but they consumed it all: the consequence was, that when he a second time absented himself to bring the moon, and they longed for fruit, they forgot the orders of their father, and ate of the black, which was the only kind remaining. He was much displeased on his return, and told them that in future the earth would produce bad fruits, that they would be tormented by sickness and death—penalties which have attached to his descendants to the present day. Chapewee himself lived so long that his throat was worn out, and he could no longer enjoy life; but he was unable to die until, at his own request, one of his people drove a beaver tooth into his head.

[Captain Franklin's Journal.

A GOOD ONE.

In the present day, when old bachelors have become so serious and evil, as to require legislative, interference we think that the following expedient, adopted by a lady in C—— rather a *desperate* age, will afford an excellent hint to some of our statesmen towards an effectual remedy. The circumstances are these: —A young lady became extravagantly fond of a young lawyer in the neighbourhood who treated her partiality with great [illegible] Finding her suit rather hopeless, and [illegible] folly determined to enter the state of matrimony at some rate or other, she adopted the following plan. All at once she was taken ill, and her malady seemed to threaten death; at this crisis she sent for the lawyer to draw her will, and to his astonishment she disposed of an enormous [illegible] in legacies and endowing public institutions. She shortly after, however, recovered to enjoy her own wealth, and the young [illegible] began to feel something like love for [illegible] his addresses became constant, and his attentions marked; in fact in a short time they were married—but alas! he had [illegible] the *will* for the *deed*.

The following Epitaph, is copied from a tomb in Corsley church yard, England.

Once ruddy and plump,
Though now a cold lump,
Beneath this old stump,
Lies honest Joe Clump,
Who wished to his neighbours no ill,
Altho' by Death's thump,
He's laid on his rump,
Yet up he shall jump,
When he hears the last trump,
And triumph o'er Death and the Devil.

He who thinks more of the manner than of the matter of the speaker, will [illegible] profit by his words.

He who will enjoy pleasure at the expense of pain in others, is a monster.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

VOL. II. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1828. NO. 34.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Two Dollars a year, *if paid in advance*; or $2 50 if paid within six months; or $3 if not paid within six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance*.

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year*.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞ Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞ Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞ All communications addressd to the editor must come POST PAID.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE,

Cohen's Office, Baltimore, Oct. 23, 1828.

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	*par*
Do Branches	*par*
MASSACHUSETTS	
Boston banks	1
Other Mass notes	2
RHODE ISLAND	
Providence banks	2
Other R.Island notes	3
CONNECTICUT	
Middletown bank	1
Phœnix bank at Hartford	1
Bridgeport bank	1
Eagle bank of New Haven	*no sale*
Hartford bank	1
NEW-YORK	
N Y city banks (except Lombard)	*par*
Albany	½
Other N York notes	1
NEW-JERSEY	
Jersey bank	*no sale*
Bank in Newark	1
Bank of N Brunswick	1
Trenton Ins Co	1
Farmers bank at Mount Holly	1
Cumberland bk	1
State bk Camden	1
At Elizabethtown	1
At N Brunswick	1
At Patterson	1
At Trenton	*no sale*
At Morristown	1
Sussex bank	1
PENNSYLVANIA	
Philadelphia banks	*par*
Easton	½
Germantown	*do*
Montgomery county	*do*
Chester	*do*
Delaware	*do*
Lancaster bank	*do*
Farmers bk of Lan'r	½
Harrisburg	½
Northampton	½
Farmers bank of Bucks co	1
York bank	[illegible]
Chambersburg	[illegible]
Farmers bank at Reading	[illegible]
Gettysburg	*do*
Carlisle bk	1
Swatara at Harrisburg	1
Pittsburg	3
Greensburg	3
Brownsville	4
DELAWARE	
Bank of Delaware	1

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
Farmers bank and branches	1
Wilmington and Brandywine	½
Commercial bank	1
Branch of do. at Milford	2
Bank of Smyrna	1
MARYLAND	
Frederick Co'ty bank	[illegible]
Havre de-Grace	*par*
Farmers bank at Annapolis	
Branches at Frederick & Easton	*do*
Hagerstown	*do*
Westminster	*do*
Elkton	*susp.*
DISTRICT OF COL.	
Bk of Washington	3
Bk of the Metrop.	*do*
Patriotic bank	*do*
Central bank	*do*
Bk of Columbia	*non*
Union bk Georget'n	2
Farmers & Mechanicks bank	*do*
Bk of Alexandria	*do*
Bk of Potomac	*do*
Farmers bk of Alexandria	*do*
Union bk of Alex'a	*do*
Mechanics bk of Alexandria	*do*
VIRGINIA	
Richmond & bran's	1
Bk of the Valley	*do*
Br at Leesburg	*do*
Br at Charlestown	*do*
Br at Romney	*do*
N W bank of Va at Wheeling	3
N CAROLINA	
State bk at Raleigh and branches	4
Cape Fear	3
Newbern	4
S. CAROLINA	
State banks generally	2
GEORGIA	
State bank	2
Planters	2
[illegible]	2
Darien	5
Augusta Ins Co	[illegible]
KENTUCKY	
Bank of Kentucky & branches	[illegible]
[illegible]	
LOUISIANA	
Banks at N Orleans	[illegible]

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted for officers' fees for 1827, are requested to [illegible] those indebted for County Levy or [illegible] present year, are requested to make payment [illegible] payment for the same, as I am determined [illegible] cannot possibly be given. My [illegible] orders to close the collection of said fees and county levy without delay. Those neglecting the above notice may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN,
Oct 28 *Sheriff & Collector S. C.*

CANDLE WICKS, & LAMP WICKS.

Square and oval butter Prints; [illegible] Slays or Reeds; Sloters and Strainers; [illegible] or lemon Squeezers; wash and cake Boards; Cane for reed makers; [illegible] butter Prints; Twine and Cord; [illegible] Blacking; patent and common Tapes; Lamp Wicks, assorted by the dozen or gross; cotton, wool and horse Cards; towel Rollers, Spiggots and Fausetts, suitable for hogsheads, barrels, kegs and [illegible]; Trays, lines and Rods; butter Bowls and Trays, clothes and market Baskets; Nests Tubs and sugar Boxes; Potatoe and turnip Mashers, sweeping, shoe, horse, scrubbing, Weavers and dusting Brushes; Carpenters, Joiners and Gardeners Lines; clothes Lines and Bed Cord.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms by

VALERIUS DUKEHART,
No. 101 1-2 Baltimore between South and Calvert streets.

Baltimore, [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK *MEDICAL ACADEMY.*

The happy effects of the *Botanical System of Practice*, more especially of the employ in the cure of diseases, are such as entitle it to a high rank among modern improvements. The opinion long entertained in its favour, by many of the judicious, a thorough experience has now demonstrated to be well founded: and with the number and variety of its salutary achievements, its reputation is daily increasing.

It must be evident to every discerning mind, that the present prevailing practice of medicine, which rejects this botanical aid, is at variance with our nature and with our happiness. *Mercury*, the *Lancet*, and the *Knife*, are chiefly relied upon by physicians and surgeons of the present day, for the removal of almost all the diseases incident to the human body, notwithstanding the effects of these deleterious agents, are evidently fatal to multitudes. Deeply impressed with these facts and with a view of reforming the science and practice of medicine, an individual of this city in the year 1827, procured a lot of ground and erected a handsome and convenient edifice for an Institution denominated the *United States Infirmary*, expressly for employing a reformed system of practice in the treatment of diseases; the remedial resources being chiefly derived from the productions of our own country.—The course of treatment adopted by this institution was principally the result of near forty years experience of a distinguished medical reformer, which course we are happy to state, has been crowned with signal success, and proved to a demonstration, that without *mercury*, that boasted *champion* of the MATERIA MEDICA, or other poisonous drugs, diseases generally may be cured by those more sure and salutary means, which the God of nature has so liberally scattered around us.

Animated by the past success, and with the hope of benefiting future generations, an irrepressible desire has been felt, that no exertions commensurate with the importance of the object should be taken, to promulgate this valuable system of practice, and thereby improve and reform the noble and important science of medicine.

After reflecting for years upon the most prudent and successful method of effecting so desirable an object, it has been deemed expedient to establish a MEDICAL SCHOOL, with competent teachers, where students may receive board and instruction until they are fully qualified to practice in the various branches of the healing arts upon the reformed system. We are now happy to announce, that a building for such an Institution has been erected, and (by Divine permission) will be opened in Nov. next, for the reception of Students.

The building is large and commodious, situated in Eldridge Street, between [illegible] and Broom, adjoining the present U. S. Infirmary. It is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city, and has been completed at great expense.

The following branches will be taught:—

1. *Anatomy.*
2. *Surgery.*
3. *Theory and Practice of Physic.*
4. *Materia Medica and Botany.*
5. *Midwifery and Practical Botany.*
6. *Chemistry and Pharmacy.*

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a general knowledge of the healing art.—Here the student will be taught all the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

There will [illegible]

REQUISITIONS.

The qualifications for admission into this School will be—

1. A certificate of good moral character.—2. A good English Education.

TERMS.

The price of [illegible] per session of [illegible] will be $250, one half in advance [illegible] [illegible] 50 per week. Some provision is made for young men in indigent circumstances.

All communications addressed to the Superintendent of the United States Infirmary, [illegible] Post Paid will receive attention.

W. BEACH.

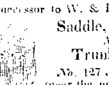
U. S. Infirmary, Oct. 1, 1828.—28t

FOR SALE, and on a moderate Credit,

A good second hand Ogle GIG. For further information apply at the office of the Village [illegible]

JESSE HUNT,

(Successor to W. & R. HALL.)



Saddle, Harness, AND Trunk-Maker,

No. 127 Market Street, (near the new City Hotel,) BALTIMORE.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the Saddling business in all its varieties, at the old established stand for many years occupied by Messrs. William & Richard Hall, where he keeps constantly on hand a

Large and General assortment of

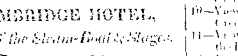
Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Valeices, Saddlebags, Collars, Military Equipments, &c.

of warranted materials and workmanship, which he will sell at wholesale or retail, on as reasonable terms as can be afforded in this or any other city.

August 19th, 1828. 1*

CAMBRIDGE HOTEL,

Sign of the Steam-Boat & Stages.



THE Subscriber continues to keep that handsome establishment, known by his old stand, in a very central part of the town, where he is prepared at all times for the reception of travellers and others, who may please give him a call. His house is well furnished; the rooms private and comfortable; his bar supplied with a choice selection of the best Liquors; his stable stored with good provender, and his prices regulated by the times. By strict attention to his business, he flatters himself with a continuation of those customers who have been so liberal heretofore, to whom he gratefully acknowledges himself indebted.

The publics obt. servant,

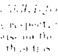
WM. C. RIDGAWAY.

N.B. His Hack runs to the Cambridge wharf to meet the Steam-Boat *Maryland*, on her arrival from Baltimore every Tuesday & Friday evening. Also for the conveyance of passengers from his house to the Boat on her departure every Wednesday and Saturday morning, *free of charge*. Vehicles, for the accommodation of persons who are going on to Baltimore, [illegible] stable with a large grazing lot, well enclosed, for the purpose of taking at livery horses at a low price, which shall be regulated by the price of grain, hay, &c. he is prepared at all times with fine horses and carriages, for the conveyance of travellers to any part of the Peninsula.

W. C. R.

Cambridge, [illegible] 1828.

THE [illegible] HOTEL



FOR SALE.

[illegible] IN PRINCESS-ANNE, MD.

Now occupied by Col. G. [illegible]

It is commodious in every respect, and in good repair. There is no house on the Eastern Shore better [illegible] Persons inclined to purchase will apply to [illegible]

☞ Letters post paid will be attended to. [illegible]

Nest Boxes and Barrel Covers,

30,000 Canes, suitable for Reed makers
200 Nests Sugar Boxes
250 Barrel Covers
[illegible] Butter Prints

[illegible] gross of Lamp Wicks, assorted sizes [illegible] Spickets and Fausetts, suitable for hogsheads, barrels kegs and [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

VALERIUS DUKEHART,
No. 101 1-2 *Baltimore, between South and Calvert Streets.*

Baltimore, [illegible]

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of James Polk vs. [illegible] Hearon, I will offer at public sale on Tuesday the 18th day of November next, at the court house door, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. the following property [illegible] land called White Hall, containing [illegible] acres, more or less; [illegible] now in the possession of said Hearon, to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above claim with all costs accruing thereon.

ROB. STUART late Shff.

SPLENDID VIEWS OF AMERICAN SCENERY.

On FRIDAY, the 10th of OCTOBER, 1828, will be published by T. K. GREENBANK, No. 61 Spruce street, Philadelphia, a volume of splendid views of American Scenery, as follows:—

1—A view of Beck's Shot Tower, on the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, and adjacent scenery;
2—A view of the Light House in Long Island Sound, with the adjacent scenery;
3—A view of York on Lake Ontario, with the fortifications;
4—Characteristic Scenery on the Hudson River;
5—View of New London, Connecticut, with the adjacent scenery;
6—View of Lemon Hill, near Philadelphia, the seat of Henry Pratt, Esq.
7—The tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon.
8—View at the Great Bend of the Susquehanna.
9—View of the Upper Falls of Solomon's Creek, Luzerne county, Pa.
10—View of the Lower Falls of Solomon's Creek.
11—View of the Cattskill Mountains, from the Hudson.
12—View of Fort Niagara, on Lake Ontario, from the Light House on the British side.

These Views are executed in the best style of [illegible] from drawings made upon spot. Each plate will be accompanied by a full and accurate description thereof, so as to make it perfectly intelligible to every person.

The work will be printed and issued to subscribers in the first style, on superior paper, and with a handsomely printed cover, and delivered to subscribers at the very low price of *One Dollar* per copy. Flexible covers will be used for country subscribers, so that they can be easily sent by mail.

Any gentleman, postmaster and others who will [illegible] to procure ten subscribers and remit $10 to the Editor, shall receive *twelve copies*. From the very [illegible] [illegible] already received [illegible] subscribers having put down their names, this volume will probably be [illegible] and the other plates can be engraved. All orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Address, T. K. GREENBANK,
No. 61 Spruce street, Philadelphia.
Sept. 16 [illegible]

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC.

[illegible]

[illegible]

MARYLAND:

Dorchester County Orphans Court,
October 14th, 1828.

ON *application of William Price, Administrator of James Hughes, late of Dorchester County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Cambridge Chronicle and Village Herald [illegible]*

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans court for Dorchester county, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this [illegible] day of October in the year of our Lord, [illegible]

WM. H. ECCLESTON,
Register of Wills for Dorchester county.

In Compliance to the above order of the Orphans court for Dorchester county,

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Dorchester county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JAMES HUGHES, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the [illegible] [illegible]

WILLIAM PRICE, Adm'r.

Oct 21 [illegible]

Twenty-Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about [illegible] of last November, an indented apprentice to the Tailoring business, named JOSHUA H. SMITH. All persons are forewarned against harboring, or trusting him at their peril; and any person who will apprehend and deliver him to me, shall have the above reward, but no charges paid.

DAVID VANCE.

[illegible] 1828 [illegible]

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE [illegible] Burn & Co. [illegible] [illegible] Tho's Jones, or collection [illegible] 1828. [illegible]

E. T. J. WOODWARD.

[illegible] Street, BALTIMORE.

[illegible] his friends and customers that he [illegible] COMMISSION, [illegible] Rye, Corn, and Oats, Tobacco, and all other articles of Country produce, and will make liberal advances on the same.

He has on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

[illegible]

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, [illegible] Wine, Brandy, Gin, [illegible] Spirits, [illegible] Chocolate, Spice, [illegible] together with every other article of [illegible]

ALSO,

Glass Ware, Queen's Ware,

[illegible] and Earthen Ware, &c.

A large general assortment

Of Garden Seeds of approved kinds, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

DRY LINT OR GOOD WOOD

Will be taken in exchange for Goods, on fair terms.

[illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the [illegible] court of Somerset county [illegible] [illegible] execution [illegible] [illegible] of a tract [illegible] Hog's Quarter, [illegible] [illegible] Princess Anne, [illegible] between the [illegible] P. M.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

[illegible]

INSOLVENT BLANKS.

JUST printed and for sale at the *Village Herald Office*, a quantity of INSOLVENT BLANKS, of the most approved form, and a supply of [illegible]

BILLS OF SALE.

ALSO,

A Supply of Magistrate Blanks,

[illegible]

C. E. [illegible] before supersedeas,

[illegible] supersedeas,

WARRANTS.

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks,

PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly [illegible]

☞ The Orphans Court of Somerset county will sit on Tuesda[illegible]

[illegible]

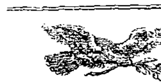
JOHNSTON & SUDLER.

Nov. 20, 1827. Princess-Anne, Md

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, NOV. 18, 1828.



Jackson and Liberty.

Electoral Election News.

Proclaim the glad tidings o'er Land & o'er Sea, JACKSON has triumph'd--the PEOPLE are Free.

Maryland.

	Jackson.	Adams
1st, Charles, St Mary's and Calvert		1
2nd, Montgomery & Prince Georges		1
3d, Frederick, Washington and Allegany	2	
4th, A. Arundel, Baltimore, Annapolis	2	
5th, Baltimore county	1	
6th, Cecil and Harford		1
7th, Kent and Q. Anne's		1
8th, Talbot, Caroline and part Dorchester		1
9th, Somerset, Worcester and part Dorchester		1
	5	6

This is Gov. Kent's *"undivided front"!*

Virginia.

The triumph of the Opposition in Virginia is complete. The majority against the Administration, judging from the returns before us, is unprecedented and overwhelming.--Never before has Virginia given such a tremendous vote at a Presidential election as at this; and never before has she given to any candidate for that office, not even to her own immortal Jefferson, such a majority as she has now given to ANDREW JACKSON. All the attempts of "practised statesmen," electioneering Judges, and venal presses, to win her from her allegiance to the Constitution, have proved vain and abortive—she has pursued "the even tenor of her way" unmoved by their frowns and unseduced by their blandishments. She has borne herself nobly in the present contest, and achieved new and imperishable laurels by the firmness and consistency of her course.

W. Virginian.

We have before us the Richmond Enquirer of last Tuesday, which gives the Virginia returns as far as heard from:

For Jackson 16676 For Adams 7339
7339

Present majority 9337

Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia Sentinel contains returns from 86 counties of this state, which present the following result;

Jackson 90204 Adams 45722

Jackson's majority, 46482; and 15 counties, all for him, remain to be heard from.

New-York.

New-York, Nov. 12.

The game finished.---We are at last enabled to congratulate the friends of General Jackson on the result of the election in this state. By the boat of this morning we learn that Stuben has given the Jackson elector 1400 majority, and that Allegheny will add 200 more which secures that district. The returns from St. Lawrence county are not yet complete, but no doubt remains that the double district in the north has added two score electors, making altogether 20, which with the two to be chosen in the College, make *TWENTY-TWO* votes for General Jackson against [illegible] for Mr Adams. We have lost the Columbia district by about 10 votes; the Essex, Franklin, & [illegible] by about the same; Albany by a meagre majority, where our Governor has a small majority—Montgomery by about 100; indeed we may say that we have lost half a dozen electoral votes in this state by majorities amounting in the aggregate to about 1000 votes; while on the other hand we have given the following majorities to Jackson:

Suffolk and Queens	1 elector	268
Kings, Richmond and Rockland	1	910
New-York	3	5793
Westchester and Putnam	1	600
Orange	1	1471
Dutchess	1	1200
Ulster and Sullivan	1	2550
Delaware and Green	1	1850
Tompkins and Tioga	1	1667
Schenectady & Schoharie	1	1239
Herkimer	1	1000
Chenango and Broome	1	1500
Otsego	1	400
Cayuga	1	1856
Onondago	1	459
Stuben, Allegheny, &c.	1	1200
Jefferson, St. Lawrence, &c.	2	say 400
	20	24,353

Glorious Triumph.---Mr. Van Buren's majority, for Governor, over judge Thompson's, will not be much short of 40,000.

N. Y. Enquirer.

Maine.

We have received returns from ninety towns in Maine which give the Jackson ticket 8380 votes, and Adams 11054.

From the Eastern [Maine] Argus.

PORTLAND, Me. Nov. 4, 1828.

A STAR IN THE EAST!

	Jackson.	Adams
Cuberland District,	4213	4040

The foregoing embraces the returns complete from this Electoral District, by which it will be seen the Jackson electoral candidate, J. C. Churchill, is elected by a majority of 173 votes.

We cannot speak with confidence, but from information and partial returns received, there is a probability that Oxford District has also given us a Jackson Elector.

With great respect,

THOMAS TODD.

Indiana.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the United States' Telegraph, dated

Vavay, Ind. Nov. 4, 1828.

Sir-- I hasten to inform you that our Presidential Election is over; the result is this, Jackson 300; Adams 201. War, pestilence and famine, will once more be reduced to private life, and remain there until circumstances induce him to plot treason against our country, in the garrets of Lexington.—Adams may retire at *mid-night*, to Braintree, and fatten on the spoils, filched from our "weak and penurious government" Information from Ripley county, says that the Jackson ticket will have from 6 to 8 to one. This state will give from 1000 to 3000 for Jackson. We had considerable rain through the day, which will operate against us.

Ohio.

In the 52 counties heard from Jackson received 46845, Adams 44650
44650

2195 maj for Jackson.

Twenty-one counties to be heard from; all small except. Pickaway, which at the Gubernatorial election gave Campbell (the Jackson candidate) 200 majority.

The Baltimore Patriot, a rank Adams paper publishes the following:

"A letter from Zanesville says—Jackson will get the vote of Ohio by from 4 to 8000.

Kentucky.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the U. S. Telegraph, dated

Lexington, Ky. Nov. 4.

Sir: It will probably be gratifying to you to hear something from our returns; in this county Adams' maj. last night was only 92 votes; upwards of 1400 were taken. At the August election, Metcalf's maj. in Fayette, the first day was upwards of 200 In Franklin county, where Barry's majority was 128 in August, Jackson's majority last evening was 291. In Clarke county, where Metcalf's majority was about 360 first day. Jackson was only 29 behind last night. In Jessamine where Barry was beaten 69 first day, Jackson's majority was 77 Monday night. In Madison, where Metcalf had 300 maj. first day, Jackson was 180 behind last night. In Scott our majority was 450 first night. In Garrand, where Barry received only 149, Jackson had 217 at Lancaster at dinner time, Monday. In Mercer where Barry's majority was 399 in August, Jackson was 700 ahead last night. In short, the Adams men have given him up, and we shall beat them at least 5000 in this state. Never were men so completely chap-fallen.

P. S. The vote at the court house, Lexington, last night was for Jackson 629
Adams 547

From the Frankfort Argus.

The following are the results of the vote for President and Vice-President, on the first day of the election, as far as we have heard:

	Jackson ticket.	Adams tickee.
Franklin county	543	283
Owen	407	76
Fayette	698	790
Scott	maj. 450	
Woodford		maj. 77
Aderson,	maj. 270 at dinner.	
Shelby		maj. 68
Jefferson	maj. 308	
Harrison, (Cynthiana)	690	228
Mercer,	maj. 940	
Bourbon, (Paris)	411	686

A letter from Paris says: "We shall beat them smartly at the precincts. To-night, in the county, we shall be about 150 behind with two-thirds of the votes taken."

Barry's majority in Franklin was only 128; in Owen 269; Metcalfe's majority in Fayette, 353, &c. Jackson's gain upon Barry's vote in the few counties heard from will probably be nearly enough to secure him the fourteen votes of Kentucky. *"The Republic is safe."*

From the Kentucky Gazette, Nov. 5.

GLORIOUS AND ANIMATING NEWS.

Jackson and Liberty are triumphant. The Coalition demolished, beaten, routed and defeated. Friends of Jackson and Freedom, you have won the victory. Your country is safe.

We received, last evening, the following returns:

Mercer county (official) majority for Jackson, 1st day at night, 698.

Harrison, at night, at Cynthia, 491.

Nicholas, at night, majority for Jackson 267. Precinct not included, which will give a maj. for Jackson.

Madison, at a close 1st day, maj. for Adams only 189. More than 1200 votes were taken.

Anderson, at the close 1st day, maj. for Jackson 308.

[We might add more returns to the above, but it is unnecessary, as we shall soon receive the entire vote of this state, which the Adams men no longer claim.]

Georgia.

Such is the unpopularity of Mr. *Adams* in Georgia that no electoral ticket has been formed for him in that state; but *two* Jackson tickets are running—the *Troup* Jackson ticket and the *Clark* Jackson ticket—each claiming to be *par excellence* the *Jackson* ticket.

The *Adams* men seeing this state of things, and knowing that they would stand no chance with a full ticket, have nominated only 2 electors, in hopes to slip them by the division in the Jackson ranks. They are Messrs. *Burch* and *Murray*, whose names will be found at the bottom of the *Clark* ticket.

We copy the following from the Savanah Republican of the 4th Nov.

'SIGNS' FROM CHATHAM COUNTY.

The election for electors of President and Vice-President was held in this city yesterday, and the votes were counted out this morning. The return which we give below will show that the Troup Jackson ticket was almost unanimously carried. It is due, however to the Clark party in this county to state that knowing themselves to be in the minority, and working for the same end, although through a different channel, with a magnanimity that is quite refreshing coming from such a source —joined heartily, and cordially in support of the Troup Ticket.

TROUP TICKET.	
D. B. Blackshear,	391
A. S. Clayton,	387
Solomon Graves,	386
Jno. J. Maxwell,	387
J. Moore,	386
Oliver Porter,	388
R. R. Reid,	387
Wm. Terrel,	386
Jno. Rutherford,	387
CLARKE TICKET.	
John Burnett,	6
John Cunningham,	5
John Hatcher,	5
Benj. Leigh,	5
Henry Mitchell,	7
Pitt Milner,	4
Dan'l Newnan,	16
Wm Penticost,	4
Jno. Stewart, Adamsite	7
JOHN BURCH,	90
THOMAS MURRAY.	91

Massachusetts.

The returns from 131 towns in Massachusetts, present;

For Jackson 4014 For Adams 18650

New-Hampshire.

	Jackson.	Adams.
In 91 towns	10846	11700

A letter from Portsmouth, says, "We had a tremendous struggle yesterday, and have succeeded. In this town there is a nett Jackson gain of 160. There is also an increase in every town we have heard from; and if the increase in the rest of the state corresponds with that of this vicinity, we shall get the state.

The Boston Statesman of the 8th instant says, The result of the election in this interesting state, indicates future, if it does not insure present victory to the Republican party."

We believe, however, that Adams electors are elected.

On the 19th of last August we presented our readers with an estimate of Electoral votes, in which we gave 159 certain for the People's candidate—Andrew Jackson. This was hooted at by the Coalitionists at the time. But what is the case now? Why the aspect of the Presidential election returns indicates that the persecuted old Friend of our Country will have *more* than 159 electoral votes.—We shall, in a week or two, review some of the predictions of those who impiously said *"they* spoke in the boldness of truth;"—☞Let the Necromancer and his *'Catspaw'* look out!

Rumour says Uncle Sam's treasury pap has ceased to flow. Proof—The Baltimore *Mud-Machine* is defunct.

Shaking Hands.-- At a duel, the parties discharged their pistols without effect; whereupon one of the seconds interfered and proposed that the combatants should shake hands. To this the other second objected, as unnecessary; for, said he, their hands have been shaking this half hour

Bible Society.

THE several Agents of the Somerset Bible Society are informed that they will receive Bibles and Testaments to supply the destitute in their neighbourhoods upon application to the agent, Mr. *William Done*—and those who have collected any funds to aid in purchasing the books, will pay them to the same gentleman.

Nov 4 mj?

Nice Distinctions.—We have often been tickled at the reply of a *smart* boy, who burnt a bran new cap, and upon being asked, by his mother, who did it, said, *he* did not, the *fire* burnt it. We have now another instance of nice distinction, by a gentleman of this county, who previous to the late election repeatedly declared that if the Journal of Congress were shown to him, where it is recorded that John Q. Adams voted for property qualification in voters, *he would never vote for him.* It was done—But when the day for voting arrived the loyal subject of John II. was rather disinclined to keep his promise. He began to reason within himself, thus:—"I sometimes exhort and pray in public—I have [or ought to have] a tolerable character for veracity—I have given my word not to vote under such circumstances—yet, now I want to vote for Jonny Q.—What shall I do? ——— I have hit upon a plan, and I'll do it!" Thus saying, or thinking, he went and voted. But, upon being reminded of his pledge, he, with rather quivering lips, replied, "Why, I did n't vote for Adams—I voted for Mr. Dennis." Was not this *Fox well* skilled at making distinctions to save his character for veracity?

Co-Partnership Dissolved.—The Co partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Adams, Clay & Co. will be dissolved on the 4th of March next. All persons having demands against said firm, save and excepting John Binns (there being some dispute as to the actual number of Coffin Handbills delivered to our agents) and Charles Hammond, (who has failed to fulfil his contract in Ohio) are requested to present the same to the Kickapoo Ambassador, Washington City.—*Boston Statesman.*

Foreign News.

IMPORTANT FROM COLUMBIA.

Our attentive correspondents of the New York Mercantile Advertiser and the Gazette have transmitted to us the following intelligence.—*Balt. Pat.*

The packet brig *Tampico*, arrived at New York on Saturday, from Carthagena, having sailed on the 17th ult. She has brought information of an attempt having been made to assassinate Bolivar, who narrowly escaped being murdered in his palace, and concealed himself under a bridge for three hours, until his troops subdued the conspirators. The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser are indebted to Mr. Burrows, owner of the packet, for a Bogota paper containing the particulars of this occurrence and have subjoined a translation.

The private letters assert, that Santander and Padilla were at the head of the conspiracy—that their object, besides the death of Bolivar, was the elevation of the former to the Presidency. A great many arrests, and some executions had already taken place.

A letter from Carthagena of the 13th ult. says, "A few persons here have been arrested and imprisoned, on suspicion of having been concerned in the conspiracy."

A very respectable foreigner at Bogota, writes under date of Sept. 28th—"I am afraid the party against the government is very numerous and increasing throughout the country A measure recently adopted by the Executive, against the advice of Council, for stopping the payment of the dividends on British loans, is very unpopular."

Extract of a letter dated

CARTHAGE, Oct. 14.

"A Revolution broke out in Bogota on the morning of the 26th ult The artillery to a man, headed by an immense number of people in Bogota, many of whom were highly respectable, rose on that night, intent upon the murder of the Liberator and all his friends. One party marched to Bargas barracks and fired upon the soldiers with cannon, and a second party marched to the Granderos barracks, and a third to the Palace. The guard at the latter place was surprised and easily routed. Bolivar made his escape by a back window, and being followed by some armed men, he got under a bridge, where he remained up to the middle in water till they had passed. It was lucky for him, as it was the artillery crying out *"Muerte el tyrannus Bolivar!"* Hearing the cry of *"Viva el Libertador"* in the square he ran there and found it occupied by his friends, the Voijas. Col. Furguson was shot through the heart, in attempting to repel the attack made by the assailant on the palace. Col. Bolivar, (who was guard over General Padilla) was murdered in the same way by a party who broke into the house where he was.

"The bait held out to the soldiery who were of this faction, was the plunder of the British house if they succeeded.

"Bolivar has rewarded the regiment which defended the palace, and dispersed the conspirators by giving them 20,000 dollars and promoting their commander (Lieut. Colonel Whittle, one of his aids) to a full Colonel.

"We understand that six of the principal conspirators have been shot, and many more are likely to meet the same fate."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Britannia, Capt. Marshall, and the ship Henry Kneeland, have arrived at New York from Liverpool. By these arrivals the Evening Post has received London papers to the 1st October, Lloyds' Lists to the same date, Liverpool papers to the 2d, and Dublin and Edinburgh papers to the 27th of September.

The London and Liverpool papers contain details of the late actions before Varna and Shumla. Official bulletins from the Russian army bring down the operations before the latter from the 7th to the 29th of August inclusive, and the operations before Varna from the 13th to the 31st of August. Of the siege of Shumla nothing new is stated, except that the Russians lost 163 killed and 424 wounded in an attack upon one of the three redoubts lately erected; that in an attack upon another redoubt they took six pieces of cannon; and that an onset had been made upon the left wing of the besieging army, which was repulsed after the Turks had taken one cannon, and occasioned a considerable loss in killed and wounded.

Batteries had been erected upon the sea coast, which keep up a fire on Varna, but the investment of that place on the south side does not seem to have been effected. A detachment was sent beyond the Liman for this purpose, but meeting with a superior Turkish force could not approach the place, and are still disjoined from the main army. On the 21st the Turks made a vigorous sally, but were repulsed with the loss of 500 men. It was in this affair that Prince Menzikoff was wounded. On the 26th Count Woronzow took the command of the army, and on the 31st two sallies made by the enemy were repulsed.

On the 30th of August, Admiral Greige sent two frigates, a sloop, and a cutter, under the command of Capt Kritzky, to destroy an arsenal formed by the Turks at Neada on the other side of Bourgas. Kritzky in spite of all vigorous opposition took all the Turkish batteries and having razed them to the ground, carried off twelve guns of the imperial calibre, spiked the remainder, or broke their carriages, and blew up the magazine, with all the ammunition and other stores. This exploit was performed in the short time of ten hours, and cost the Russians only one man killed and eight wounded.

A report of an intention on the part of the Russians to blockade the Dardanelles has occasioned a considerable panic in the money market. It has been said that the Russian minister has made a formal application to the English cabinet to sanction this proceeding, and it is also reported that a majority of the cabinet are against it. The report has neither been contradicted nor confirmed by authority The real object of the Russians is believed to be not a separate blockade of the Dardanelles, but a joint one enforced by the fleets of Russia, England and France.

There was a report in Paris on the 27th of September, that the son of Lord Heytesbury had arrived in Paris from Varna, having left that place on the 14 of September, and had brought intelligence of an attack made that very day on Varna by the Russians, who were defeated with great loss. The authenticity of this rumor is, however, doubted both in Paris and London.

It is confirmed that Ibraham Pacha had signed the Treaty for the evacuation of the Morea. A report prevailed at Paris, that the Porte was about to declare war against France.

The Queen of Portugal, Donna Maria de Gloria, has arrived in England in the Brazilian Frigate Imperatriz. She landed at Falmouth on Wednesday the 24th of September, and was received with great ceremony. She is described as a fine grown girl for her age, with light hair and pleasing features, and unusually fair for one of her nation. She was delighted with observing the great number of ladies and gentlemen who crowded round the frigate in boats to see her, and waved her handkerchief in acknowledgment of their cheers and obeisances. A nosegay of choice flowers tied with silver ribbon, was presented to her Majesty by Mrs Bull of Falmouth, a very proper personage, as it seems to us, to do the honors of Mr. John Bull's gardens to a foreign Princess. The Mayor and Corporation presented her an address. She answered in French, which she speaks fluently, thanking them in an easy and graceful manner, and on the whole it seemed to be admitted in all the accounts of the ceremony, that her Majesty behaved with great propriety.

A great excitement prevails throughout Ireland, which occasions no small anxiety, both to the Catholics and to the Government. In the south of Ireland assemblages of vast multitudes have taken place, and the leaders of the Catholic party are alarmed lest they may proceed to violence, or lest the government may find some pretext of committing violence upon them. A late meeting of the peasantry at Ballybay amounted to *two hundred and fifty thousand people.* In Tipperary assemblies of from ten to twenty thousand people have been held, regularly organised in a military manner, and marching to the sound of military music. Mr. Shiell, at a recent meeting of the Catholic Association, urged the necessity of discouraging these assemblies, and resolutions were adopted recommending that the people should abstain from them. In the mean time it is said that the British cabinet have had the subject under consideration, and that some additional regiments are to be sent to Ireland immediately. The London Courier of the 29th of September mentions a rumor, that orders for the arrest of Messr. Shiell and O'Connel had been sent off by Government on the Saturday previous, immediately after the breaking up of the Council.

[illegible]NALS.—The following brief sketch [of] Canals and Rail Roads, finished, commenc[ed], or intended, in the United States, [appea]rs to have been carefully made, and is [an ar]ticle of some value. It is copied from [Poulson's? or] Yeoman's Gazette, a paper printed [in] Boston.

Middlesex Canal.—This has been finished [an]d in operation for several years; its [lengt]h is 29 1-2 miles; it has 136 feet lockage and runs from Boston harbor to Chelmsford, Mass.

Blackstone Canal.—This undertaking [is] yet finished, but is in rapid progress. [Le]ngth is 45 miles, from Worcester, Ms [to Pr]ovidence, R. I.

Farmington Canal.—This is unfinished; [le]ngth 17 miles, from Northampton to [New] Haven, Ct.

Hudson and Erie Canal.—This is in [opera]tion; length 393 miles, from Albany to [Buffal]o, N. Y.

Champlain Canal—Completed; length [63 mi]les, from Albany to Whitehall.

Oswego Canall—Completed; length 38 [miles] from Salina to Oswego, connecting [the H]udson and Erie Canal with Lake Ontario.

Seneca Canal.—Completed; length 20 [miles] connecting the Seneca and Cayuga [lakes] with Hudson and Erie Canal.

Delaware and Hudson Canal.—Length [65 mil]es, from Delaware in Orange co. to the [Hudson ne]ar near Kingston.

Morris Canal—This is in progress, [len]gth 86 miles, from Easton to Newark.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal—[Compl]eted; length 14 miles, from Delaware [t]o Chesepeake bay.

Port Deposite Canal.—Completed; 10 miles, from Port Deposite on the [Sus]quehannah to the Maryland line.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—This [was be]gun on the 4th July last, when ground [was b]roken by the President of the United [States]. Its length 360 miles, from Georgetown to near Pittsburg, Pa.

Ohio State Canal—Unfinished; its [length] 306 miles, from Cleaveland on Lake [Erie t]o the Ohio at the mouth of the Sciota.

Miami Canal.—Unfinished; length [265 m]iles, from Cincinnati to the Maumee, [at t]he head of Lake Erie.

Lehigh Canal.—Unfinished: length 46 [miles] from Stoddartsville, on the Lehigh to [Easto]n, on the Delaware.

Little Schuylkill Canal—Its length [ ]les, from the mouth of Little Schuylkill [riv]er to the coal mines.

[Con]*estago Canal.*—Length 18 miles, from [Lanca]ster to the mouth of Conestago [creek].

Schuylkill Canal.—Finished; length [ ]iles, from Philadelphia to Mount Carbon.

Union Canal.—Finished; length 79 [miles] from Reading to Middletown.

Pensylvania Canal.—In progress; it [has] been commenced at both extremities [wi]th 296 miles. from Middletown to [Pittsbu]rgh.

The three last mentioned canals form [a line] from Philadelphia to the Ohio, at [Pittsbu]rgh, and may be considered parts of [on]e great enterprise.

Ohio and Erie Canal—In length 213 [miles] from Pittsburgh to Erie, on Lake E[rie].

Delaware Canal.—This will run from [Phila]delphia to meet the Delaware and Hud[son Can]al It has already been begun.

James and Kenhawha Canal.---This will [ru]n Richmond to Kenhawha.

Dismal Swamp canal.--Finished; length [ ]s, from near the mouth of James [river to] Albemarle Sound.

Louisville canal.---In progress; length 3 [miles a]round the rapids near Louisville Ken.

[S]*antee canal*---In progress; length 150 [miles f]rom Columbia by the Broad and Sa[ntee riv]ers to Cambridge, and from the San[tee to] Charleston.

Savannah and Altamaha canal-- Length [ ]s, from Savannah to Altamaha.

[The] preceding statement gives the names [of the] canals, which have been completed [by our] enterprizing countrymen. These ten [extend] a space of 747 miles. Eleven other [canals] have been commenced, some of which [will pr]obably be finished before the year closes. [Th]e whole distance, which the several [canals] now in progress towards completion [are exp]ected to extend, is 1644 miles. The [remain]ing seven, whose names and intended [direc]tions are given in the above list, are [calcu]lated to reach 430 miles. The total [length] which all these will reach, is 2821 [miles, ne]arly equal to the distance from this [t]o London.

[The] subject of Rail Roads has attracted [l]ess attention than Canals. But even [Rail R]oads have not been overlooked.

Quincy Rail Road has been a con[siderab]le time in operation, and far exceeds [expecta]tion. Its situation is about 8 miles [from B]oston; length 3 miles. The *Mauch* [Chunk R]ail Road has also been finished; [its length] is 12 miles. The Schuylkill West [ ] Rail Road has been begun; length [ ] In addition to these, projects have [been set a]foot, and some advances made to[wards] making Rail Roads from Boston to [ ]ce 42 miles; from Boston to the [ ] near Albany, 187 miles. There are [the] *Campden and Amboy; the Danville [and Pott]sville; the Columbia and Philadel[phia]; an*d the *Baltimore and Ohio* Rail [Road].

[Frank]*lin Bank of New York.*--The Hon. [ ]ent, receiver of the Franklin Bank [of New] York, has made an official report of [the sta]te to the Chancery Court, from which [it appear]s that its concerns have been most [shamefully] *mismanaged*, to apply the mildest [terms]; [it] is declared that "the stockholders [have not]hing; and in the best result, the [creditors] either as note holders or depositors, [will] receive *fifty cents on the dollar*--and [perhaps] not so much!"!!!

[The r]eceiver says that--"during several [years th]e minutes of the Board of Directors [were ke]pt in so slovingly and disorderly a [manner], that the history of the transactions [of the] Bank is left in great confusion. No [record a]ppears, even of the names of the [persons] who were elected Directors for the [year 18]22, or for the year 1826."

[N]orwich Falls, Conn the friends of [temper]ance have been so successful in their [efforts, t]hat only 1 the spirits has sold within [the ye]ar as in the preceding year.

ISAAC B. DESHA.

Extract of a letter from Thomas M. Duke, Esq. formerly of Washington, Kentucky, and now a resident of Texas.

San Felipe de Austin, July, 24, 1828.

"Isaac B. Desha, who was so long confined in Kentucky, for the murder of Baker, is now in confinement in this place on a charge of the same kind; the circumstances are these: Last April Desha arrived here on board the schooner Rights of Man, from New Orleans, in company with a man by the name of Thomas or John Early, of Brown county, Ohio, who visited this country, for the purpose of removing his family here.—Desha passed by the name of John Parker; they arrived in this town early in May, and remained only a few days here, and left this for San Antonio. When they left here Desha was without funds, and Early had a pretty smart sum with him. Desha arrived in San Antonio without Early, and spent money freely. On his return to this place I had him arrested, and have sent out men to-day to examine for the body of said Early. The evidence that I have been enabled to collect, as yet, is very strong against him, and I am very much afraid that he has murdered his companion. Yesterday he confessed to me, that he was Isaac B. Desha; but not until he had been identified by a gentleman in this country. I was satisfied in my own mind that he was Desha, from his family resemblance, and his breathing through a silver tube.—*Kentucky Reporter.*

The following is an extract of a letter from an undoubted source, dated San Felipe De Austin, in the Province of Texas August 13, 1828, --Isaac B. Desha is no more. He died in confinement in this village (San Felipe) on a charge for murdering his fellow-traveller on the La Bach river, between this place and San Antonio. He died the day before his trial was to have been had. The evidence of his guilt was circumstantial entirely, but of the strongest kind. The name of the gentleman who was murdered was —— Early."—*Alabama Journal.*

Shawneetown, (Ill) Sept. 27.

Squirrels.—We understand from the Farmers that great havoc is every where made and making by these mischievous animals—They were never seen in so great numbers before. A gentleman of veracity informed us a day or two ago, that he killed upwards of 400 in and about his field in one day, and the next morning they appeared as numerous as ever. They are seen constantly swimming backwards and forth across the Wabash, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers, and are killed by the boys and sportsmen, in great numbers at their landings. It is a new fact to us, in the natural history of these animals, that they should swim rivers from a mile to a mile and a half in width, but it is every day verified by the eyes of our inhabitants.

Female Industry.—An account is given in The Norwich, Ct. paper, of Cloth wove by the Thames Manufacturing company's mill, including the number of yards completed by three young women in six days, amounted to 3,303, or an average of 183 1-2 yards per day, by each of the girls. One of them wove 1,183, or 197 per day. It is stated to be nothing strange in that mill.

Lead Mines of Fever River.—The tract of country in which these mines are located, on the Upper Mississippi, extends, it is said, one hundred miles from north to south, and about fifty miles east and west—or into the interior of the river. They are probably the richest in the world. They are at present leased by the general government, and one tenth of their produce paid as a rent. But very partial discoveries, it is to be presumed, have yet been made of these immense treasures. In 1825, there were but 100 miners at work; in 1827 there were 1600.

Thoughts on Newspapers.

Newspapers are things that can be dispensed with--as costing money that might be saved. So is the schooling of our children--so, indeed are nineteenths of what it costs us to live. Almost any man might lay up money every year, if he would live on bread and water, and clothe himself in the cheapest manner he could; but what of that? Who would live like a brute, and die like a beggar, for the mere pleasure of *saving money*, which he cannot carry with him--tho' like a dead weight it may hang upon his soul at the last moment of his mortal *existence!* There are few such; five or ten in a million; and what wretched creatures are they! Most men, sensible that they must die, are disposed to *enjoy* a little of the fruits of their toils; and nothing is, perhaps, more necessary to the enjoyment of society, or self satisfaction in retirement, than a well informed and virtuous mind. It gives a zest to all things in prosperity, and is the best resource in adversity. Newspapers, although not always conducted with talents and respectability, are the best possible channels for obtaining an intercourse with the affairs of the world, and to implant desires in the hearts of youth for more solid readings, as they go on to maturity. In truth they are the great engine that moves the moral and political world, and are infinitely powerful to establish the character of a people, as well as to preserve their liberties; and cannot be so easily dispensed with as some persons believe, unless indeed, we think the trouble of self-government is too great, and agree to transfer the power of state to the few that are ready to use it for their own advantage. But this cannot be the will of the people of the United States; yet observing, however, the too general repugnance to reading, that (though it prevails less with us than in any other country,) it is the duty of those who feel the pleasure and the profit of it, to smooth the way to it; and afford every facility, that light and knowledge may be diffused. "An armed people and an unarmed magistracy," said Dickenson, "is the best guarantee of freedom." And while the body of the people read, reason and reflect while the press is free and liberally supported, the sword of the magistracy is pointless, except it be directed to execute the will of the people. How important, is it, then, that that will should result from an enlightened mind. [*Niles.*

ROSES.

Belles who rise soon and walk apace,
Steal roses from Aurora's face;
But when they yawn in bed till ten,
Aurora steals them back again.

From the Saturday Bulletin.

LUCK IN BATTLE.

Jacob Scout, or as he is familiarly called, "Cobe Scout," was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and was commanded by General Wayne, the Chester county (Pa.) farmer. The night that Wayne retired at the Paoli, after the defeat at Brandywine, was cold, dark and rainy. The troops were all locked in the arms of sleep, their muskets at their sides. The countersign had been passed to the sentinels—it was "Here we come;" and they were watchfully pacing to and fro in front of the encampment. Vansant, a Bucks county regular, was one of them. A stranger approached him in the darkness of the night. Vansant dropped his musket to the charge, and ordered him to advance, and give the countersign. "Here we come," whispered the stranger at the bayonet's point, and here we come it was; for on the instant, Vansant was run through and pinned to the earth, and a detachment of British infantry and horse rushed past him to the tents. The countersign had been overheard by a woman when the guard was set at sun down, and immediately conveyed to the enemy.

Cobe Scout was sleeping in his tent when the groans of the dying around him broke his slumbers! Not a shot had been fired. The enemy with murderous precision, were working with the bayonet. He seized a sword in the confusion of the scene, and rushed out of the tent. His comrades overcome by numbers, and thrown into disorder by the attack, were hastening in crowds towards a fence in the rear of the encampment, over which to escape into the woods. The firing now began; and the cavalry were galloping among them trampling them down by dozens. The rush at the fence was dreadful. Whoever fell, fell to rise no more, for the horses' feet completed their destruction. As Cobe was making his way for the fence, a British horseman raised his sword to cleave our hero's head, but Cobe was before him.—He caught the blow upon his sword, and before the trooper could repeat it a lucky shot, whether from friend or foe is unknown, brought him gasping to the ground. Cobe's lucky genius suggested the means of instant preservation. He put his foot in the stirrup, and mounted into the saddle! In a moment he was out of reach of friend or foe.

The horse he had brought off was a noble animal. Its owner must have been an officer of rank for the trappings of his charger were rich and rare. The saddle was cushioned with silk and velvet, before it was slung a short blunderbuss, and a pair of silver mounted pistols; behind was a blue cloth valisse—the other trappings were equally valuable. In the valisse was found fine linen of various kinds, and a pocket book and four hugh horse shoes, brought out by the enemy to serve the wants of the cavalry, for each trooper's pack saddle was supplied with four of them. Cobe sold his horse for a good price, kept the shoes in trophy of his prowess, and rejoined the gallant Wayne.

Two years afterwards, Cobe and his old friend Vansant, now recovered from his wound, were fellow soldiers in the band that carried Stony Point by storm. That detachment was composed of the survivors of the Paoli—for Wayne knew he could depend upon them. They marched up at midnight—with fixed bayonets, without flints in their muskets. Silence was in all their countenances; their countersign, "Here we come, *Paoli!*" They marched onward under a murdering fire of musketry and grape; they halted not a moment, but carried death and victory before them. Cobe Scout will tell you that when he stepped into the fort it was ankle deep in blood.

As their General mounted the rampart a musket shot struck the upper part of his forehead, and injured his skull. The man is now in Bucks county who held his head while he was trepanned. Two years ago he applied for a pension, and made oath that he was a—pauper! He now gets 96 dollars a year. Such is national gratitude.

Cobe Scout now lives in Montgomery county. He is still healthy, but the infirmities of old age are creeping fast upon him. He used to glory in relating all he knew about the war; and indeed where is the veteran who does not? But age has palsied his faculties. The twilight of uncertainty, as Irving says, has already cast its shadows around him, and upon his actions and his name, the curtain of oblivion is about to descend forever.

COWARDS.

It has become quite the vogue, in our refined age, to brand every man with this appellation, who refuses, or exhibits any repugnance to fight a duel. According to the modern vocabulary, he is a coward who feels unwilling to make a target of his carcass, and put himself up to be shot at, for the price of a like privilege with regard to some other body. This fashion of two human beings planting themselves in opposite position at a certain measured distance, pointing towards each other a cylindrical tube, crammed with "villanous saltpetre," brimstone, charcoal, and pellets of lead, to be exploded by means of a spring at the hither end, to the manifest danger of whomsoever shall stand at the other end—was altogether unknown to Joshua, Xenophon, Hannibal, Julius Cæsar, and other cowards of yore; and demonstrates beyond all dispute, the superior courage, as well as refinement, of the present age of the world.—*Boston Bulletin*

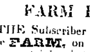
Baltimore Prices Current.

Nov. 14, 1828

FLOUR—white wheat family, $0 11 a 11; superfine Howard-st. 9.25 a 9.25; city mills 8.50; Susquehanna, — none —; WHEAT, best red 1.95 a 2.00; best white 2.05 a 2.10—CORN, old, .62 a .65; new 55 a 60

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable **FARM**, on Trading Branch, containing between SIX and SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES.

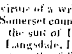


This farm is within four miles of Princess-Anne; it formerly belonged to Richard H. Handy, Esq. and is latterly known as the "Pershouse Farm." It is well timbered and will be divided to suit purchasers. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to

THOMAS K. CARROLL.

August 5. jft

For Rent,



For the ensuing year, a House and Lot in the village of White-Haven, at present occupied by Edward C. Blake For terms apply to.

MARCELLUS JONES

Sept. 9, 1828.

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court & to me directed, at the suit of Peregrine Weatherly vs. Hewet Langsdale, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit; 1 negro man Charles, 1 ditto Isaac, 1 ditto Harry, 3 head of horses and 1 carriage and harness, which I shall proceed to sell at the the court-house door, in Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 18th day of November, [inst.] at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Nov 4 lde

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by James L. Waller, a justice of the peace, and to me directed at the suit of William Mezack against Samuel Vincent, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit, part of a tract of land called Plimton's Saltash, part of Milton, part of Smith's Meadow, part of Cordwinder's lot, containing 161½ acres, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell at the court house door, in Princess Anne, on Monday the 24th instant, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Nov 4 lde

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Elizabeth Byrd & Geo Maddux, executors of Thomas Byrd, against William Callaway, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: a tract or part of a tract of land called Estoe's Conclusion, containing 845 acres, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ, at the court house door in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 18th day of next November, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Oct 28 lde

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Lemuel P. Spence and Samuel Brown, executor of Stephen Disharoon, against Joshua Morris, I will offer at public sale on Tuesday the 18th day of next November, at the court house door in Princess Anne, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P M the following property, to wit: a tract of land called Security, containing 213 acres, more or less; also 1 negro boy Bob, 1 ditto John, 1 horse, gig and harness, 2 yoke of oxen and 2 horses, the property of said Joshua, to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above claims with all costs accruing thereon.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.

Oct 28 tm

BILL IN EQUITY,

In Somerset County Court at

MAY TERM, 1828.

William Collins, Adm'r. of Stephen Collins,

vs.

Daniel Dykes, Henry Moore & Sally his Wife, Isaac Ward and Mary his Wife, John Fuller and Sally his Wife, and Peggy Sturgis, heirs of Stephen Dykes.

Notice

IS hereby given, that in pursuance of a decree of Somerset county court in the above cause, I will sell on TUESDAY the 25th of NOVEMBER, [inst.] at public sale to the highest and best bidder, on the premises, near Rehoboth, all the real estate of Stephen Dykes, deceased, for the payment of his debts. The terms of sale are a credit of 12 months from the day of sale—the purchaser or purchasers to give bond or bonds to the trustee, for the payment thereof, with security to be by him approved, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the purchase money with interest, and not before. I will in pursuance of the said decree execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser or purchasers conveying all the right and title of the said Stephen Dykes, to the said real estate.

I hereby notify the Creditors of the said

STEPHEN DYKES,

To file with the Clerk of Somerset county court their claims against his estate, with the vouchers thereof, within six months from the day of sale aforesaid.

DANIEL DYKES, Trustee.

Nov 3d, 1828 4m?

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for Maryland District, and to me directed, at the suit of the United States against George Brown and William Williams, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit, one house and lot No. 19, in Princess-Anne, as the property of George Brown, and I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the above mentioned property, on the 25th day of November, (inst) between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. at the court-house door in Princess Anne

HUMPHREY HUMPHREYS,
Dep. Marshal Som. county.

Nov 4 mw?

FOR RENT,

FOR the ensuing year or for a term of years, the FARM on Little-Monie, now occupied by Mitchell Phoebus.

For terms apply to

JAMES POLK.

June 3, 1828. wk

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by James L. Waller, a justice of the peace, and to me directed two at the suit of George Maddux and Elizabeth Byrd, Ex'rs. of Thomas Byrd against Elijah C. Johnson, 1 other at the suit of Tilghman & Parsons against Elijah C. Johnson, and one other at the suit Hannah Hearn, Ex'x. of Wm. Hearn, against Elijah C. Johnson, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: all the right interest and estate of the said Johnson, in and to several houses and lots in the town of Salisbury and Somerset county, which were devised by Benjamin Disharoon to his daughter Sarah, the wife of the said Elijah, and at present occupied by L. D. Cohee; also a house and lot occupied by Amelia Nicholson; also one other occupied by William S. Disharoon; also a house at Josiah Bayly, Esquire's Mills, it being the office of the said Elijah, also a small piece of land lying near the said Bayly's mill pond, which said land was purchased by the said Elijah C Johnson & Levi Cathell, of a certain Absalom Phipps; also a clock and case, which said property I shall proceed to sell at the auction room of James L. Waller, Esq. in the town of Salisbury, on Saturday the 22d of November next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the aforesaid writs

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Oct. 28 1d c

Contents of the American Farmer

Of October 24, 1828.

Annual Cattle Show and Exhibition of Household Manufactures, held by the Maryland Agricultural Society at Carroll's Point, Reports of the Committee appointed to reward the premiums—Sheep, to the Farmers of Virginia, by Richard K Mead —Recent Sales of Bakewell Sheep, Cattle, &c. in the Philadelphia market—Cotton Crop in Mississippi—Culture of the Grape, &c. in Pennsylvania—Letters to William Price on the Scuppernon and other Grapes —Table of Canals finished, and in progress in the United States, with remarks—An affecting case of Suicide—Old Maids—Table of Marriages at various ages—Maxims—Fall Races, Broad Rock Va.; Washington Jockey Club; Norfolk Jockey Club; Elkton —Line to a Robin—Patent Carriage Wheel —Indian Tradition—Families of Great Men —Recipes, To avoid Freezing; To avoid Catching Cold—Editorial, The Late Cattle Show; Remarks by a French Traveller, on the Cattle Show; Canton Races—Advertisements—Prices Current.

Of the 7th November.

Answers to some of the Queries relating to Agriculture, by Calvin Jones, of North Carolina—On the Salivation of Domestic Animals — Fattening Swine — Agricultural habits and papers of Gen Washington—McCormack's Plough, with a cut—Large Corn—On the cultivation of Forest and Ornamental Trees—On the Native Grape, by Professor Gimbrede—A Profitable Tree—American Patent, An Improved Method of constructing Breakfast, and Dining Tables —Method of making Vinegar —Female Education, continued; Evils of a Rapid and irregular Progress in Education-- *Poetry*, Reputation; Lines on Revisiting a School—Courses de Chevaux, concluded—Kouli Knab—Remarks of an Amateur and a Judge—Report on a Process of Seasoning Timber, invented by J S Langton—Horses in France—Cedar, a safeguard from Lightning—Buffalo Hunt—A Good Example—Formidable number of Rats in Paris—Editorial, Late Cattle Show, Ploughs and Ploughing Matches—Gen. Van Rensselaer —Prices Current.

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

BALLAD.

From the Spanish—Upwards of two centuries old.

Blow light, thou balmy air,
 My lady's couch above,
Blow lightly there, ye winds, and spare
 The slumber of my love,
Let no rude blast be found
 To mar her gentle sleep;
But all around, a dreamy sound,
 And drowsy murmur creep.

O fly! thou balmy air,
 And by her couch remain;
Go blend thee with her breath, and bear
 Its balm to me again,
But lightly go, and gently blow—
 Blow softly as my strain.

Blow gently, do not break
 The stillness of her sleep;
I would not make my love awake,
 Nor raise those lids to weep.
Ye winds, that borne in happier hour,
 May wanton as ye will,
If round the bower ye have the power,
 To creep and murmur still,
O lightly go, and gently blow,
 And let her slumber still.

From the Atlantic Souvenir.

FORGET ME NOT.—*Imitated from the German.*

Where flows the fountain silently,
 It blooms a lovely flower,
Blue as the beauty of the sky,
And speaks like kind fidelity,
 Through fortune's sun and shower—
  "Forget me not."

'Tis like thy starry eyes, more bright
 Than evening's proudest star,
Like painting's own halo light
It seems to smile upon thy sight,
 And says to thee from far—
  "Forget me not."

When by the lonely fount we meet,
 And weep so soon to part,
That flower springs up beneath our feet,
And sighs, as if it will'd to greet
 A kindred broken heart—
  "Forget me not."

Each dew drop on its morning leaves
 Is eloquent as tears,
That whisper when young passion grieves
For one beloved afar, and weaves—
 His dream of hopes and fears—
  "Forget me not."
F. G. HALLECK.

A volume of Sacred Music has recently been published in London, the music by Bishop, Cramer, Crotch, Shield, Calicot, Wesley, &c.—among the writers of the poetry are Mrs. Opie, Mrs. J. Baillie, Rev. H. Milmae, J. Montgomery, R. Southey. Much of the poetry is original; the annexed specimen is from the pen of Mrs. Opie.

There seems a voice in every gale
 A tongue in every opening flower,
Which tells, O Lord! the wond'rous tale
 Of thy indulgence, love and power.

The birds that rise on quivering wing
 Appear to hymn their Maker's praise,
And all the mingling sounds of spring
 To thee a general pæan raise.

And shall my voice Great God, alone
 Be mute, 'midst nature's loud acclaim?
No, let my heart with answering tone
 Breathe forth in praise thy holy name,

And nature's debt is small to mine,
 Thou had'st her being *bounded be*,
But—matchless proof of love divine—
 Thou gav'st *immortal* life to me.

The Saviour left his heavenly throne,
 A ransom for my soul to give;
Man's suffering state he made his own,
 And deigned to *die* that I might *live*.

But thanks and praise for love so great,
 No mortal tongue can e'er express;
Then let me, bowed before thy feet,
 In silence love thee, Lord, and bless

From the Massachusetts Journal.

The Shipwrecked Wanderer.

The following story is strictly true; and it is published in hopes some light may be thrown upon the fate of the boy, frequently alluded to in it. the writer can imagine no injury the facts can do any one, and has hoped they may do some good to the interesting individual concerned.

In the autumn of 1827, a gentleman in Norridgewock, Maine, was drawn to the Court-House in that place, by the report that an Irish woman had been taken up as a vagabond; and was about to be committed to jail. When he entered, the supposed culprit was bathing her forehead in some cold water, which had been brought her, and frequently clasped her temples, as if she were in pain. Though her dress was coarse, and very much soiled, and her appearance wretched and way-worn, it was plain enough, at a single glance, that she was no vagabond. The answers she gave to the questions directed to her, were wandering and incoherent; but though her intellect was evidently in ruins, the broken fragments betrayed that it had been rich and highly cultivated. Her face had no great pretensions to beauty, and its expression indicated imminent mental suffering; but her figure was graceful, and her motions had the staid, yet easy majesty, characteristic of a well educated English woman. There was an air of modesty and dignity about her, that, even in her forlorn condition, would have protected her from the insult of the most thoughtless; and as it was evident that the poor wanderer laboured, at least, under occasional delirium, the gentleman after consulting his wife on the subject, offered her the shelter of his own house. Her lady-like deportment, her refined conversation, and extreme wretchedness, completely ga[illegible] heart of her hostess; and here she h[illegible]ven weeks, while her new friends were trying in what they could render her the greatest assistance. Her mind was often wandering, sometimes absolutely frantic; but during her intervals of reason, she is described as an uncommonly fascinating and elegant being. Her walk was remarkably classic and graceful, she managed a horse finely, and sang French songs with much taste and feeling. The account she gave of herself, in her collected moments, is singularly romantic; yet it has an air of truth about it.

She said she was the daughter of the wealthy Dr. Bowring, of London, and had two brothers—one named William Augustus Bowring, who resides in London, and the other, whose christian name I have forgotten, residing in Bolton not far from London. She married Mr. Bradlee, a lawyer, without property; but, as she says, very acceptable to her family, on account of his worth and abilities. This Mr. Bradlee was a liberal in politics and religion; and having been rather too active to be well pleasing to the British government, he grew disgusted with the state of things there, and resolved upon making a purchase in some part of America, where it would be agreeable to establish himself, and a family, consisting of a wife, a son and two little daughters. For this purpose, he visited the United States at the time Lafayette was making his famous tour through the country. Following the dictates of doating parental love, he brought his son with him; his wife and daughter remained at his residence in Bolton, awaiting the result of his travels. Several anecdotes she told, proved the correctness of this part of her story; among the rest, she said her husband wrote, at the close of one of his letters to her, "Lafayette has lost his trunk and cane, and the Americans will rake the Mississippi to find them." Her husband's letters indicated, that he was pleased with the country, and intended to reside here. In one of them he mentioned, that he regretted having his son George with him, as the variety of new objects he saw, and the attention he received, were likely to prove injurious to his character and manners; and on that account, he had placed him under the care of James Townsend of New-Haven.—In subsequent letters, he spoke very highly of Mr. Townsend, and seemed to have great confidence in him.

Mr. Bradlee took a fever and died. I am not sure that his widow told where he died; I believe it was in New Haven. The news soon reached London; and William Augustus Bowring went immediately to Bolton to inform his bereaved sister. From her own account it is probable the tidings rendered her delirious; for she says she does not remember much that happened to her, till she found herself in a travelling carriage with her brother on her way from Edinburgh, and was told that the physicians had ordered her to travel for her health. When her mind became comparatively calm, her favourite object was to bring her daughters to this country, and educate the whole family here, as she supposed her deceased husband had intended and wished. Previous to carrying this design into effect, she visited a relation in Ireland, lord Ag[illegible]; and agreeable to his advice sailed from Belfast, Ireland, in a vessel, which I think was called the Rob Roy. An old and faithful nursery maid who had long lived in the family, accompanied her to take care of the little girls. She died on the passage, and was thrown into the sea.

Mrs. Bradlee and the children suffered very much from sea-sickness; but no alarming accident happened to them till they were near the coast of Canada, when in a very thick fog the vessel struck on a sand bar; and the captain announced that she must inevitably sink. Then came all the horrible details of a shipwreck. The shrieks and groans, and rushing overboard of those who were delirious in their agony. Mrs. Bradlee, with a mother's instinct found her way to the cabin of her little ones, and taking one on each shoulder, attempted to get into the boat, in which some of the passengers were trying to save themselves. The side of the vessel was wet and slippery, and her brain was dizzy. By some false step she lost her balance, and the children slipped from her embrace. One fell into the water between the vessel and the boat; but she kept hold of the other's little robe with a convulsive grasp. Oh God! in the confusion of the moment the gown had merely been thrown over the child—and when the frantic mother would have clasped the little one to her heart, she found it but an empty robe! There is no eloquence in language to heighten the pathos of that heart-rending scene of desolation and despair.

Boats and dumb bells, were sent out from Quebec to pick up such passengers as might have escaped the wreck, and Mrs. Bradlee's next recollection is of standing on the sea coast alone in her misery. Several came up and spoke kindly to her. One woman, in particular, addressing her in French, begged her to go home with her. Mrs. Bradlee answered in French, and after some persuasion, consented to go home with her, exclaiming, "but let me be alone! let me be alone."

How long she had been wandering about when she first attracted the attention of Norridgewock, is uncertain. From her complaint of suffering from the heat, as she passed through the woods, it must have been several months. She said all she recollected was that she frequently waked up and found herself bathing her head by the side of some stream. Probably the bewildered creature had wandered back and forth without knowing where she was going, and when the water cooled the raging fire in her brain she thought she had just waked. Many who saw her, and heard her talk, were convinced she was no imposter. The deadly paleness and sudden frenzy, which all allusions to water occasioned; the burst of tears when the young children of the family attempted to caress her; the piercing shriek she uttered when one of the children appeared in a little blue gown, which she said was very much like the one she had clasped to her heart, when she clasped her infant—all proved that the distressing tale was true. Casual remarks and accidental associations, which no imposter can counterfeit, were in good keeping with her story. She described La Grange, which she said she had twice visited; a circumstance very likely to be true, considering her husband's politics; she showed she was no American, by asking whether the "penny post" had got in; she never boasted of her former wealth, but her habits and taste were all those of one used to the elegancies and luxuries of refined life.

During which time all this was happening, the wretched mother was with great difficulty restrained from her wanderings. New Haven and her boy were the only ideas that kept constant possession of her shattered mind, and at times she was like a chained wild creature straining to be off. Once she made her escape and was overtaken a few hours after, and persuaded to return. During this short absence, her hostess observed a small bunch under the carpet near her bed side; and on removing it found it to be the little blue robe she had grasped at the time of the shipwreck. It was very dirty, and retained offensive marks of the child's sea sickness. When the wanderer was brought back, her joy was great at finding the robe she thought she had lost. She was very averse to having it washed and the proposal seemed to distress her exceedingly: after a few days she observed, "it is just as the little creature last wore it—if it must be washed for decency's sake, I wish it might be done without my knowledge."

No one knows what has become of this interesting wanderer. Perhaps, when she arrived at New Haven, and found her pursuit hopeless, the little light in her mind was extinguished forever! If her story be an imposition, it certainly does not seem like it.—There are five or six New Havens in the United States. If James Townsend resides in any one of them, we trust he will lose no time in making these circumstances known to Wm. Augustus Bowring, London, provided there is such a person to be found.

"I CAN QUIT WHEN I CHOOSE."

These few words have perhaps done more mischief in the world than can be conceived. Youths just entering the threshhold of life with the bright anticipation of their friends, allured by the syren pleasure, with the sparkling cup in their hand, although sensible of the dark abyss yawning at their feet, too often stifle the disagreeable monition of conscience and friends, with this sophistical and false consolation, "I can quit when I choose." Alas! link by link is the chain forging, which soon is to bind such unfortunate youths, and bid defiance to the noblest resolutions. Too true was the assertion of lord Bacon, that all the crimes on the earth do not destroy so many of the human race, nor alienate so much property, as drunkenness. It expels reason, drowns the memory—is the beggar's companion, and the true and only cause of the vast increase of crimes in the world. There is certainly no character which appears so despicable as that of a drunkard: he displays every little spot in his soul in its utmost deformity. When once the youth becomes a devotee at the shrine of Bacchus, and fond of his libations, it is time for him to think. Let him not lull his conscience with the delusive idea of quitting when he chooses, but take a noble stand, and from that moment cease indulging in his cup, and shun those cements of morality and reputation with which our city unhappily abounds. Drunkenness that fell destroyer of mind and morals, has elicited the exhortation of the preacher—the pen of the moralist—the warning of the physician—the pleadings of the wife and children with tears in their eyes—yawning of the grave,—but all will not do. It has reached an awful and alarming height—it daily increases. It is known to require an extraordinary and noble firmness of the heart to resist its blandishment and allurements. Is it then the temptation you are so easily to withstand, and the habit you are to "quit when you choose?"—Ah no—my dear young friends, harken to my advice; when the seductive goblet is offered to your lips, think not you will once more sip the liquid poison because "you can quit when you choose," but consider that cup may probably be the one that will establish that which you will never be able thereafter to conquer, and dash the proffered cup with indignation to the ground.

Saturday Evening Post.

GREAT INDIAN WALK.

Some interesting reminiscences of the early history of Pennsylvania have lately been published in the interior of this state. It is related that Thomas Penn, who came over in 1732, contracted with Teedyusecuing and some others, whom the Indians said had a right to sell for a certain sum, the Indian title to the land to be taken off by a parallel of latitude from any point, as far as the best of three men could walk in a day, between sunrise and sunset, from a certain chestnut tree at or near Bristol, in a north west direction. Great care was used to select the most capable for such a walk. The choice fell on James Yeates, a native of Bucks, a tall slim man, of much agility and speed of foot. Second, Solomon Jennings, a yankee, a remarkably stout and strong man. Third, Edward Marshall, a native of Bucks, a noted hunter, chain carrier, &c. a large heavy set and strong boned man. The day was appointed and the champions notified. The people collected at what they thought the first 20 miles on Durham road to see them pass. First came Yeates, stepping as light as a feather, accompanied by T. Penn and attendants on horse back. After him, but out of sight came Jennings, with a strong steady step, and not far behind Edward Marshall, apparently careless, and swinging a hatchet in his hand, and eating a biscuit—bets ran in favour of Yeates.

Marshall took biscuits to support his stomach and carried a hatchet to swing in his hands alternately, that the action of his arms should balance that of his legs—as he was fully determined to beat the others or die in the attempt. He said he first saw Yeates in descending Durham creek, and gained on him. There he saw Yeates sitting on a log very tired—presently he fell off, and gave up the walk. Marshall kept on and before he reached the Lehigh, overtook and passed Jennings—waded the river at Bethlehem hurried on faster and faster by where Nazareth stands, to the Wind Gap. That was as far as the path had been marked for them to walk on, and there was waiting the collection of people to see if any of the three would reach it by sunset. He only halted for the Surveyor to give him a pocket compass, and started again. Three Indian runners were sent after him to see if he walked it fair, and how far he went. He then passed to right of Pocono mountain the Indians finding it difficult to keep him in sight, till he reached Still Water—and he would have gone a few miles further but for the water. There he marked a tree, witnessed by three Indians. The distance he walked between sun and sun, not being on a straight line, and about 30 miles of it through the woods, was estimated to be from 119 to 120 miles. He thus won the great prize—which was five pounds in money, and five hundred acres of land any where in the purchase.

It is added that James Yates, who led the way for the first thirty miles or more, was quite blind when taken out of Durham Creek, and lived but three days afterwards. Solomon Jennings did not hold out but a few years. Edward Marshall lived and died on Marshall's Island, opposite Tinicum township, in the Delaware, aged about ninety years. He was a great hunter, and fortunately made a more productive walk than he did for Thomas Penn; for he found a rich silver mine, that rendered him and his family connexions affluent, yet he carried the secret where it was, out of the world with him.

A GOOD HAND.

In the endless varieties of hand writing to be met with in this scribbling, scrawling world there seems to be some difference of opinion or of taste, as to what constitutes a good hand. When a fair lady sends you a fair note and requests the pleasure of your company to tea on a given evening, that is doubtless a *fair* hand. When a man writes you most laconically, informing you that unless you pay that note he holds against you in twenty-four hours, he will immediately thereafter send you to jail, that may be called a *plain* hand. When a gentleman sends you an exceedingly polite note, only demanding the satisfaction to blow out your brains, that is denounced an *honourable* hand. When a lady writes a billetdoux with a quill plucked from the wing of Cupid, and with such fine and delicate strokes as to be invisible except to the eyes of love, that is without doubt a *lovely* hand. The Lord's Prayer written in the compass of a half dime, is a very *fine* hand. A hand, which is very frequently placed at the bottom of a note, "for value received," however coarse and vile it may appear, is a very *promising* hand. A hand, which after writing a long, lean sop[illegible]rific article, requests an editor to favour the public with the sublime squeezings of his empty noddle, is, to say the lest a very im*pudent* hand. The gentleman, again, who writes to this some humble servant, of the public on matters of any kind relating to a newspaper, and makes a point of forgetting the postage, by the unanimous opinion of the whole corps editorial writes a most rascally hand.

Then besides these, there is the close hand and the sprawling hand, the round hand and the sharp hand, the easy hand and the cramped hand, the heavy hand and the light hand, the running hand and the halting hand, the straight hand and the crooked hand, the ascending hand and the descending hand, the copy hand and the hand which no man can copy, the business hand and the hand which has no business; then there is the counting house hand, the legal and the clerical hand and twenty other different kinds of hand all of which may be good, bad, or indifferent, as it happens. But when we receive a letter, post paid, and written thus—(though it be quail tracks and pot hoods:)—"*Enclosed are TWO DOLLARS, for which you will be good enough to forward your paper to*

PETER PAY THE-CASH DOWN."

This we consider positively to be a good *hand.—Berkshire American.*

LAW CASES.

One day last week we had law cases wholesale—no less than a round half dozen at a Justice's session. The matter was this: Jack and Gill had taken a pint of whiskey; Gill swore at Jack, and Jack assaulted Gill; or, to speak in military style, Jack with a detachment of his fists, drove in the van guard of Gill's face. Whereat Gill got a warrant for Jack, and brought him up for assault and battery; and Jack got a warrant for Gill, and had him up for swearing. (Our army swore terribly in Flanders!) And they had one another up like fellows of vengeance. Then besides Jack and Gill, the principals, there were accessaries who had little or no principle; and they brought one another up in like manner. Thus the case was bandied back and forth like a shuttlecock; and the matter went on swimmingly, each one getting his case, until they had spent something like ten dollars a piece, all of which went into the pockets of justices, lawyers and sheriffs; and the parties discovered at last, that, besides being sworn at, assaulted, and battered, and making themselves ridiculous by a legal exposure of their folly, they were each ten dollars the poorer for the causes they had gained.

"What a great matter" sixpence worth of liquid "fire kindleth!" Keep sober, gentle reader—or if you are not gentle, by all means keep sober—for of all business, the [illegible] is that you will find going to law the most unprofitable. We beg the lawyers' pardon.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Home Industry.—Of all the specimens of domestic fabrics which we have examined, incomparably the finest were exhibited at our office this morning by Mr. Curtis, a farmer from Blooming Grove, Orange county. These manufactures were produced by most ingenious skilful, and industrious artists, *Honey bees.* The hive is about a square, with panes of glass on four sides, exhibiting the full comb, which is as pure as honey itself. Mr. Curtis has thirty of these boxes, each containing about twenty pounds of honey, made from the white clover. We were inclined to believe that the hand of man had something to do in this affair, [illegible] fastenings upon the window sashes [illegible] cells were pointed out by a friend. [illegible] often seen the [illegible] little [illegible] work. It is gratifying to learn, that the bees are preserved by their humane proprietor till they die of old age, and thus share the common lot of us all.—N Y. Statesman.

Beat it, who can.—Miss Nancy [illegible], a daughter of Mr. George Wilson, of Columbia township, Bradford co. [illegible] day six runs [130 knots] of woollen [illegible] milking 7 cows.—*Penn. Northern* [illegible]

[There is not a girl in Broadway that can not beat Miss Wilson in the [illegible] "spinning;" but as to milking [illegible] cows" we "give it up."]—*Nock.*

Cure for the Croup.

Dr. Godman has recommended the following simple and certain remedy for this common and fatal disease among children. He says, "whenever they are threatened with an attack of cynanche trachealis [illegible] direct a plaster covered with [illegible] snuff, varying in size according to the age of the patient, to be applied directly over the top of the thorax, and retained until all the symptoms disappear. The [illegible] found to be always effectual when [illegible] the first and second stages of the [illegible] The plaster is made by greasing [illegible] linen, and covering it with the [illegible]

To make Indelible Ink.

Indelible ink, for marking on linen &c. is made by dissolving one drachm of lunar caustic and half an ounce of gum arabic in half a pint of pure rain water. Previous to using it the cloth to be marked must be wet with a preparatory liquid made by dissolving one drachm of salt of tartar in half a gill of rain water, and thoroughly dried and ironed.—*American Adv.*

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. II. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1828. NO. 35.

VILLAGE HERALD.

(TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Two Dollars a year, *if paid in advance*; $2 50 if paid within six months; or $3 if not paid within six months.

Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance*.

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year*.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for [illegible] and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise the advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE,

Cohen's Office, Baltimore, Nov. 13, 1828.

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.	BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par	*Farmers bank and branches*	1
Do Branches	par	*Wilmington and Brandywine*	½
MASSACHUSETTS		*Commercial bank*	1
Boston banks	1	*Branch of do. at Milford*	2
Other Mass. notes	2	*Bank of Smyrna*	1
RHODE-ISLAND		MARYLAND	
Providence banks	2	*Frederick city bank*	½
Other R.Island notes	3	*Havre-de-Grace*	par
CONNECTICUT		*Farmers bank at Annapolis*	½
Middletown bank	1	*Branches at Frederick & Easton*	do
Phœnix bank at Hartford	1	*Hagerstown*	do
Bridgeport bank	1	*Westminster*	do
Eagle bank of New Haven	no sale	*Elkton*	susp.
Hartford bank	1	DISTRICT OF COL.	
NEW-YORK		*Bk of Washington*	½
N Y city banks (except Lombard)	par	*Bk of the Metrop.*	do
Albany	½	*Patriotic bank*	do
Other N York notes	1	*Central bank*	do
NEW-JERSEY		*Bk of Columbia*	nom
Jersey bank	no sale	*Union bk Georgetown*	½
Bank in Newark	1	*Farmers & Mechanics bank*	do
Bank of N Brunswick	1	*Bk of Alexandria*	do
Trenton Ins. Co	1	*Bk of Potomac*	do
Farmers bank at Mount Holly	1	*Farmers bk of Alexandria*	do
Cumberland bk	1	*Union bk of Alex'a*	do
State bk Camden	1	*Mechanics bk of Alexandria*	do
At Elizabethtown	1	VIRGINIA	
At N Brunswick	1	*Richmond & branches*	½
At Patterson	1	*Bk of the Valley*	do
At Trenton	no sale	*Br at Leesburg*	do
At Morristown	1	*Br at Charleston*	[illegible]
Sussex bank	1	*Br at Romney*	do
PENNSYLVANIA		*N W bank of Va at Wheeling*	3
Philadelphia banks	par	N. CAROLINA	
Easton	½	*State bk at Raleigh and branches*	4
Germantown	do	*Cape Fear*	4
Montgomery county	do	*Newbern*	4
Chester "	do	S. CAROLINA	
Delaware "	do	*State banks generally*	2
Lancaster bank	do	GEORGIA	
Farmers bk of Lan'r	½	*State bank*	2
Harrisburg	1	*Planters*	2
Northampton	4	*Augusta*	[illegible]
Farmers bank of Bucks co	1	*Darien*	5
York bank	1	*Augusta br Co*	no sale
Chambersburg	1	KENTUCKY	
Farmers bank at Reading	1	*Bank of Kentucky & branches*	no sale
Gettysburg	do	OHIO	
Carlisle bk	1	*Specie banks*	3
Swatara at Harrisb'g	1	LOUISIANA	
Pittsburg	2	*Banks at N Orleans*	3
Greensburg	3		
Brownsville	4		
DELAWARE			
Bank of Delaware	½		

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted for Officers' Fees for 1827, payable in the present year, and those indebted for County Levy for the present year, are requested to make immediate payment for the same, as longer indulgence cannot possibly be given. My deputies have orders to close the collection of said fees and county levy without delay. Those neglecting the above notice may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN,
Oct 28 *Sheriff & Collector S. C.*

CANDLE WICKS, & LAMP WICKS,

Square and oval butter Prints; Weavers Slays or Reeds; Shifters and Strainers; lime or lemon Squeezers; wash and cake Boards; Cane for reed making; round, half and quarter butter Prints; Twine and Cord; boot and shoe Blacking, patent and common Lamp Wicks, assorted, by the dozen or gross; cotton, wool and horse Cards; towel Rollers; Spiggots and Fausetts, suitable for hogsheads, barrels, kegs and hydrants, fishing lines and Rods; butter Bowls and Trays; clothes and market Baskets; Nests Tubs and Sugar Boxes; Potatoe and turnip Mashers; sweeping, shoe, horse, scrubbing, Weavers and dusting Brushes Carpenters, Joiners and Gardeners Lines, clothes Lines and Bed Cord.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms by

VALERIUS DUKEHART,
No. 101 1-2 Baltimore between South and Calvert streets,
Baltimore. 10th mo. 11th.

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL ACADEMY.

The happy effects of the *Botanical System of Practice*, more especially of late employ in the cure of diseases, are such as entitle it to a high rank among modern improvements. The opinion long entertained in its favour, by many of the judicious, a thorough experience has now demonstrated to be well founded: and with the number and variety of its salutary achievements, its reputation is daily increasing.

It must be evident to every discerning mind, that the present prevailing practice of medicine, which rejects this botanical aid, is at variance with our nature and with our happiness. *Mercury*, the *Lancet*, and the *Knife*, are chiefly relied upon, by physicians and surgeons of the present day, for the removal of almost all the diseases incident to the human body, notwithstanding the effects of these deliterous agents, are evidently fatal to multitudes. Deeply impressed with these facts and with a view of reforming the science and practice of medicine, an individual of this city in the year 1827, procured a lot of ground and erected a handsome and convenient edifice, for an Institution denominated the *United States Infirmary*, expressly for employing a reformed system of practice in the treatment of diseases; the remedial resources being chiefly derived from the productions of our own country.—The course of treatment adopted by this Institution was principally the result of near forty years experience of a distinguished medical reformer, which course we are happy to state, has been crowned with signal success, and proved to a demonstration, that without *mercury*, that boasted *champion* of the MATERIA MEDICA, or other poisonous drugs, diseases generally may be cured by those more safe and salutary means, which the God of nature has so liberally scattered around us.

Animated by the past success, and with the hope of benefiting future generations, an urgent and wide desire has been felt, that measures commensurate with the importance of the object should be taken, to promulgate this valuable system of practice, and thereby improve and reform the noble and important science of medicine.

After a fleeting for years upon the most prudent and successful method of effecting so desirable an object, it has been deemed expedient to establish a MEDICAL SCHOOL, which competent teachers, where students may receive board and instruction until they are fully qualified to practice in the various branches of the healing arts upon the reformed system. We are now happy to announce, that a building for such an Institution has been erected, and (by Divine permission) will be opened in Nov. next, for the reception of Students.

The building is large and commodious, situated in Eldridge Street, between Grand and Broom, and adjoining the present U. S. Infirmary. It is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city, and has been completed at great expense.

The following branches will be taught:—

1. *Anatomy.*
2. *Surgery.*
3. *Theory and Practice of Physic.*
4. *Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.*
5. *Materia Medica and Practical Botany.*
6. *Chemistry and Pharmacy.*

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art.—Here the student will be taught all the modern practice which is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematical course of studies, combining each of these departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in less than one half the time, and with less than half the expense, that is required at other Medical Institutions.

There being an infirmary connected with the Academy, the students will have the benefit of Clinical practice, by which the experimental part of medicine will be acquired with the Theory.

Another advantage held out to the student is, [illegible] those who conform to the rules and regulations of the school, and there finish their education, will have employment, with a generous compensation, secured them by the institution, to disseminate the practice of medicine in different sections of the country.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study; but whenever the student is qualified to pass an examination he will receive a Diploma, and the Diploma will have a decided advantage over every other, as it will enable the possessor to practice in every State in the Union without molestation.

REQUISITIONS.

The qualifications for admission into the School will be:—

1. A certification of a good moral character.—2. A good English Education.

TERMS.

The price of qualifying a person for practice will be $250, one half payable in advance, board (being an extra charge) will be $2 50 per week. Some provision is made for young men in indigent circumstances.

All communications addressed to the Superintendent of the United States Infirmary, on this Circular, (Post Paid) will receive attention.

W. BEACH.
U S Infirmary, Oct. 1, 1828.—28p

FOR SALE, *and on a moderate Credit.*

A good second-hand Ogle GIG. For further information apply at the office of the Village Herald. Sept. 2, 1828.

JESSE HUNT,

(Successor to W. & R. HALL,)

Saddle, Harness, AND Trunk-Maker,

No. 127 Market Street. (near the new City Hotel.) BALTIMORE.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the Saddling business in all its varieties, at the old established stand for many years occupied by Messrs. William & Richard Hall, where he keeps constantly on hand a

Large and General Assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Valeices, Saddlebags, Collars, Military Equipments, &c.

of warranted materials and workmanship, which he will sell at wholesale or retail, on as reasonable terms as can be afforded in this or any other city.

August 19th, 1828. 1*

CAMBRIDGE HOTEL.

Sign of the Steam-Boat & Stages.

THE Subscriber continues to keep this handsome establishment, a few doors above his old stand, in a very central part of the town, where he is prepared at all times for the reception of travellers, and others, who may please give him a call. His house is well furnished; the rooms private and comfortable; his bar supplied with a choice selection of the best Liquors, his stable stored with good provender, and his prices regulated by the times. By strict attention to his business, he flatters himself with a continuation of those customers who have heretofore so liberally patronized him, to whom he gratefully acknowledges himself indebted.

The public's obt. servant.

WM. C. RIDGAWAY.

N.B. His Hack runs to the Cambridge wharf to meet the Steam Boat *Maryland*, on her arrival from Baltimore every Tuesday & Friday evening. Also for the conveyance of passengers from his house to the boat on her departure every Wednesday and Saturday morning, *free of charge*. He has, for the accommodation of persons who are going on to Baltimore, rented a private stable with a fine grazing lot, well enclosed, for the purpose of taking at livery horses at a low price, which shall be regulated by the price of grain, hay, &c. he is prepared at all times with fine horses and carriages, for the conveyance of Travellers to any part of the Peninsula.

W. C. R.

Cambridge, June 2, 1828.

THE SOMERSET HOTEL FOR SALE.

This large Establishment IN PRINCESS-ANNE, MD.

Now occupied by Col. G. Dashiell is for Sale.

It is commodious in every respect, and in good repair. There is no house on the Eastern Shore better patronized than this. Persons inclined to purchase will apply to

J. C. WILSON, Sen.

Letters post paid will be attended to.
[illegible] wm

Nest Boxes and Barrel Covers.

30,000 Cane, suitable for Reed makers
500 Nests Sugar Boxes
200 Barrel Covers
100 dozen Butter Prints

200 gross of Lamp Wicks, assorted sizes; Spiggots and Fausetts, suitable for hogsheads, barrels kegs and hydrants; sawing [illegible] Weavers Slays or Reeds, woolen, cassinet, [illegible] and hand Shuttles, cotton and wool Cards; fancy and common Bellows; Fishing Tackle; lamp and candle Wick; corn Brooms and Whisks; market and close Baskets, long and short Brush Handles; Lemon Squeezers Rolling Pins, Potatoe Mashers; Mullers; towel Rollers; wash & cake Boards, shovels, tubs clothes Pins; [illegible] Sifters; box and cake Blacking; butter Bowls; Trays, Spoons and Paddles; Trenchers, crabing and cabbage Netts.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms, by

VALERIUS DUKEHART,
No. 101 1-2 *Baltimore, between South and Calvert Streets.*
Baltimore, 10th mo 11th.

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for Maryland District, and to me directed, at the suit of the United States against George Brown and William Wil[illegible], I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit, one house and lot No. 19, in Princess Anne, as the property of George Brown, and I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder for cash, the above mentioned property, on the 25th day of November, (inst.) between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. at the court-house door in Princess Anne.

HUMPHREY HUMPHREYS,
Dep. Marshal Som. county.
Nov 4 mw2

SPLENDID VIEWS OF AMERICAN SCENERY.

On FRIDAY, the 10th of OCTOBER, 1828, will be published by T. K. GREENBANK, No. 64 Spruce street, Philadelphia, a volume of splendid views of American Scenery as follows—

1—A view of Beck's Shot Tower, on the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, and adjacent scenery;
2—A view of the Light House in Long Island Sound, with the adjacent scenery;
3—A view of York on Lake Ontario, with the fortifications;
4—Characteristic Scenery on the Hudson River;
5—View of New London, Connecticut, with the adjacent scenery;
6—View of Lemon Hill, near Philadelphia, the seat of Henry Pratt, Esq.
7—The tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon.
8—View at the Great Bend of the Susquehanna.
9—View of the Upper Falls of Solomon's Creek, Luzerne county, Pa.
10—View of the Lower Falls of Solomon's Creek.
11—View of the Cattskill Mountains, from the Hudson.
12—View of Fort Niagara, on Lake Ontario, from the Light House on the British side.

These Views are executed in the best style of Philadelphia engraving, from drawings made upon spot. Each plate will be accompanied by a full and accurate description thereof, so as to make it perfectly intelligible to every person.

The work will be printed and issued to subscribers in the first style, on superior paper, and with a handsomely printed cover, and delivered to subscribers at the very low price of *One Dollar* per copy. Flexible covers will be used for country subscribers, so that they can be safely sent by mail.

Any gentleman, postmasters and others who will interest themselves to procure ten subscribers and remit $10 to the Editor, shall receive *twelve copies*. From the very flattering patronage already received (1200 subscribers having put down their names) this volume will probably be succeeded by another, as soon as other plates can be engraved. All orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Address, T. K. GREENBANK,
No. 64 Spruce street, Philadelphia.
Sept. 16 mm

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC.

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

CERTIFICATE.

10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state" and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to.

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes the distracted nerves, after the manner of an anodyne, consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease [illegible] use. It promotes expectoration, which is [illegible] and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. [illegible] the fever, recuperates digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given with safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the the signature of proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER.
Nov. 20, 1827. Princess-Anne, Md.

MARYLAND:

Dorchester County Orphans Court, October 14th, 1828.

ON *application of William Price, Administrator of James Hughes, late of Dorchester County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Cambridge Chronicle and Village Herald—papers selected by him.*

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of [SEAL] *Dorchester county Orphans Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 14th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1828.* WM. W. ECCLESTON,
Register of Wills for Dorchester county.

In obedience to the law and the order of the honourable Orphans court of Dorchester county,

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JAMES HUGHES, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of October, A. D. 1828.

WILLIAM PRICE, Adm'r. of
Oct 21 *James Hughes, dec'd.*

Twenty-Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the end of last September, an indented apprentice to the Tailoring business, named JOSHUA H. SMITH. All persons are cautioned against harbouring or trusting him, at their peril; and any person who will apprehend and deliver him to me, shall have the above reward, but no charges paid.

DAVID VANCE.
Salisbury, Oct. 11, 1828 wm

Dissolution of Partnership.

The PARTNERSHIP of *Wm. & Geo. Riall* is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be conducted by *Riall & Hopkins.* It is expected that all persons indebted to the late firm will come forward and make payment to Riall & Hopkins, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of Thomas Jones for collection

Sept 19, 1828. mm

Contents of the American Farmer

Of October 24, 1828.

Annual Cattle Show and Exhibition of Household Manufactures, held by the Maryland Agricultural Society at Carroll's Point, Reports of the Committee appointed to reward the premiums—Sheep, to the Farmers of Virginia, by Richard K. Mead—Recent Sales of Bakewell Sheep, Cattle, &c. in the Philadelphia market—Cotton Crop in Mississippi—Culture of the Grape, &c. in Pennsylvania—Letters to William Price on the Scuppernon and other Grapes—Table of Canals finished, and in progress in the United States, with remarks—An affecting case of Suicide—Old Maids—Table of Marriages at various ages—Maxims—Fall Races, Broad Rock, Va.; Washington Jockey Club; Norfolk Jockey Club; Elkton—Line to a Robin—Patent Carriage Wheel—Indian Tradition—Families of Great Men—Recipes, To avoid Freezing; To avoid Catching Cold—Editorial, The Late Cattle Show; Remarks by a French Traveller, on the Cattle Show, Canton Races—Advertisements—Prices Current

Of the 7th November.

Answers to some of the Queries relating to Agriculture, by Calvin Jones, of North Carolina—On the Salvation of Domestic Animals—Fattening Swine—Agricultural habits and papers of Gen. Washington—McCormick's Plough, with a cut—Large Corn—On the cultivation of Forest and Ornamental Trees—On the Native Grape, by Professor Gimbrede—A Profitable Tree—American Patent, An Improved Method of constructing Breakfast, and Dining Tables—Method of making Vinegar—Female Education, continued; Evils of a Rapid and Irregular Progress in Education—*Poetry*, Reputation, Lines on Revisiting a School—Courses de Chevaux, concluded—Kouli Kouli—Remarks of an Amateur and Judge—Report on a Process of Seasoning Timber, invented by J. S. Langton—Horses in France—Cedar, a safeguard from Lightning—Buffalo Hunt—A Good Example—Formidable number of Rats in Paris—Editorial, Late Cattle Show, Ploughs and Ploughing Matches—Gen. Van Ransselaer—Prices Current

INSOLVENT BLANKS.

JUST printed and for sale at the *Village Herald* office, a quantity of *INSOLVENT BLANKS*, of an approved form; and a supply of blank

BILLS OF SALE

ALSO,

A Supply of Magistrates' Blanks,

FIERI FACIAS, before supersedeas,
Do. do. after supersedeas,
CA SA's before supersedeas,
Do. do after supersedeas,
WARRANTS.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, NOV. 25, 1828.

Jackson and Liberty.

Electoral Election News.

Proclaim the glad tidings o'er Land & o'er Sea. JACKSON has triumph'd—the PEOPLE are Free.

Ohio.

From the Baltimore American.

The State Journal of the 13th instant, printed at Columbus, contains returns from all the counties in Ohio. In 41 counties the returns are complete, and in the remainder, the majorities have been ascertained. From these it appears that there were given

For the Jackson electoral ticket 54,200 votes.
For the Adams do do 50,307

Maj. for the Jackson ticket 3,893

So that the Jackson Electors are chosen by the majority just stated. In reference to the returns, the State Journal says—

It is possible that, when the votes shall be fully counted out by the proper officers—a business in which they are now engaged, and which will probably require until Saturday to get through with—some errors may be discovered in the above, though not sufficient in amount to change the result.

Kentucky.

The National Intelligencer published a letter from Lexington, under date of 8th inst. which says—

"There is no longer any doubt about the result of the Election in this State. The majority in favour of Jackson is decisive, even large. The August majorities in the Administration counties have been diminished, while those in the Jackson counties have been increased."

New-York.

The actual result of the Presidential Election in New-York is at length ascertained. The Albany Argus of Saturday last says:

St. Lawrence having been heard from at last, gives about 200 for the Administration elector, which secures that district for Mr Adams. The electoral vote of this state, therefore stands as follows:

	Jackson
Queens and Suffolk	1
Kings, &c.	1
New York	3
Westchester and Putnam	1
Dutchess	1
Orange	1
Ulster and Sullivan	1
Green and Delaware	1
Schenectady and Schoharie	1
Chenango and Broome	1
Otsego	1
Herkimer	1
Cayuga	1
Onondaga	1
Tompkins and Tioga	1
Steuben, Allegany, &c.	1
	18
Chosen by the electors	2
	20

	Adams.
Albany	1
Columbia	1
Rensellaer	1
Saratoga	1
Montgomery	1
Washington	1
Oneida	1
Ontario, Seneca, &c.	2
Monroe and Livingston	1
Madison, Cortland	1
Genesee, Orleans	1
Erie, Niagara, &c.	1
Clinton, Franklin, &c.	1
Jefferson, St. Lawrence, &c.	2
	16

Pennsylvania.

From the Harrisburg Chronicle, Extra.

Harrisburg, Pa. Nov. 12, 1828.

We have this morning heard of the result of our Electoral Election. The number of votes taken from the official return in the Secretary of the Commonwealth's office is thus:

Jackson ticket 100,581 votes
Adams ticket 50,678

Jackson majority 49,903

Cambria county not included—reported Jackson majority 210, making the Jackson majority 50,113.

Since putting the above in type we have received information, that upon counting out the *Official* returns there appeared

For Jackson 101,652 Adams 50,848
Jackson's majority, 50,804.

New-Hampshire.

In 180 towns, the Adams Ticket has 20,883 votes—the J. Ticket, 18,950—37 small towns to be heard from. The Concord Register of the 8th, announces the success of the Administration ticket by about 3,500 majority.

Maine.

The complete returns from Oxford District, in the Eastern Argus, give for the Administration ticket 2870, for the Jackson, 2110. Majority for the Administration 260. York District gives for the Administration 2351, for Jackson 1181, Lincoln District, Administration, 518, Jackson, 443. The returns from Kennebec, Somerset, and Penobscot districts, though incomplete, are sufficient to show that they have given great majorities for the Administration ticket.

Delaware.

The Legislature assembled at Dover on Monday 17th—all the members, 30, being present—In the Senate, an objection was made to the choice of Electors, upon the ground that the Legislature had met contrary to the provisions of the constitution which declares that "the General Assembly shall meet on the first Tuesday in Jan. *unless sooner convened by the Governor*"—and there being no call by the Governor, the Legislature had improperly assembled. The objection, however, was over ruled. In the H. of R., also a bill "was offered to provide for the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the U. States, by the People, which the Speaker declared to be out of order." In the afternoon the two Houses convened in the Senate Chamber, to elect their Electors—when James Canby, John Adams and David Hazzard were elected—each of them had 19 votes; the Jackson candidates had each 11 votes.—*Rich. Enq.*

Virginia.

Returns in our last, excluding the poll from Washington and Wythe counties, which were only in part;

		Jackson ticket.	Adams ticket.
		21,977	10,517
Washington	(closed)	589	16
Wythe	do	382	20
Tazewell	do	261	3
Grayson	do	289	73
Russell	do	228	5
Lee	do	275	34
		24,021	10,667
		10,667	

Present maj. for J. 13,357

Only 8 counties more to be heard from.

In the District of Wythe, Washington, Tazewell, Grayson, Montgomery, Giles, Russell and Lee, the vote was 2474 for Jackson, 197 for Adams—majority for J. 2277—more than 12 to 1!

Connecticut.

The returns are not complete. The Adams ticket has received, as far as has been ascertained, 13,845 votes; the Jackson ticket 4,228.

☞We have received partial returns from several other states, but think it unnecessary to trouble our readers with them, as we shall soon be able to give more complete returns. Enough, however, is known to satisfy all that the *People's* candidate is elected by an overwhelming majority.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Jonathan Russel writing, from Stockholm, to Mr. Clay at London, in reference to the communication of Mr. John Quincy Adams, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, used this confident and prophetic language:

"Now as an American, as a republican, as a New-Englander, I solemnly enter my protest against his election. He is entirely unqualified for the station, and like his father, he will be sure to ruin any party, that shall attempt to support him."—*Jonathan Russel's letter to Mr. Clay, dated Stockholm, 15th October, 1815.*

How well must Mr. Russel have known Mr. Adams, to foretell, with so much truth, certainty and confidence, the ruin of any party that should attempt to support him for the Presidency! At the distance of thirteen years after the writing of the above prophetic sentence, how ruined indeed, overwhelmed and completely put down is the Adams party in the United States.

What must be the feelings of John Q. Adams when he sees the recorded votes of thousands of intelligent freemen rewarding Gen. Andrew Jackson, as a pure, firm, undaunted and unbending Patriot, and punishing himself as a low, deceptive, intriguing, corrupt political apostate—

"If thou art he—But oh! how fallen!"

ARISTIDES.

Nov. 25.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A Sharp between two Flats.

The Necromancer, so self styled, on Sunday last was seen walking with slow pace, between a couple of *very reverend* gentlemen, who had just left the house of the Most High, doubtless holding out a crumb of comfort to them—not on the subject of future rewards and punishments, but as we suppose, on politics. The circumstance deeply impressed us with the story of the fools who went with an oyster to take counsel of a lawyer, which resulted in the lawyer's eating the oyster and giving his clients each a shell. Provided the Necromancer can get a good office from old Ebony he cares not a fig for their reverences; satisfied now that he has made the dupes answer his purpose.

Sic tempora mutantur.

Nov. 19.

From the American Farmer.

BREAD STUFFS.

Baltimore, Nov. 21, 1828.

There has been for some weeks an extraordinary fluctuation in the price of breadstuff, occasioned by the unsteadiness of the market abroad, the uncertainty of the extent to which the powers of Europe might be drawn into the vortex of war, in no small degree by the spirit of speculation at home.

To give our individual opinion how long the present prices will remain, and whether, if they are changed, it will be for the better or the worse, would be to assume a responsibility that we need not incur; we shall be careful always to give the exact prices, and so much news from abroad as may appear to have a bearing on the value of the articles quoted: and having done that, we leave our intelligent readers to judge for themselves. We should be sorry to misguide them, as we might do, by our own speculations, and we can enlighten them only by giving them facts on which they may always rely.

Too many of our friends, we are sorry to learn, had sold their crops, before the rise in grain took place. This is especially the case on the Eastern Shore, because, as we suppose, the transportation of market is done entirely by others, in boats which lie at almost every man's door—whereas, the farmer, removed from tide waters, must occupy his teams in putting in his grain crops, and can only send them with his grain, or more generally with his flour, to market, after all his seeding is done.

To get late to market is not always, as now, to get to the best market. The best general rule, is to sell as soon as you can conveniently prepare for it; for although *sometimes* it may happen that by delay you will get a higher price, yet the reverse of that is as frequently true, and by selling as soon as you can get ready, you *make sure* of some important advantages. First, you avoid waste of crop, which may occur in a thousand ways, by mice, birds, fowls, "light-fingered gentry," &c. and the danger of entire destruction by fire, storm, &c.; and next and most important, you pay your debts, stop interest, and keep a good name and a quiet pillow. Let the farmer, then, who takes time by the forelock, pushes his work and gets early to market, take comfort in the reflection that he has done his part, and leave the rest to chance. If his neighbour, who lags behind him, sometimes gets a better price, it is but the luck which chance often throws in the way of the slothful; lending some foundation to the proverb—"a fool for luck."

☞On the political aspect of the latest news from Europe, we may adopt the observations of the New York Evening Post. For the items that are connected immediately with the value of bread stuffs and other agricultural products, the reader is referred to the letter taken from the New York Statesman.

(From the N. Y. Evening Post, of Nov. 17.)

EUROPEAN NEWS.

We have looked over the papers, brought by the Sylvanus, Jenkins, on Saturday, more closely than our occupations then allowed us to do. We do not find that they contain any thing new from the seat of war, except the report that the Russians had raised a siege and were retreating, a report which has not yet received the confirmation of official accounts.

A Turkish Bulletin is given, dated at Shumla on the 2d of September, relating, to an action which took place on the 31st of August. Seven thousand horse under Alisch Pacha attacked a little camp at Jennibazar, four leagues from Shumla. The Russians were defeated, with the loss of 200 killed and twenty prisoners, and were obliged to seek shelter in the neighbouring woods. The Turks set fire to 100 provision wagons, and carried off a number of cavalry-horses, and 200 oxen, which were distributed among the troops.

The small port of Bourges on the Black Sea, which was captured by the Russians was kept by them only two hours. The country people assembled from all parts assailed them furiously, drove in their out posts, and they embarked and aabndoned the place.—The accounts received by way of Constantinople, which are as late as the 12th of September, gave a sad picture of the state of the Russian Army. The Turks represent the army of the enemy as diminishing daily by the diseases of the climate, want of food and the impetuous sorties of the Turkish garrisons.

MONUMENT TO PERRY.

The Legislature of Rhode Island, at its recent session, appointed Messrs. Hazard, J. L. Tillinghast, and Bull, a committee to erect a monument over the grave of Oliver H. Perry, and to draw on the treasury for $200 for that purpose. The sum will be increased if desired by the committee.

WELSH AMERICANS.

A tribe of Americans, about the 40th degree of North latitude, and the 45th West longitude, are said to possess many curious manuscripts about an island named Brydon, from which their ancestors long since came. Their language resembles the Welsh, and their religion is a sort of mixed Christianity and Druidism. They know the use of letters and are fond of music and poetry. They still call themselves Brydones. This statement rests on the evidence of Mr. Owen Williams, of Baltimore, who visited their settlement in 1817. He believes them descendants of some wandering Britons, expelled from home about the time of the Saxons, and carried by wind and current to the great continent of the West, into the heart of which they have been driven back by the encroachments of modern settlers. We fear that there are scarcely sufficient grounds for plucking the laurel of discovery from the brow of Columbus, to twine it round some runaway forefathers of our own.

London Weekly Review.

The Summit of Mount Ætna

AT SUNRISE.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States ship Delaware, now in the Mediterranean, dated July 20, 1828.

"A few days after obtaining pratique at Syracuse, three officers and myself received the commodore's permission to visit Mount Ætna, about fifty miles distant.—We left Syracuse in a packet boat of the country for Catania, and reached that town on the second day. Catania, situated at the base of the mountain, is one of the most beautiful cities I have ever seen. It has been destroyed three times by eruptions, and each time rebuilt with additional splendour. In the evening we went to an opera; the house is well constructed and much resembles the Philadelphia theatre in Chestnut street, but much larger.

On the succeeding morning we left Catania for the Mount, with 9 mules including our guide's and sumpter mules, with provisions and beds for the night. In passing thro' the *fertile region*, which extends about ten miles, we saw many beautiful villages and a country exceedingly productive; the soil decomposed pumice and lava. It is said to produce two and in many places three crops annually. Cherries, apricots, almonds, figs, oranges, lemons, nectarines, melons, peaches, and almost every other fruit, are produced in the greatest abundance. Grapes are the chief product. It is said that ninety thousand pipes of wine are made from the vineyards of the mountain, which is eighty miles in circumference. At about ten o'clock we came to a small town, (Nicholas,) where we rested for 2 hours; then after crossing a barren plain of 2 miles, came to the region called from its trees. *woody*. It is uninhabited and extends 9 miles.—The trees are generally oak, large at the base, but present the appearance of topped trees being confined to a certain upward growth by the cold.

At the termination of this region we stopped to dine at the mouth of the grotto formed by lava. Here we put on warmer clothing, so as to meet the sudden change we were to encounter, and entered the upper or barren region. Scarcely a vestige of vegetation is found here. The road became very rough and the ascension difficult. A violent hail storm overtook us before we reached the English house, which we entered cold and fatigued. We felt so uncomfortable from the sudden change of temperature (from 80 deg. to winter weather,) that we could not rest. At 2 o'clock A. M. we took a cup of coffee and re-commenced our ascent of the cone on foot, it began too steep for our mules. We were armed with a long staff to assist in crossing the crevices. In consequence of the fumes of sulphur which escaped from the cracks, and the rarefaction of the atmosphere, we became cold and unable to walk above 15 or 20 steps without resting; the oppression of the breast and difficulty of breathing were excessive. We toiled on however, until we reached the highest point of the cone, looking immediately into the crater, and stood on this immense elevation, waiting for the rising of the sun. In a few minutes it began to show itself, and soon appeared resplendent and glorious; the view indeed was awfully sublime; to attempt a description would be useless. The whole island of Sicily—the island of Malta, 80 miles distant—mount Stromboli in eruption—Scylla and Charybdis—all lay before us, and, with our guide, we were ready to exclaim, that we saw the whole world. The crater was throwing out fire and smoke, which at times nearly suffocated us. We returned to Catania, of which, as well as a visit to Messina, I will give you some particulars in my next."

Baltimore Prices Current.

Nov. 21, 1828

FLOUR—white wheat family, $10½ a 11; superfine Howard-st. 8.00 a 9.00; city mills 8.50; Susquehanna, 8.00 a 8.50; WHEAT, best red 1.75 a 1.90; best white 1.55 a 2.05—CORN, old, .60 a .62; new 55 a 60

Bible Society.

THE several Agents of the Somerset Bible Society are informed that they will receive Bibles and Testaments to supply the destitute in their neighbourhoods upon application to the agent, Mr. *William Done*—and those who have collected any funds to aid in purchasing the books, will pay them to the same gentleman.

Nov 4 mj?

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Vend. Exponas issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for Maryland District, and to me directed, at the suit of the United States against Robert J. H. King, garnishee of John E. Morris, administrator of Wm H. Winder, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit, one tract of Land called Partner's Chance, and one tract called Kings Purchase, containing 707½ acres, more or less, and I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the above mentioned property, on Tuesday the 16th day of December next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. at the court-house door in Princess-Anne.

HUMPHREY HUMPHREYS,
Dep. Marshal Som. county.

Nov 25 mw?

Dissolution of Partnership.

The PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between *Wm. Gunby & John Noble*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be continued under the firm of *William & John Gunby*, who respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

☞All persons indebted to the late firm will please come forward and make immediate payment, as it is absolutely necessary that the accounts of that concern should be settled without delay

Nov 25 6q

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Esther Broughton, administratrix of Josiah Broughton against Charles Jones, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, at the court-house door in Princess-Anne, in Somerset county, Maryland, on Tuesday the 16th day of December next, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock A. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash, all the lands mentioned in the said writs of Venditioni Exponas, as the lands purchased of Thomas Jones, containing three hundred and seventy-five acres, more or less, being the same lands which the said Charles Jones purchased of the said, Thomas Jones and for the conveyance of which, the said Jones executed a bond of conveyance to the said Charles, dated the eleventh day of November, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventeen, being part of a tract of land called "Bridges Lot," lying and being situated on Menokin river between Jones's Creek and a tract of land belonging to Littleton I. Dennis, situated on the west side of the public road leading from Princess-Anne to Long's Mills formerly Waggerman's Mills—which said land I shall proceed to sell on the day and at the place aforesaid to satisfy the debt, damages and costs in the said writs specified.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.

Nov 25 mm

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,

On WEDNESDAY the 25th of next December, on the premises, at Goose Creek, where John Laws now lives—all my property now in the possession of said Laws, viz. the crop of CORN and FODDER, one pair of MULES, three head of HORSES, two yoke of OXEN, two COWS and YEARLINGS, 20 head of SHEEP, be the same more or less, 50 head of HOGS, be the same more or less, one Timber Cart, Wain Carts, Farming Utensils, and other articles too tedious to enumerate. The terms of sale to be made known on the day above mentioned.

JOHN NOBLE.

Nov 25 qq

FOR RENT,

FOR the ensuing year or for a term of years, the FARM on Little-Monie, now occupied by Mitchell Pinchus.

For terms apply to

JAMES POLK.

June 3, 1828. wk

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable FARM, on Trading Branch, containing between SIX and SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES.

This farm is within four miles of Princess-Anne; it formerly belonged to Richard H. Handy, Esq. and is latterly known as the "Pershouse Farm." It is well timbered and will be divided to suit purchasers. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to

THOMAS K. CARROLL.

August 5. j6

From the New-York Statesman.

On Black Dyeing as applied to Woollen Cloth and Hats.

The dyeing of black has deteriorated so much within the last forty years in England, the colours would be considered as unwearable, were not the cloths as evanescent in their fabric as the colours are fugitive. The [illegible] miserable colours given to the blacks of the present day has been mainly the result of the prevailing passion for cheap goods. To meet and indulge that ridiculous unprofitable passion, the manufacturer has been compelled gradually to make his goods in a most flimsy manner, and the dyer to make his colour at as slow a rate as possible. So much has the dyeing of black been lowered in the West of England, that a piece of 20 yards of broad cloth, which forty years since was charged thirty shillings, is now done for six shillings and eight pence, and the dyer makes nearly the same profit now as he did then.

Before the year 1790, all the black cloths dyed in England, excepting the coarsest kinds, were coloured blue in the woad vat previous to their receiving the black dye; and a considerable portion of nut galls was used with logwood, &c. in finishing the colour. All the black cloths brought from England, have a white and a blue rose near the end. The white rose was designed to show that the cloth was white previously to being dyed blue; for, as cloths dyed other colours, if found defective, were usually dyed black to cover their imperfections, and repeated colourings were found to injure the texture of the goods, the dealers would give the same price for cloths without the white rose. The blue rose was designed to show that it had received the blue dye, and the colour of the rose was considered a criterion of the depth of the blue given.—The white and blue roses are still preserved: but the blue is never put on, except by dipping a corner of the cloth in the blue vat, or by tying a rose on that part. Nutgalls, which were found to give permanency to the colours, have also been exploded as too expensive; and the blacks now given to the cloths, are dyed with only logwood, fustic, and sumach. The latter being the only material in the composition that has any tendency to impart the least degree of permanency to the colour, and that is necessarily used in such small portions, to preserve the bloom of the now fashionable colours, as to have but little effect in checking the fugitive dye of the logwood.

The French and the Germans have always made much better black, and given to their colour a far greater degree of permanency than the English. I am aware that this opinion will be considered as high treason by English agents, through whose influence most flimsy goods, and the most miserable colours, have become fashionable in this country, and the public taste in this particular been materially vitiated. To prove the correctness of this opinion, I need only request any citizen, who has an opportunity of doing so, to compare an English black that has been worn three months with a French black that has been worn the same time.

The colour put on hats is even more fugitive than that put on the cloth; and it is time that our dyers, both of woollens and hats, should pursue some mode of giving more body and permanency to their colours. The primary object of this essay is, to show them how this can be effected, without any additional expense to the operator. I am aware that it would be worse than useless to attempt to bring our dyers back to the expensive but highly permanent process of giving a woad-blue to their goods before colouring them black, for the public taste has become so highly vitiated by the passion for cheap goods, that firmness of fabric, and permanency of colour, and every quality that gives to them an intrinsic value, are now never taken into consideration.

Giving a blue ground is out of the question, and as the nut-galls, the next most permanent mode, must also be resigned as too costly, I have to direct the attention of dyers to a material growing abundantly in our country, which answers even a better purpose than nut-galls, and will cost no more than the process now pursued.

All persons living in the interior of the country know that the bark of the swamp maple will make good black ink, though they may not be aware that four pounds of it, dried and ground, are equal to one pound of the best galls. The black obtained from this bark is equally as permanent as that of galls, and as the bark gives a larger portion of extraneous precipitate, it will clean better, and make a much [illegible] colour. Those dyers who formerly used galls will know what quantity of bark to use to a given quantity of logwood; but I would suggest to more moderate dyers to leave out one pound of logwood for every pound of bark used by them. A few of our wollen dyers, have at my suggestion, used the maple bark for three or four years, and their colours are much esteemed by dealers and consumers.—If the colours prove too blue, they may be brought to any hue by the use of sumach or fustic bark.

W. P.

The Yarn Stockings.—When Doctor Franklin was received at the French Court as American Minister, he felt some degree of conscience in complying with the regulations as to dress. "He hoped," he said to the minister, "that as he was a very old man, and represented a plain republican people, they would indulge his desire to appear at court in his usual dress. Independent of the season of the year, [said he] the change from warm yarn stockings to fine silk, somewhat dangerous." The minister made him a bow, but fashion was too sacred a thing to meddle with, but he would do himself the honour to mention it to his majesty.

The king smiled and returned word that Dr. Franklin was welcome to appear at court in *any dress he pleased*. In spite of that respect for strangers for which the French are so remarkable, the courtiers could not help staring at first at Dr. Franklin's [illegible] dress, and especially his *yarn stockings*." But it soon appeared he had been introduced upon this theatre to demonstrate that great [illegible] true beauty, "*needs not the aid of* [illegible]" The court were so dazzled with the [illegible] of his mind, that they never looked at his stockings. And while many other ministers who figured in all the gaudy fashions of the day are now forgotten, the name of Franklin is still mentioned in Paris with all the ardour of the most affectionate enthusiasm.—[*Phil. pa.*

Russian Marriage Ceremony.

From Dr. Granville's work on Russia.—Just published.

"Ivan Ivanovitch and Prascovia Constaxtinovna Ivanoff humbly request the favour of your attendance to the marriage ceremony of their daughter Anna Ivanowna with Nicholai Demetrivich Borissow, and to the dinner table, this November 13th day, in the year 1827, at two o'clock in the afternoon."

On the embossed border of the card, delicately edged with rose colour, the emblematic figure of Hymen was represented on the one side standing under a palm tree, between the sleeping dogs of fidelity, and inviting from the other side the figures of the bride and bridegroom. I learned that the parties were wealthy Russian hemp commission agents, and most excellent people; and as such an invitation promised to afford me an opportunity of witnessing the church marriage ceremony, of which I had read so many dissimilar accounts, I gladly accepted it.

At two the friends of the parties assembled from all quarters in the winter church of the Annunciation, in the Vassileiostrow, where a great concourse of people had already been collected round the choristers or chapters, who, in the most delightful manner imaginable, and in the fuga style, were singing hymns, mixing with skilful combination the sopranos and bass voices.

The officiating priest, decked in his rich church vestments, accompanied by the deacon advanced from the sanctuary towards the door of entrance into the church, and there received the pair about to be made happy, to whom he delivered a lighted taper, making at the same time, the sign of the cross thrice on their foreheads, and conducted them to the upper part of the nave. Incense was scattered before them, while maids, splendidly attired, walked between the paranymphy, or bridegroom and bride. The Greek church requires not the presence of either of the parents of the bride on such an occasion. Is it to spare them the pain of voluntarily surrendering their child to one who is a stranger to her blood? I stood by the side of the table on which were deposited the rings, and before which the priest halted at the conclusion of a litany, wherein the choristers assisted, and from which he pronounced, in a loud and impressive voice, the following prayer, his face being turned towards the sanctuary, and the bride and bridegroom placed immediately behind him, holding their lighted tapers—

"O Eternal God,—thou who didst collect together the scattered atoms by wonderous union, and didst join them by an indissoluble tie, who didst bless Isaac and Rebecca, and made them heirs of thy promise; give thy blessings unto these thy servants, and guide them in every good work: For thou art the merciful God, the lover of mankind, and to thee we offer up our praise now and forever, even unto ages of ages."

The priest next turning round to the couple, blessed them, and taking the rings from the table, gave one to each, beginning with the man, and proclaimed aloud that they stood betrothed, "now and forever, even unto ages of ages," which declaration he repeated thrice to them, while they mutually exchanged the rings an equal number of times. The rings were now again surrendered to the priest, who crossed the forehead of the couple with them, and put them on the fore-finger of the right hand of each; and turning to the sanctuary, read another impressive part of the service, in which an allusion is made to all the circumstances in the Holy Testament, where a ring is mentioned as the pledge of union, honour and power; and prayed the Lord "to bless the espousals of thy servants, Anna Ivanowna and Nicholai Demetrivich, and confirm them in the holy union; for thou in the beginning didst create them male and female, and appoint the woman for help to the man, and for the succession of mankind. Go thou, O Lord our God, who hast set forth thy truth upon thine inheritance, and thy promise upon thy servants our fathers, whom thou hast chosen from generation to generation, upon this servant, and this thine handmaid, and establish the espousals made between them and fidelity and unity, in truth and love, and let thine angel go before them to guide them all the days of their life."

The priest now taking hold of the hands of both parties, led them forward, and caused them to stand on a silken carpet, which lay spread before them. The congregation usually watch this movement with intense curiosity, for it is argued that the party which steps first on the rich brocade will have the mastery over the other through life. In the present case our bride secured possession of this prospective privilege with modest forwardness. Two silver Imperial crowns were next produced by a layman, which the priest took, and first blessing the bridegroom, placed one of them on his head, while the other, destined for the bride was merely held over her head by a friend lest its admirable structure, raised by Charles, the most fashionable perruquier of the capital, employed on this occasion, should be disturbed. That famed artist had successfully blended the spotless flower, emblematic of innocence, with the rich tresses of the bride, which were further embellished by a splendid tiara of large diamonds. Her white satin robe, from the hands of Mademoiselle Louise, gracefully pencilling the contours of her bust, was gathered around her waist by a zone, studded with precious stones, which fastened to her side a bouquet of white flowers.

The common cup being now brought to the priest, he blessed it, and gave it to the bridegroom, who took a sip from its contents thrice, and transferred it to her who was to be his mate, for a repetition of the same ceremony. After a short pause, and some prayers from the responser, in which the choristers joined with musical notes, the priest took the bride and bridegroom by the hand, their friends holding their crowns, and walked with them round the desk thrice, having both their right hands fast in his, from West to East saying—

"Exult, O Isaiah! for a virgin has conceived and brought forth a son, Emmanuel, God and man; the East is his name, Him do we magnify, and call the Virgin [illegible]"

Then taking off the bridegroom's crown he said—

"Be thou magnified, O bridegroom, as Abraham! Be thou blessed as Isaac, and multiplied as Jacob, walking in peace, and performing the commandment of God in righteousness."

In removing the bride's crown, he exclaimed—

"And be thou magnified, O bride, as Sarah! Be thou joyful as Rebecca, and multiplied as Rachel; delighting in thine own husband and observing the bounds of the law, according to the good pleasure of God."

The ceremony now drew, to its conclusion, the tapers were extinguished, and taken from the bride and bridegroom, who walking towards the holy screen, were dismissed by the priest, received the congratulations of the company, and saluted each other.

CHANGE OF THE DAY.

We have in this Metropolis (Washington.) persons whose opinions of public men and things, vary with every political breeze.—That such should be the case in a city where so many are nourished on treasury pap, and the right of suffrage does not exist, is not to be wondered at; but the extent to which it is carried, is at times most ludicrous. Three years ago there were many in office, spoke with the utmost division of Gen. Jackson and his pretensions — they would not rest in the same city, nor breathe same air, much less remain in office under his control and direction. As the coming of the virtuous old hero is brightening into certainty, these same folks (when they meet a *known friend* to the cause of Jackson and Reform) will give a most touching and impressive grasp of the hand and whisper in the softest strain—"we've got them—we shall win the day!!!" There are others again, who have been known to be busy in slandering him and circulating the basest calumnies against his reputation, that now "take no part in politics," hoping "that if he is elected it will be for the good of the common country," &c. Some there are whose judgment induces them to believe that Gen. Jackson will be chosen, that are kept in a perpetual agitation and alarm by the bulletins issued from the venal presses of this city, for the purpose of inspiriting their friends with hope. They know not what to do, and present the picture of the Bats in the Fable that were alternately birds and beasts as the chance of victory seemed to determine.—There is another class again, which works *sub umbra*—men that have been active in preparing spurious documents, like the fabricators of false coin, by the midnight taper, who will meet you with the most lugubrious face, and tell of the "coolness and heardlessness of politics," defy scrutiny into their conduct, and such stuff, as if the meanness of their motives was not known to the friends of the old hero.—These are the men who will be the first to doff their hats, press themselves upon his notice, and pray to be received into the sunshine of presidential favour; they ought therefore to understand in time, that all their machinations, supposed to be secret, are pretty well understood.

U. S. Tel.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

In Chancery in Somerset County Court.

JOHN P. GALE
vs.
George Twilley and Maria his wife, administrators of William Twilley, Samuel James Twilley and Anne Maria Twilley, children and heirs at law of William Twilley.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset county court in this cause, the undersigned will offer at PUBLIC SALE, to the highest and best bidder, in the town of Quantico, in Somerset county, Maryland, at the house of John S. Hill, esq. on FRIDAY the 26th day of December, 1828, certain Lands and Real Estate, whereof the said William Twilley died siezed, being certain lands situated at Quantico, which the said William purchased of John P. Gale, the complainant, called and known by the name of Wrington, containing 90 acres, more or less; also 12 acres called Wrington: also 15 acres, lying chiefly in Quantico branch, which formerly belonged to a certain Elizabeth McGimmis, together with the mills generally known as Quantico Mills.

The terms of sale will be a credit of 12 months for the one half of the purchase money, and eighteen months for the residue, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the ratification of the sale by the court, and the payment of the purchase money to the Trustee, the Trustee is directed by the said decree to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, a Deed for the property to him, her or them sold, conveying the title of the complainant and defendants in the premises. The sale will commence at one o'clock P. M.

Notice is hereby given

To the creditors of the said WILLIAM TWILLEY, late of the said county deceased, that they must bring in their claims against the said William, with the vouchers thereof, and lodge the same with the Clerk of Somerset county court within six months from the day of sale.

GEORGE TWILLEY, Trustee

Quantico, Nov 24, 1828. 6t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by James L. Waller, a justice of the peace, and to me directed two at the suit of George Maddux and Elizabeth Byrd, Ex'rs of Thomas Byrd against Elijah C. Johnson, 1 other at the suit of Tilghman & Parsons against Elijah C. Johnson, and one other at the suit Hannah Hearn, exx. of Wm. Hearn, against Elijah C. Johnson, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: all the right interest and estate of the said Johnson, in and to several houses and lots in the town of Salisbury and Somerset county, which were devised by Benjamin Dishoroon to his daughter Sarah, the wife of the said Elijah, and at present occupied by L. D. Collins; also a house and lot occupied by Amelia Nicholson; also one other occupied by William S. Dishoroon; also a house at Josiah Bayly, Esquire's Mills, it being the office of the said Elijah; also a small piece of land lying near the said Bayly's mill pond, which said land was purchased by the said Elijah C. Johnson & Levi Cathell, of a certain Ab[illegible] Phillips; also a clock and case, which said property I shall proceed to sell at the [illegible] of James L. Waller, Esq in the town of Salisbury, on Saturday the 22d of November next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above writs.

JOSHUA [illegible], Shff.

Oc 23 [illegible]

☞The above sale is postponed to Saturday the 6th of next December, at the hour and place above mentioned.

Nov 25 [illegible]

BILL IN EQUITY.

In Somerset County Court at MAY TERM, 1828.

William Collins, [illegible] of Stephen Coll[illegible]
vs.
Daniel Dykes, [illegible] of Stephen Dykes.

Notice.

IS hereby given, that in pursuance of a decree of Somerset county court in the above cause, I will sell on TUESDAY the 2[illegible] NOVEMBER, [illegible] to the highest and best bidder, on the premises, [illegible] of Stephen Dykes deceased, for the payment of his debts. The terms of sale are a credit of 12 months from the day of sale—the purchaser or purchasers to give bond or bonds to the trustee, for the payment thereof, with security to be by him approved, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the purchase money with interest, and not before, I will in pursuance of the said decree execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser or purchasers conveying all the right and title of the said Stephen Dykes, to the said real estate.

I hereby notify the Creditors of the said

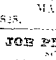
STEPHEN DYKES,

To file with the Clerk of Somerset county court their claims against his estate, with the vouchers thereof within six months from the day of sale above said.

DANIEL DYKES, Tr.

Nov [illegible] 1828

For Rent.



For the ensuing year [illegible] in the town of [illegible] at present occupied by Edward [illegible] Blake. For terms apply to,

MARCELLUS JONES

Sept. 9, 1828.

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks,

PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms,
At the Office of the Village Herald.

The Ladies' Literary Port Folio.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE Editor will be assisted in the Department of Reviews, Miscellany and Poetry, by "W. G. C." and in the Ladies Department by Mrs. Harriet Muzzy.

With the 5th number will appear a copperplate Engraving comprising in a single *group*, portraits of Shakspeare, Byron, Scott and Campbell, which will be followed by portraits of American Authors in a similar style. These engravings, executed expressly for this work will alone be worth the amount of subscription.

The Ladies Department will be constantly enriched with choice selections from the writings of Mrs. Hemans, Miss Edgeworth, Miss L. E. Landon, and other foreign writers, and also from the best productions of Mrs. Sedgwick, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Winchester, Mrs. Dumont, Mrs. Eliza Murden, and others of our own country women whose talents have shed a lustre upon their sex and country, in order that every lady who receives the Port Folio, may be certain of possessing in an elegant volume, specimens of the best productions of the most eminent writers of her sex. It is also designed to impart a superior interest, and value to the work, by the addition of portraits of such of the above writers as can be procured.

We shall also receive the [illegible] correspondence of N. P. Willis, Esq. ("Roy,") Robert [illegible] Smith and W[illegible] Esqrs. [illegible] others of successful [illegible] Dana [illegible] the editor of the Album with the [illegible] of his former [illegible] but excellent writers, who have [illegible] the pages of all of our best literary journals.

The Editor who has had much experience in conducting a literary paper, hopes to concentrate in his new work, the powerful talents of many of the most distinguished writers in this country, whom he considers it an honour to be associated with, and a pride to have enlisted in his cause. The arrangement of the sheet may be [illegible] from the following

SYNOPSIS.

Literary and Scientific.—Notices, Reviews or Criticisms, of all new books and publications, especially such as issue from the American Press. *Motto*—Freedom of opinion, expressed with frankness and impartiality.

The Ladies' Department.—As illustrated by the following sentiments from the London Literary Gazette. "Where [illegible] most pure, [illegible] of children, the most precious [illegible] life and [illegible] to woman's [illegible] to by the [illegible] world."

Essays.—On such [illegible] subjects as may tend to strengthen the understanding and enrich the mind.

Tales.—The [illegible] of genius, portraying the [illegible] of real life, or fiction; [illegible] lessons of warning [illegible] with the classic and simple beauties of literature. We flatter ourselves that our work in this department will not be exceeded by any other.

Poetry.—"Which," says a genuine poet, "has no alliance with our best affections; which lifts the mind into a purer element and [illegible] more profound exalted and generous emotions."

Miscellanies.—The Drama, with criticisms; The Toilet, and its ornaments of taste and fashion; with such intelligence, Amusing Sketches, Anecdotes, and effusions of wit and humour [illegible] will impart variety, and furnish out an agreeable Miscellany.

Embellishments.—Though superior copperplate engravings, expressly for this work of interesting subjects, picturesque scenery, or portraits of distinguished individuals, shall occasionally appear, with pieces of popular music, &c. it is nevertheless determined to make the success of the work dependant on its moral and literary excellence alone.

Conclusion.—In short, no pains or expense shall be spared [illegible] in calling forth and rewarding native talent; in [illegible] it faithfully [illegible] to virtuous and worthy purposes, as well as in the superior elegance of the work [illegible] to render it an acceptable *present to a pure mind*, as well as an acquisition to American Literature. When it fails in either particular, the proprietors pledge themselves to relinquish its publication.

Terms—The Ladies Literary Port Folio is published every other week at $2 per Annum in advance. The great expense attending this publication renders it necessary in all cases [illegible] the amount of subscription.

[illegible]

[illegible] Library, the Athenæum, Arcade Reading Room, and the Art [illegible] Repository, Stationers [illegible] No. [illegible] Chestnut Street, and at the Merchants Coffee House.

Address, post paid,

THOMAS C. CLARKE, *Philadelphia.*

☞Subscriptions to the Ladies' Port Folio will be thankfully received at the office of the Village Herald, where the first number may be seen.

E. T. J. WOODWARD.

Corner of Dugan's Wharf & Pratt Street.

BALTIMORE,

Informs his friends and customers that he will sell on COMMISSION, Wheat, Rye, Corn and Oats, Tobacco, and all other articles of Country Produce, and will make liberal advances on the same.

He has on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

CONSISTING OF

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Candy, Flour, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Spirits, Whiskey and Cordials, Spices, Soap & Candles, [illegible] Herrings [illegible] together with every other article in his line.

Also,

Glass Ware, Queen's Ware,

Stone and Earthen Ware

And a general assortment of Garden Seeds of approved kinds, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

DRY PINE OR OAK WOOD

Will be taken in exchange for Goods, on fair terms

May 13, 1828. wm

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

POETRY.

The world is full of poetry—the air
Is living with its spirit, and the waves
Dance to the music of its melodies,
And sparkle in its brightness. Earth is rife
With marvels; and the beauty and the wealth
That close the universe with crystal bar
Are eloquent with voices, in a proclaim
The unseen glories of immensity,
In harmonies too perfect and too high
For aught but beings of celestial mould,
And speak to man in one eternal hymn,
Unfading beauty, and unyielding power.
PRACTICAL.

GOD.

When Night, with wings of starry gloom,
O'ershadows all the earth and skies,
Like some dark, beauteous bird, whose plume
Is sparkling with unnumbered eyes—
That sacred gloom those fires divine,
So grand, so countless, Lord! are Thine.

When youthful Spring around us breathes,
Thy Spirit warms her fragrant sight,
And every flower the Summer wreathes
Is born beneath that kindling eye.
Where'er we turn, thy glories shine,
And all things fair and bright are Thine!

STANZAS.

The sun, the moon, the stars of night
That haunt the dizzy sky,
Shall leave their mode of minstrel-light,
And all their worlds shall die.

There is a melancholy doom,
That hovers round the heart,
And bids each maze of vermil bloom,
In winter weeds—depart.

It plucks the husband from the wife,
The children from the sire,
The lover from rel-stilling,
The poet from the lyre.

But there are realms beyond our view,
Of earth, and air and main,
Where roses and their hubor dew,
And love, and truth, and pain,
Shall still be sought, and valued, and blest,
By renovating powers
Where all that's beautiful shall rest,
In heaven's eternal bowers.

FROM THE BACHELOR'S JOURNAL.

The Strange Combat.

It was during the last war of this country with Great Britain, that circumstances led me to be a passenger on board of one of our large merchantmen, in which I had embarked what little property I possessed. Our sea were, at that time, covered with small privateers belonging to both belligerents, who did more mischief to the commerce of both nations, than the several public armed vessels of either. They almost invariably eluded the pursuit of the large frigates and ships of the line, by hauling on the wind, when they discovered an enemy; and their schooner-rigs, and being built expressly for sailing, would give them a distinct advantage over their square sailed enemies, in beating to windward. Again, their lighter draught of water, when near the shore, would frequently enable them to run so close in, that they could not be attacked unless in boats, and every one who has ever read the account of that attack upon the privateer Neufchatel, by the boats of the Endymion (I believe,) which engagement happened near Nantucket will easily see what little force it requires to beat off boats or sink them, previous to boarding—Be these things as they may, I return to my story. We had been sailing for two days with a good breeze, though now and then we s agged heavily along thro' a fog, almost as dense as the wakes which bore us.

We were not far from our port, and our captain was willing to crowd sail night and day, as the risk of capture was superior to that of shipwreck or disaster from a cripling of our spars. Our ship was kept smartly, heavily laden, and not a swift sailer. Her captain was a man of shrewd judgment, of inflexibility of purpose, and rather inclined to obstinacy. He was of a slight figure, gentlemanly to his equals, decided and prompt to those under him in his orders and in execution of their following. His keen dark eyes and naval officer [illegible] kind of courage, which one would call daring, if they had watched his countenance on particular occasions. Yet, at other times, he seemed rather the careful mariner who would reef for safety, when safety did not appear really requisite. He was one of that kind of men who seemed to be inclined to lend the purposes of others to his own, while they were kept in ignorance of his views. I have seen him fix his eagle eye upon a sailor, and require of him to look him steadily in the face for five minutes, and then address him without a comment or a reason for so doing, but I would bet my life almost that he had one.

After skimming through the mist for two days, (of which I have spoken) I happened to be on the deck with Captain —— I was in conversation with him, as to the probability of reaching our port free from the enemy's cruisers. He replied with his usual brevity, "the fog and carrying sail alone will save us; I am a made man if we escape, if not I am ruined." He said this in the same tone of voice that he would have a common order, he looked up and said sternly, "there is a fog eater." At this moment, the sun seemed to dash upon our deck, and the fog rose, from the sea, like the hoisting of a curtain at the theatre—a smart breeze took us back, and before an order was given, we saw directly under our lee, a little black looking sharp built, tall rigged, port bearing schooner, whose decks were crowded with men. "I know her," ejaculated our Captain; the next thing, there came a ball, dashing across our bows in imitation of a distracted porpoise. Our captain took the helm from a sailor; and gave orders to lay to. Another shot came within a few feet of the captain's breast, and passed through the main sail, which he seemed to regard as little as he would the flapping wing of a sea gull. But his countenance grew terrific—he had not a gun on board. The privateer braced sharp on the wind, and at the second tack came within musket shot, a boat came on board and was ordered under the pilgrim's lee, in the style of an admiral in the British Navy. In the mean time, the wind had freshened, and the captain gave orders to have every sail in readiness for instant setting. The boat left us, and we bore down, apparently for the purpose of fulfilling the order which had been given us. To secure and mark my papers was but the work of a moment, for an anticipation of capture had placed me on my guard in this particular.

When I returned on deck, we were almost within hail of the stranger under a flowing sail; which, in order to bring us to a proper hull under the lee of the privateer, would seemingly require to be immediately taken in. The captain was still at the helm, and he was intent apparently upon coming as near the stern of the opposite vessel as was possible, though at times he seemed to grasp the whole of the little privateer at a glance; his brow seemed to be swollen—he heeded nothing around him. At this moment he gave the word "square away," which brought our bows on the centre of the vessel of our enemy, full; said its captain, at the same moment, the flash of a gun and its ball were both seen and heard from the port holes of our antagonist—it raked us *fore* and aft, cutting every thing before it; another moment, the bow of our heavy vessel struck the quarter of the privateer with a tremendous crash; another moment she pass ed over her, and nothing was to be seen of our capture but a few floating barrels, some spars and human beings who had escaped for a few moments the gaining deep. Never shall I forget the cry which came from the vessel as our sun passed over it; it was addressed to nothing human; it was of such shrill distress, that a mariner's imagination alone could grasp its depth and tone. Our vessel was immediately laid to, and our boat was out to pick up such as survived. Our captain gave the helm to the mate, and went to the boats to ascertain our own damage, which was found not to be excessively severe; though our bowsprit, figure head and cut water were carried away and a leak was sprung, but yet not such a one as would be of serious inconvenience. Among those who were so strangely precipitated into the caverns of the sea, one alone was found alive, who had risen to its surface. It was the captain; he was the commander of the privateer, of six guns and fifty men, in the British employ. When taken up, he was insensible, and remained so for a long period; after a while, when he found himself in a strange vessel, all seemed to be as a dream to him.

On a recovery from his trance, and when the facts flowed like a dark flood upon his memory, he seemed to recollect the consequences of his adventure with our clumsy merchantman. He stated that he was leaning upon the taffrel, when our vessel struck his privateer, and that when he ordered that gun to be fired, as we came suspiciously near, it was his first intimation of our commander. Still, he declared it to have been a dastardly act, that previous to our understanding whether he was a friend or foe, and when from the hull of our platform he was enabled to obey his order, he might have present of there was no treachery intended him; for us, without moving, without even a hint of resistance, to bear directly upon his smaller craft, and by the weight of our ship, and not by the bravery of our sailors, to sink as fine a crew as ever manned a privateer's deck; to send, not in open contest, but by assassin and sniper like guile, to the mercy of the deep and of God, so many unprepared souls, was an act unworthy of a mortal. He even regretted that he was left alone to mourn over them. He insisted that their ghosts would come in numbers in sleep, and he prayed that the thunder of eternal vengeance might rest the head of its infernal projector. He described the terrific shrieks of those who went down with him—the swirls in the ripples of the drowning—the cruise that laid upon his favourite vessel's side, even below her water mark—and yelled out anathemas upon its heartless author.

Our captain had been standing a little distance from the birth of his foe, but now walked up, and placed his been dark eye upon him, and asked, "Do you not know me?" He replied, "I must have seen you before. I know not where." There was one of those pauses like lulls in a gale at sea. "Your privateer was stationed at Gibraltar, by the name of —— in February 1812 was it not?" A groan succeeded, from the shaking auditor. "I know you and your vessel then—you spoke wrongfully of my sister—Henry struck you, and you stabbed him with your dirk—he recovered and he challenged you—you fought and killed him—I was on the battle ground—you afterwards and there, exultingly repeated your charge when he was a corpse—I then challenged you, and you sneaked off to your ship, and did not meet me—I knew your vessel, for its form was graven on my brain—I have rewarded your treachery, and when we reach our port, and you cease to be my guest, I will give you an opportunity of righting yourself from this charge, viz: you were an American, fostered by our family, have turned traitor to your country, assessed a female who rejected your suit, are a murderer of her brother, a villian whose only absence from meanness is a passing show of courage. The first thing you have to do, sir, when we land, is to meet me in what is termed an honorable way, and that we shall be free from the interference of our sons. This cabin is yours, and the steward will do your biddings until then."

We sailed on heavily without falling in with another vessel for some days—The moon came up one night in remarkable splendour, and as I was leaning over the bulwarks, I saw the captain of the privateer coming from the gangway, and as the moonbeam fell on his countenance, I observed it was particularly wild and sad. I endeavoured to engage him in conversation—in reply to some questions, he observed; "I have been a black hearted villian." Sharks were playing around us, as if revelling in the food of the lower ray. I passed from him to our captain, who seemed lost in deep and bitter contemplation—the very sound of my voice seemed to startle him—before I had uttered a sentence, we heard a splash in the water, and saw distinctly our former foe on the sea—he raised his hand, as if bidding us farewell, when a shark of uncommon size turned on his back, and with one sweep of his enormous jaws, divided in two distinct parts, the unhappy sufferer. A tinge of red on the waters, as our ship glided past, was all that was seen of the last commander, and thus perished the sole survivor of one of those pests of the ocean called privateers.—In a few days we reached our port, but since our arrival, and even to the present hour, I cannot forget the going down of the privateer, over which our vessel bounced as if but a floating piece of timber was in its path. That deep shriek will visit me in dreams, and scare sleep from the "still watches of the night."

ICHABOD.

The Jewish Talmud.

This is a collection of traditions which have been *orally* preserved, though the Jews believe them to be of divine origin. It comprises the body of the Hebrew law, and consists of expositions of the duties imposed on the nation, in Scripture, or by the authority of the Rabbis, the polity, doctrines and ceremonies of the Jews in their public worship and domestic intercourse with each other. There are two Talmuds; that of Jerusalem, and the Babylonian. The former is least esteemed. The Jews venerate the latter so highly, that they compare it to *wine*, while the Old Testament is likened to *water*. Israel tells us that of the twelve hours of which the day is composed, God employs nine to study the Talmud, and only three to read the written law. Our fair readers will not entertain the most exalted opinion of the Talmud, when they are told that, according to one of its orders, a man may claim a divorce from his wife if she suffers her husband's soup to be burnt! Hence it may be inferred that among the Jews, a thorough knowledge of kitchen affairs was esteemed a necessary item in female education. Another of its regulations we cannot but notice as salutary: Where there is an estate, it says, the sons inherit and the daughters must be maintained; but if there is not enough for all, *the daughters shall be maintained*, and the sons must get a living as they can.

Some of the Rabbinical stories in the Talmud are exceedingly ludicrous. Take, for instance the following: "A Rabbin once was in a desert a flock of geese, so fat that their feathers fell off, and the rivers flowed in fat. Then said I to them, Shall we have a part of you in the other world, when the Messiah shall come? And one of them lifted up a wing, & another a leg, to signify these parts should we have. We should other times have had all parts of these geese; but we Israelites shall be called to an account touching these fat geese, because their sufferings are owing to us. It is our iniquities that have delayed the coming of the Messiah, and these geese suffer greatly by reason of their excessive fat, which daily and daily increases, and will increase till the Messiah comes."

The birds that are occasionally mentioned, go a little beyond even the Rock of the Arabian Nights. One of them spreading his wings, blots out the sun. An egg from another fell out of the nest, and the white thereof broke, and glued together about three hundred cedar trees and overflowed a village. A feathery monster stands up to the lower joint of the leg in a river, and some mariners imagining the water to be shallow, are hastening to bathe, when a voice exclaims, "stop not in there, seven years ago a carpenter dropped there his axe, and it hath not yet reached the bottom."

There is a queer tale about Abraham, the patriarch, who is represented as another Othello for jealousy. He built a city, an enchanted city, for his wives. The walls were of iron and so high and so dark that the sun could not be seen from the inside. He gave the women a bowl of pearls and precious stones, to shed light through their prison—This was the manner in which Noah received his light, during his passage in the ark. Abraham went into Egypt, and the custom house officers exacted duties upon a great chest which he had with him. He declared there not to open the lid, but consented to pay the excise upon clothes. His ready acquiescence induced them to think it might be gold. He agrees to pay for gold, and they think then that it must be silk. Abraham was willing to pay for silk, or even for pearls. They then insisted upon opening the chest, when lo! it was Sarah herself! The jealous husband to conceal her beauty, had locked her up in a box, and lugged her with him along at the back of a camel.

(Boston Statesman.

ANECDOTE OF CURRAN.

One morning, at an inn in the south part of Ireland, a gentleman, travelling upon uncomfortable business, came running down a flight of stairs a few minutes before the appearance of the stage coach, in which he had taken a seat for Dublin. Seeing an ugly little fellow leaning against the door post, with a dirty face and shabby clothes, he hailed him to brush his coat. The operation proceeded rather slowly, the impatient traveller cursed the lazy rascal, for an idle, good for nothing dog, and threatened him with corporeal punishment on the spot, if he did not make haste and do his job well before the arrival of the coach. Terror seemed to produce its effect; the fellow brushed the coat and then the trousers with great diligence, and was rewarded with a six-pence which he received with a low bow. The gentleman went into the inn and paid his bill just as the vehicle had reached the door. Upon getting inside, guess his astonishment to find his friend, the quondam waiter, seated snugly in one corner, with all the look of a person well used to comfort. After two or three hurried glances, to be sure that his eyes did not deceive him, he commenced a confused apology for his blunder, condemning his own rashness and stupidity, but he was specially interrupted by the other exclaiming—"Oh, never mind, make no apologies—these are hard times, and it is well to earn a trifle in an honest way! I am much obliged for your handsome fee for so small—pray my name is John Philpot Curran, pray what is yours?" The other was thunderstruck, by the idea of such an introduction to the most celebrated man of his day, but the irresistible wit and drollery of Curran soon put some his confusion, and the traveller never rejoiced less at the termination of a long journey than when he beheld the distant spires of Dublin glittering in the light of a setting sun. This deserves to be recorded among the many comical adventures into which Curran was led by his total inattention to personal appearance.

A FLAME.

Rudious wrote a letter to his love,
And fill'd it full of fond and warm desire;
He hoped to raise a *flame*—and so he did,
The lady put his nonsense to the fire.

Hurry and cunning are the two apprentices of despatch and skill, but neither of them ever learn their master's trade.

Peaks of Mountains

And Elevations in N. and S. America in round numbers.

In North America.	Feet
White Mountains, N. H	6000
Green Mountain Peak, Vt.	4000
Wachusett, Mass.	3000
Catskill, N. Y.	3000
Otter Peak, Va.	4000
Mt. St. Elias, N. W. Coast	18000
Cordillera, Mexico	17000
In S. America, in the Repub. of Col.	
City of Mexico	7000
Chimborazo	20000
Cotopaxi	18000
Colopaxi	17000
City of Quito	9500
Bogota the Capital	8000

Large Rivers of S. America.

Rivers.	*Length*	*Course*	*From where discharged*	*Inhabited Country*
Oranoco	1600	E.	Venezuela	Atlantic
Paquibo	800	N.	Guiana	do
Amazon	4000	E	Brazil	do
La Plata	2000	S.E.	Buenos Ayres	do

Note There are a few large rivers running into Hudson's Bay, not particularized in the following table. The length of the St. Lawrence is given as below from Lake Ontario to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Large Rivers of N. America.

Rivers.	*Length.*		*Course.*	*Inhabited Country.*
St. Lawrence.	2000	E.		Canada
Connecticut	400	S.		Maine U. States
Hudson	300	S.		New York
Delaware	300	S.		New York
Potomac	400	E.		Pennsylvania
Ohio	1000	E.		Virginia
James	400	E.		Virginia
Savannah	400	E.		S. Carolina
Alabama	400	E.		Georgia
Mobile	400	E.		Alabama
Mississippi	3000	S.		Louisiana
Missouri	3000	E.		Louisiana
Arkansas	1000	E.		Louisiana
Red River	1000	E.		Louisiana
Colorado	1000	S.W.		Mexico
Colorado	1000	S.W.		Mexico
Missouri	1000	E.		U. S. Territory
Colorado	1000	S.W.		Mexico
Colorado	1000	S.W.		California
do	1000	S.E.		do
Missouri	1000	E.		U. S. Territory
Columbia	1000	E.		Pacific
do	1000	S.		do
Mississippi	3000	S.		Mississippi
Mississippi	3000	S.		Mississippi
Mississippi	3000	S.		Mississippi

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, DEC. 2, 1828.

Jackson and Liberty.

Electoral Election News.

The following is the probable vote which each of the Candidates for the Presidency will receive in the Electoral Colleges of the different States in the Union:

States.	*Jackson.*	*Adams.*
Pennsylvania	28	
Virginia	24	
Ohio	16	
Kentucky	14	
New-York	20	16
Maryland	5	6
Indiana	5	
Maine	1	8
Massachusetts		15
New-Hampshire		8
Vermont		7
Connecticut.		8
Rhode-Island		4
New-Jersey		8
Delaware		3
Tennessee	11	
North-Carolina	15	
South-Carolina	11	
Georgia	9	
Alabama	5	
Mississippi	3	
Missouri	3	
Illinois	3	
Louisiana	5	
	178	83
	83	
Jackson's majority	95	

Thus, it appears, that Adams has not received as many votes at this election as were given him four years ago, and that Jackson's present *majority* exceeds the entire support of Adams by 12 electoral votes! What a lesson for Usurpers! What a reflection on the hireling editors who told their readers that Adams was the *People's* candidate—that he was gaining ground ever since he took the Presidential chair—and predicted his election for another term of four years as *certain!* We recollect a statement made—not by a *Tell-Lie,* but—by the "Somerset Iris, or Messenger of the Truth," which gave *CERTAIN* for Adams *only* 175, *doubtful* 93, and the rest for Jackson.—This statement, we believe, was hatched by the self styled '*Necromancer,*' who boasted that he "spoke in the boldness of *truth,*" and published to the world, under the sacred name of 'TRUTH'—Yes, under the holy name of the DEITY itself was it ushered forth, and hailed with crazy joy by the deluded partisans of its author. Some will have to pay dearly for their credulity; for, believing all the relations of the minions of power, they wagered large sums of money, which the late news will teach them to count as lost—Others, forsaking their calling, made shipwreck of that which good men esteem as more precious than 'filthy lucre.' Their case is truly piteous! May the past and the present teach them all for the future.

In the Boston Courier, an Administration print, we find the following:

"The present administration has very foolishly, and to the injury of its own popularity, patronized foreigners in preference to native citizens. Foreign convicts and renegadoes have been employed as editors, and rioted on 'Treasury pap' for their sycophancy. If the administration are driven from office they may thank themselves for it. They have insulted every American editor by their patronage of a profligate press in Philadelphia, which has done more to injure their own cause, than all the Jackson papers in the Union."

How honest these Adams printers are becoming all on a sudden, to expose the Administration for employing *foreign renegadoes!* Why did n't they tell it long ago that Binns, Gales, &c. were *rioting on 'Treasury pap?'* Binns will hardly thank the Courier for the compliment paid him in the above extract, after furnishing the Harris forgery, coffin handbills, &c.—And those who were taught to believe that the Jackson printers libelled the Administration about the "Treasury pap," may now see who were the *liars.*

Walsh's National Gazette, a paper friendly to the general administration, thus rebukes Gales & Seaton, the editors of the National Intelligencer, in commenting on some of their remarks—

"It is very ingenious and *loyal* to [illegible] Mr Adams & his original supporters. No panegyric has made Gen. Jackson President—but unlimited abuse, acrimonious slander, of which those who were originally the adversaries of Mr. Adams, have been most prodigal."

Expiring Spasms.

The N. York Commercial Advertiser, anxious to save the Coalition from the defeat that awaits them, has come forward with the following proposition:

"It has been supposed that the votes between Mr. Adams and Mr. Jackson, would be so nearly balanced, that were the vote of either Virginia or Georgia to be cast upon a third candidate, it would again carry the election into the House of Representatives—a result infinitely preferable to the certainty of having the reins of the government placed in the hands of so dangerous and incompetent a man as Jackson. With this view it has been suggested whether Virginia might not be prevailed on to cast the vote of that state upon one of her own exalted sons—CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL, with the understanding that the re-election of Mr. Adams being now out of the question, his friends in a body should join Virginia, in this last effort to save the country from disgrace, if not the republic from ruin."

Such a suggestion is as infamous as it is absurd—It is a proposition to the Electors of Virginia to *violate their own solemn pledge,* and to defeat the expressed will of the People. There is not a man among them who will not scout the suggestion with contempt and indignation! *Mene, mene* is written on the walls of the Palace! Nothing can save them—no ticket, no contrivance, no *management,* no *intrigue* can avert their downfall.

[illegible] Baltimore Marylander has come forward with a proposition, almost as ridiculous and profligate, as that of its colleague in N. York. Going upon the supposition that the Adams party will have a majority of *four* in the next Senate of the U. S.; this desperate paper says, that "To that body all the nominations of General Jackson must be sent, and we trust the friends of the Administration there will have the moral courage to reject every man who may be named for office, that is known to have taken an active part in elevating General Jackson." He contends, that as the Jackson party affirmed from Mr. Clay and others voting for Mr. Adams, "these circumstances were to be taken as conclusive proofs of the existence of a corrupt bargain between Mr. Adams, & those who support him," so it is "but just and proper that we should mete out to these *Simon Pures*—these *exclusive patriots,* the measure of their own *prescription.* They have, no doubt, been contending for the cause of Gen. Jackson, *merely because it is the cause of the people,* and not because they wished office: and as they have succeeded, it is but just, that *their conduct* should like Cæsar's wife, be placed beyond suspicion."

The Washington Nat. Journal heartily concurs in the policy chalked out by the Marylander—and especially calls upon the Senators to set their faces against Mr. Van Buren, and Cambreleng and others, whom *public rumor* has charged with corrupt intrigues, to promote the election of General Jackson."

A most happy scheme, indeed, to surround Gen. J. with his enemies! If he is not to avail himself of the services of his friends, in whom he reposes his confidence, he must select his secretaries and foreign ministers, from the camp of his enemies. And why should he be debarred from the services of his friends? Can the flimsy sophism impose upon any one? What analogy is there between the cases? Here are one set of men, who voted for Mr. Adams against the votes or wishes of their people—some of them enemies of Mr. Adams, and none of them his friends—several of them overpersuaded by one man; and respecting *that* man, as has been proved by the declarations of his own friends, it was ascertained that he could not be made Secretary of State, *unless* Mr. A. was made President. On the other hand, here is another set of men, who went with the wishes of their people—who preferred General Jackson to Mr. Adams for public reasons—and who supported him publicly and openly, without pledges, without any understanding, and on general considerations.—But, it is idle to reason on such a subject—as it is idle to suppose that the Senate of the U. S. will act upon such illiberal, selfish, and party purposes.—*R. Enq.*

"TEN VOTES in Maryland CERTAIN for ADAMS."

This confident assertion of the Adams presses and the Adams leaders, day after day, re-echoed by the two *Nationals* at Washington, induced many of the deluded followers of the Administration to wager their money largely. We have no commiseration for the *leaders,* who lost their money on this, but for the *poor men,* who were deceived by them, and who have lost their hard earnings, we feel sincerely. They must however, blame the Adams leaders and the Adams presses, whose continued song was "*Adams' Election is certain*"—"*Ten votes in Maryland certain*"—"*25 in New York secure for Adams*"—*Ohio and Kentucky as sure for Adams as Massachusetts!*"

Bitter and deep were the curses, which the Adams party anticipated we would have showered upon us after the election, and did they pronounce all *our* statements lies. Out of their own mouths, they stand condemned.—*Balt. Rep.*

New-York.

The delegation from this state in Congress stands thus;

For Jackson 19 Adams 15

The state legislature is composed as follows—In the House, Jackson 81, Adams 33; Anti-Masonic 13. The Senate stands 22 for Jackson, 7 for Adams, and 3 anti-masonic.

New-York, Nov. 24.

Louisiana Election.—By the ship Kentucky from New Orleans, the Editors of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser have received papers of that city to the 8th instant, inclusive. The Mercantile Advertiser of the latest date gives the returns of the Election for the President, from the following parishes—

	Jackson 747	Adams 665
Orleans,		
St. Bernard	56	89
St. John Baptist	67	131
Jefferson	24	63
Assumption	140	140
Ascension	106	106
St. Charles	37	54
St. Jacques	76	153
Iberville	190	66
West Baton Rouge	72	62
Point Coupee	93	68
East Baton Rouge	247	149
St. Tamany	187	45
	2042	1791

The above parishes are the same as those from which the first accounts were received last summer, after the election of Governor, &c. and which put the friends of Adams into such extacies. There cannot now be a doubt of Jackson's obtaining the vote of Louisiana by a large majority.—*Del. Gaz.*

The exact majority in favour of the Jackson Electoral Ticket in OHIO is 4,201. The whole vote for the Jackson ticket is 67,597, and that for Adams 63,396.

In 15 counties in GEORGIA the votes are about 8100 for the Troup ticket; 5400 for the Clark ticket, and 597 for the Adams men. Both the former are favourable to Jackson.

In 44 counties in N. CAROLINA, the vote stands for the Jackson ticket 23,559, and for the Adams ticket 9,225. Twenty counties remain to be heard from.

In all the counties in VIRGINIA except 5, the vote stands for Jackson 24,637, and for Adams 10,922. Present maj. 13,715.

In six of the Congressional districts in KENTUCKY, the majority for the Jackson electoral ticket has been ascertained to be about 5,029 votes; and it is estimated in the Frankfort Argus that the majority in the state will be 8,000.—*Ib.*

From the N. Y. Enquirer of last week.

Next Congress.

In a few days the next session of Congress will commence at Washington. Altho' they are the same men who were turned that body at the last session, yet it will be admitted that they meet under entirely new views—new circumstances—and new feelings and excitements. The events which have taken place in this country, during the last six months are unparalleled in our annals. Many of those individuals who performed a striking part during the last session, now travel back to Washington, under the pressure of a disastrous defeat preceding their entrance, or hanging upon their rear. Is it not probable that much bitterness of feeling will be evinced by these members?—And that an opportunity will be sedulously sought to vent their wrath by thwarting every public measure in their power? How can John Sergeant look around the hall of the House of Representatives, and bless himself inwardly that he is a wiser, better, and more patriotic than his fellow legislators? With what grace can Tristram Burgess rise in the ardour of his eloquence and trumpet forth a thousand and one new generalities about the American system?—Wright, Sloane, and Whipple, who performed the worst work of a bad party—what will they do? Shrunk to their proper dimensions, they may occasionally mar the harmony of the House, by the escape of a little chagrin. It cannot amount to much, however. So far as the friends of Jackson are concerned, they meet in Washington under the happiest auspices. Relieved from the absorbing difficulty of the Presidential question, they will have every inducement to despatch business on proper principles, and to pass no new law, or repeal any old one, on any other than its own intrinsic merits. In this manner will the wisdom of legislation be placed beyond the influence of extraneous questions, so as to ensure a course of conduct alike worthy of the representative body and honourable to the country.

The following languages are spoken in America 11,647,000 speak English; 10,584,000 Spanish; 7,593,000 Indian; 3,740,000 Portuguese; 1,242,000 French, 216,000 Dutch, Danish and Swedish.

From the U. S. Telegraph.

The Nashville Republican is before us, containing a letter from the Hermitage in answer to an address by Messrs. Hall & Fitzgerald, on the subject of Colonel Leslie Combs' late visit to that place. We present our readers with the following extract from Gen. Jackson's letter:

"Col. Combs then proceeded to remark, that he was politically opposed to me; but in his canvass, and in all his public speeches before the people, he had studiously avoided introducing my name improperly or indecorously into them; and that if I should be elected, he would, with great pleasure, support my administration. I replied—Colonel, I have risked much, that every man might possess freedom of speech, of thought and opinion; and where they conducted themselves, in the exercise of those rights, as gentlemen always should do, it never had been, and never would be, cause of the least heart-burning: But, when slander was resorted to, the country ransacked for secret tales and these promulgated to injure the feelings and character of any one, those capable of such conduct, ought to be contemned by all high-minded, honest, and honorable men."

New-York Electoral Law.—We perceive that Mr. *James* has offered a resolution in the Legislature of New-York, to suspend the rules of the two Houses so far as to allow a bill to be introduced to change the present mode of choosing Electors of President and Vice-President. The object of Mr. James is to submit, by law, again to the people of New-York the question, whether they will continue the *District* system, or return to the *General Ticket system.* The people of New-York changed their mode of electing from the General to the District system, in the hope that their example would be followed by the other States, and that thus an uniform system, throughout the States, would be adopted. As their example, however, has not been followed, but several of the States have, on the contrary changed from the district to the general ticket, we presume New York will resume the general ticket.

Baltimore Republican.

The New York Statesman of the 24th ult. says—A letter from Mr. Poinsett, our Minister at Mexico, received by the last packet, states that he was about to return to the United States.

[From the Albany Argus.]

The Club Law Revived.

Mr. S. C. McConnell, a respectable citizen of Geneva, and the editor of the Geneva Phalanx, having published a statement in relation to R. S. Rose, of Seneca county, an Adams anti-masonic candidate for congress—and a busy and meddling agent of the administration—entered the office of the editor on the 29th ult. and after interrogating him in a very abrupt manner as to the authorship of the article, assaulted him suddenly and violently with a large stick, which he had with him for the purpose. Defenceless and unprepared, and not anticipating such violence, the editor was struck down to the floor by repeated blows, before the persons who were near, and who themselves seemed to be appalled by the furiousness of the attack, could *interfere* in his behalf. He was severely wounded, so as to require immediate medical assistance.

The article, which was written by a correspondent, stated facts which the editor says he can establish in a court of justice, and which Mr. Rose, not being able to deny or refute, has resorted to personal attack and to the law of the club.

This is the order and decency party! The friends of the Coalition! None of your vulgar "tow-shirts" and "common people."

"Order and Decency!"

We learn from the Lexington Gazette, an attempt was made on the 24th ult to assassinate Major Barry, the late Jackson candidate for Governor of Kentucky. A pistol was fired into the room in which he was with his family, and passed a few inches above the head of a gentleman who was standing near the window in conversation with Mrs. B. and had been mistaken for Major Barry. Four panes of glass were broken, but no injury was sustained by any individual. This daring attempt was unquestionably made by a political opponent, and the villian remains undiscovered. From his ability, eloquence, and elevated standing, together with his known republican principles, Major Barry is alike feared and hated by the 'good society' party, and one of their miscreants hoped to dispose of him by assassination. The attempt was made on the day preceding a public dinner given him by the citizens of Cynthiana.—*Hartford Times.*

The Price of Grain.

The Baltimore Farmer of last [illegible] marks, the price of grain is at a [illegible] will so remain, to be affected [illegible] bly by the next news from England wheat is at about $1 48; best white ing 60 pounds would bring $1 55.

Maple Sugar.

The New York Daily Advertiser [illegible] wards of 300 barrels of Maple Sugar been received by the Canal, which sold at five cents a pound. Last [illegible] understand a parcel of about 70 barrels received. It is supposed the manufacture of this article will increase, and that it will be one of considerable importance supplies of sugar from New Orleans already increased to such an amount they are rapidly taking the place of sugar, and it is supposed by many persons, that in a very few years supplies from New Orleans and elsewhere be sufficient for the consumption, no foreign sugar will be required.

Mr. E. *Forrest,* of the theatre [illegible] *hundred dollars,* to the author of the [illegible] gedy, in five acts, the hero, [illegible] character, of which shall be an aboriginal of this country; and in addition to the sum, he will insure one-half the [illegible] the third night, and lend his own [illegible] gratuitously.

We have long known Mr. F. [illegible] see the *American* character placed [illegible] vourable light upon the stage; and [illegible] the liberality of the offer, will induce unusual exertion among the dramatic [illegible] ters.—*Philadelphia U. S. Gaz.*

Singular Fact.

The Georgia Messenger, in noticing the recent murder of a Mr. Early in Tennessee, by Isaac B. Desha, says, it is supposed that [illegible] ly was the son of Governor Early, of Georgia, the same who about two years ago murdered an individual in that state, made his escape, and the fact of his [illegible] is the first that has since been heard of [illegible]. It is singular that both Desha and [illegible] should have been the sons of men filling the highest office in their respective States; that both should have committed murder; that both should have eluded justice; that, meeting afterwards in a distant comparatively unsettled country, one should fall by the hands of the other. It is a [illegible] fulfilment of that passage of the Bible which declares, that "whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." There is something, too, like retribution in one murderer's becoming the victim of another. It is "even-handed justice, returning the poisoned chalice" to the lips of one who had self administered it to his fellow-being.

Lynchburg Virginian.

William H. Crawford has been elected Judge of the Superior Court, for the Northern District of Georgia, without opposition.

An exotic, called the air plant, has been brought to perfection in Europe. It is suspended from the ceiling, and derives its nourishment entirely from the atmosphere.

Wine is raised in Columbia county, Georgia, which has been taken for Madeira. Even good judges of the beverage were mistaken as to the place of its nativity.

French Steam Vessels of War.—Two steam vessels, of 600 tons each, have been built at Rouen; they are to mount heavy cannonades, and are expected to be very effective.

The fellow who stole the horse from Mr. Smith, of Tarrytown, N. Y. changed him for another in New Jersey, and went to [illegible] a reward from Mr. S. for telling him where his horse could be found, has been convicted at West Chester, N. Y. and sentenced to [illegible] years imprisonment.

A very *naive* piece of advice was given the other day by a Virginia paper, to temperance societies. "Gentlemen," said the editor, "you may get up societies, pass resolutions, institute branches, and still can't succeed. Go and cultivate the vine, and that will make the nation as temperate as the French people are. Native wine," said he, "would promote public morality."

The Mayor of Washington is quite in a rejoicing mood. So he says. At what? Because the Adams ticket was beaten in Pennsylvania by no more than fifty thousand majority. This reminds us of the sailor who fell from the mast head and broke his [illegible] "Thank God," said Jack, "it was not [illegible] neck." The Mayor is your true philosopher.

Noah.

ANECDOTE.

A person called upon a comb maker who was then at work, to let him know he was drawn for the militia; "I don't care," answered the comb maker, "I am too young for service." "Too young and about thirty! What do you mean?" "No matter for that," rejoined the comb maker, "I can swear that I am now *cutting my teeth.*"

From the Albany Argus.

Mr. Adams and the Federalists.

The extraordinary disclosures of Mr. Adams, relative to the designs of the leading Federalists, have not excited as much of the public attention as they will do hereafter.—The minds of men have been engrossed by the immediate questions connected with a most important election. In the midst of a great struggle, they have not suffered themselves to reflect much upon a grave charge against a numerous body of our fellow citizens,—a charge which under the sanction of the present President of this country, must become a part of our national history. But after this contest shall have passed by, and as soon as the certainty of the result shall render the events of the election less exciting, this charge will become a topic, highly engrossing in itself, and extremely interesting from the nature of the disclosures to which it can scarcely fail to lead. It is daily becoming so; and we are mistaken if it does not call out much acrimony between the author of the charge and the parties implicated, and as much hostility between Mr. Adams and the federalists, for the future, as there has been courtship on the one hand and zealous support on the other, for the past.

In this matter, the federalists occupy a singular position. It is certainly not an enviable one. They stand charged, so far as their leading friends are in the question, of treasonable designs against their country—of an intention to subvert the union, and to effect that object by calling in the aid of a foreign, and at that time a hostile and a belligerent, power. *And under this charge, they have yielded a most active and partisan support to the author of it!* Can they blame the world for a belief of this charge, when they have thus certified to the integrity of its author? Can they persuade an intelligent community that they have advocated and electioneered for the elevation of the author of a false and unjust accusation, greatly affecting their own political reputation? It is impossible. If the charge is credited—if it becomes a matter of history—none have contributed so much to that result as themselves. We speak of the great mass of the federal party, in their recent warm and even violent support of Mr. Adams. We know that there are honourable exceptions. We know that there are a few, who, disclaiming the charge, and disdaining to contribute to the elevation of a man whose political career and probable course they could not approve, have yielded a willing and sincere support to the republican candidate. But, we repeat, the mass of that party be the support of Mr. Adams *after* he had distinctly arraigned them before the public as traitors, have contributed to spread a belief of the allegation: a belief that will not be much diminished by a show of sensitiveness and hostility after it is ascertained that Mr. A. cannot be re-elected.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

(An Adams paper.)

Mr. Adams' charges against the Federal party.

We believe it is a fact sufficiently known, to authorize our mentioning it, that some of the gentlemen whose situation was such at the period alluded to by Mr. Adams, in his late publication, as to designate them as among the persons included in his charges of treasonable intentions, have determined to call on him, for some more specific statement of the charges—of the individuals implicated—and of the evidence in support of them. They will not demand *such evidence as would be required in a court of law,* to prove the charges, for he admits, that he was in possession of no such proof, but such evidence as will be sufficient to command belief, in the mind of any fair and honourable man. That he is bound by his regard for his own reputation, to produce such proof, we believe is the universal sentiment of his friends, as well as opponents, and they will be glad to learn that he will give the opportunity of answering a formal demand for it.

The Boston Courier, also an Adams paper, in noticing the remarks of the Daily Advertiser, touching Mr. Adams's late charge against the federal party, observes—"We had before heard that the movement there alluded to was in contemplation, but were not sufficiently informed of the shape which was likely to take to authorize a public notice of it. If any thing is to be done we hope it will be done quickly and in a manner that shall make the Presidency *feel,* it an iceberg or a mountain of adamant can be supposed to be endowed with sensations — we can perceive no reason why the chief magistrate of the nation should be allowed to libel the most respectable of his fellow-citizens with impunity, when an obscure editor cannot tell the truth of a villain without danger of the state prison."

From the N. York Evening Post.

We meet daily in the eastern papers which [illegible] hitherto supported the cause of Mr. Adams expressions of the bitterest contempt for his political morals. We should have been better satisfied had these opinions been made public at an earlier period. The proof, and that of the amplest nature, that Mr. Adams when he abandoned the federal party calumniated it most grossly to the leaders of the party he espoused, has been long, very long, before the public, although it is but lately that Mr. Adams has admitted its truth. The expression of indignation has been suppressed until the sun of this unfortunate man's destiny is set. Men's eyes do not "scowl on Richard" until it is certain that he can no longer wear the diadem. Now it is that in his retirement from power, at the moment [illegible] he most needs the sympathy of faithful friends and unflinching partizans, there is none so poor to do him reverence.'

The Boston Evening Gazette, another administration paper, speaking of the same [illegible] says, "his recent developements will [illegible] to his political friends and private acquaintances in the northern states, have created such an animosity towards him, that he will return home without having a right to expect the slightest outward testimony of gratitude for his talents, cordiality for the dignity of his friendship, or sympathy for his political fall—

"[illegible] that which should accompany old age [illegible] honor, love, obedience, troops of friends, [illegible] must not look to have."

Prosecution on account of Mr. Adams' disclosure.—A criminal prosecution of a singular nature has been instituted at Boston against Theodore Lyman, Jr. Esq. for a publication which appeared in the Jackson Republican, and of which he was the author. On the 29th of October, the letter of Mr. Jefferson to Governor Giles and Mr. Adams' statement, which appeared in the National Intelligencer, were published in the Jackson Republican, accompanied by some remarks, in which Mr. Daniel Webster was said to be one of the persons to whom the President referred in charging upon the federal party and their leaders a plot to dissolve the union, and a traitorous correspondence with a foreign government. Mr. Webster, it seems, took offence at being classed among the leaders of the federal party, at the period of which Mr. Adams spoke, and caused a complaint against General Lyman, for a *false, malicious* and *infamous libel,* to be laid before the grand jury of the Supreme Court, now sitting in Boston. An indictment has been found, and a trial is to be had, which it is intimated may bring out all that Governor Giles and President Adams may have to tell on this interesting subject. The Jackson Republican, speaking of this subject, holds the following language—

"It is not probable that this interesting prosecution will be brought to an immediate close. Among other testimony which it may be important for the defendant to obtain, is that of Governor Giles and President Adams. The latter now to a certainty will cease to be officially detained in Washington after the 3d of March next, and in all probability will soon after become again a citizen of this state, and be subject to the jurisdiction of our courts."

If the prosecution should be sustained, Mr. Adams ought, in conscience, to pay the fine and costs of prosecution. The Jackson Republican has been conducted from its outset with the greatest mildness and decorum; and if it has said nothing worse of Mr Webster than that he was calumniated by Mr. Adams, we do not see any very strong grounds for censure. A more interesting trial than this will be, if the whole merits of the question are fully and fairly discussed, has not often been heard in a court of law.

N. Y. E. Post.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Interesting Letter.

The following letter has been placed in our hands with liberty to publish it.

ELKTON, (Md.) 17th Nov. 1828.

"Dear Sir—Your favour of the 11th reached me to-day, and I am sorry to say astonished our friends in this quarter. We have been most shamefully imposed upon in Maryland, and that too by one of our friends in Albany and New York. This infamous deception has cost me $200. On Sunday last we received the information by express, that Mr. Adams would certainly receive from 23 to 25 votes in New York. Had it not been Sunday we should have fired our cannon. On Sunday night we received from the same quarter corroborating intelligence. We went into an election next morning in high glee, and contrary to our expectations, we carried this electoral district by a majority of 29 votes! But unfortunately our friends here have lost about one thousand dollars, and I am myself touched to the tune of $200, for I was fool enough to rely on the statements of the Albany Central Committee and the New York American of Saturday last, and bet $100 that Jackson would not get a majority of your votes, and another $100 that Adams would. As I have lost my money through [illegible] which I cannot but consider a gross and premeditated deception, I am determined to spend twice the amount in endeavouring to expose it, if not to unmask all the parties concerned in this very extraordinary transaction. You will oblige me by giving me the names and standing of the Albany Central Committee, and the name of the persons concerned in sending off the express from your place. You will also do me the favour to inform me as to the character and standing of the editor of the New York American. I am told that his paper of Saturday last was made up expressly for the purpose of reaching our State before our election should begin on Monday. In that paper he puts down the following districts, four as certain for Mr Adams and two as probable:

Schenectady and Schoharie	1
Oswego, Jefferson, St. Lawrence	2
Otsego	1
Tompkins and Tioga	1
Onondaga	1
	6

"By the latest accounts, confirmed too by your letter, I see that the whole of these districts have gone against us, and some of these by immense majorities. I wish to know whether I can prove the fact that information had been received in your city respecting the result of any of these districts previous to the publication of the American on Saturday? I am, &c.

British Premiers.

From the London Weekly Review.

After the various changes we have had in the British ministry during the last eighteen months, it may be interesting to our readers to see the comparative duration of the administration of the late and present reign; we therefore subjoin a list of the various Premiers during these periods, from which it will be seen that the average duration of a ministry is 9 or 10 years.

	Appointed.
Duke of Newcastle	6th April, 1754
Earl of Bute	29th May, 1762
George Grenville (father of the present lord Grenville)	16th April, 1763
Marquis of Rockingham	12th July, 1765
Duke of Grafton	2d Aug. 1766
Lord North (afterwards Earl of Guildford)	28th Jan. 1770
Marquis of Rockingham, re-appointed	30th March, 1782
Earl of Shelburne	13th July, 1782
Duke of Portland	5th April, 1783
William Pitt	27th Dec. 1783
Henry Addington (now Viscount Sidmouth)	17th March, 1801
Wm. Pitt, re-appointed	12th May, 1804
Lord Grenville	8th Jan. 1806
Duke of Portland, re-ap.	30th March, 1807
Spencer Perceval	23d June, 1810
Earl of Liverpool	8th June, 1812
George Canning	11th April, 1827
Viscount Goderich	10th Aug. 1827
Duke of Wellington	25th Jan. 1828

Maryland Chemical Works.

This is said to be a very flourishing establishment. Various preparations for the use of Dyers and Bleachers are manufactured there. Several of their manufactured articles were presented for examination to the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. They were much approved.—*N. Y. Enq.*

On the door of a certain parish church, not 100 miles from Wycombe, was recently affixed the following—'*Notice*—The churchwardens will hold their *quarterly* meetings once in *six weeks,* instead of *half yearly,* as formerly.'

Baltimore Prices Current.

Nov. 28, 1828.

FLOUR—white wheat family, $8 a 9; superfine Howard-st. 7.00 a 7.25; city mills 6.50; Susquehanna, 6 75 a 7.00; WHEAT, best red 1.40 a 1.50; best white 1.50 a 1.60—CORN, old, .45 a .50; new 40 a 45

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

In Chancery in Somerset County Court.

BENJAMIN PARSONS

vs

Elijah Parsons, administrator of William Miller, Eliza Miller, Harriet Miller, Juliana Miller, Peggy Miller, and Nancy Miller, children and heirs at law of William Miller.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset county court, in the above cause, the undersigned will offer at PUBLIC SALE, to the highest and best bidder, in the town of Salisbury, Maryland, at the auction room of James L. Waller, esq. on SATURDAY the 27th of DECEMBER, instant, all the right, title, interest and estate, both law and in equity, of which William Miller, late of said county, deceased, died seized and possessed, in and to a House and Lot, together with the buildings and improvements, and all other the appurtenances thereto belonging, situated at Shad Point, in said county, on the south side of Wicomico river, being part of a tract of land called Cherry Hall, and the same lot on which the said William Miller resided at the time of his death; also a lot of ground, in the said county, which the said William purchased of capt. Peter Dashiell, by deed bearing date 3 of September, 1814, being part of a tract of land called Prospect Hill, also a lot of ground, in the said county, which the said William Miller purchased of the said Peter Dashiell by deed bearing date the 26th of August, 1815, being part of a tract of land called Cherry Hall.

The terms of sale will be a credit of twelve months for the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds to the trustee, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the ratification of the sale by the court, and the payment of the whole of the purchase money to the trustee, the trustee is directed by the said decree, to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, a deed for the property, to him, her or them sold, conveying the title of the complainant and defendants in the premises. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock P. M.

Notice is hereby given,

To the creditors of the said WILLIAM MILLER, that they must bring in their claims against the said William, with the vouchers thereof, and lodge the same with the clerk of Somerset county court, within [illegible] of sale.

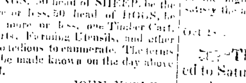
WILLIAM W. HANDY, Trustee.

Princess Anne, Dec. 2, 1828. [illegible]

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE.

On WEDNESDAY the 24th of next December, on the premises, at Goose Creek, where John Lews now lives—all my property now in the possession of said Lews, viz: the crop of CORN and FODDER, one pair of [illegible], three head of HORSES,



two yoke of OXEN, two COWS and YEARLINGS, 30 head of SHEEP, be the same more or less, 50 head of HOGS, be the same more or less, one Timber Cart, Wain Carts, Farming Utensils, and other articles too tedious to enumerate. The terms of sale to be made known on the day above mentioned.

JOHN NOBLE.

Nov 25 99

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Esther Broughton, administratrix of Josiah Broughton against Charles Jones, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, at the court-house door in Princess Anne, in Somerset county, Maryland, on Tuesday the 16th day of December next, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock A. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash, all the lands mentioned in the said writs of Venditioni Exponas, as the lands purchased of Thomas Jones, containing three hundred and seventy five acres, more or less, being the same lands which the said Charles Jones purchased of the said Thomas Jones and for the conveyance of which, the said Jones executed a bond of conveyance to the said Charles, dated the eleventh day of November, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventeen, being part of a tract of land called "Bedgeal Lot, lying and being situated on Menokin river [illegible] Jones's Creek and a tract of land belonging to Littleton L. Dennis, situated on the west side of the public road leading from Princess Anne to Long's Mills formerly Waggerman's Mills—which said land I shall proceed to sell on the day and at the place aforesaid to satisfy the debt, damages and costs in the said writs specified.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.

Nov 25 mm

FOR RENT,

FOR the ensuing year or for a term of years, the FARM on Little-Monie, now occupied by Mitchell Phebus.

For terms apply to JAMES POLK.

June 5, 1828 wk

Dissolution of Partnership.

The PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between *Wm. Gunby & John Noble,* is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be continued under the firm of *William & John Gunby,* who respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

All persons indebted to the late firm will please come forward and make immediate payment, as it is absolutely necessary that the accounts of that concern should be settled without delay.

Nov 25 94

TRUSTEE's SALE.

In Chancery in Somerset County Court.

JOHN P. GALE

vs.

George Twilley and Maria his wife, administrators of William Twilley, Samuel James Twilley and Anne Maria Twilley, children and heirs at law of William Twilley.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset county court in this cause, the undersigned will offer at PUBLIC SALE, to the highest and best bidder, in the town of Quantico, in Somerset county, Maryland, at the house of John S. Hill, esq. on FRIDAY the 26th day of December, 1828, certain Lands and Real Estate, whereof the said William Twilley died seized, being certain lands situated at Quantico, which the said William purchased of John P. Gale, the complainant, called and known by the name of Wrington, containing 20 acres, more or less; also 12 acres called Wrington; also 15 acres, lying chiefly in Quantico branch, which formerly belonged to a certain Elizabeth McGinnis, together with the mills generally known as Quantico Mills.

The terms of sale will be a credit of 12 months for the one half of the purchase money, and eighteen months for the residue, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the ratification of the sale by the court, and the payment of the purchase money to the Trustee, the Trustee is directed by the said decree to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, a Deed for the property to him, her or them sold, conveying the title of the complainant and defendants in the premises. The sale will commence at one o'clock P. M.

Notice is hereby given

To the creditors of the said WILLIAM TWILLEY, late of the said county deceased, that they must bring in their claims against the said William, with the vouchers thereof, and lodge the same with the Clerk of Somerset county court within six months from the day of sale.

GEORGE TWILLEY, Trustee.

Quantico, Nov 24, 1828. 6ti

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by James L. Waller, a justice of the peace, and to me directed two at the suit of George Maddux and Elizabeth Byrd, Ex'rs. of Thomas Byrd against Elijah C. Johnson, [illegible] at the suit of Tilghman & Parsons against Elijah C. Johnson, and one other at the suit Hannah Hitton, Ex'x. of Wm. Heat against Elijah C. Johnson, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit, all the right interest and estate of the said Johnson, in and to several Houses and Lots in the town of Salisbury and Somerset county, which were devised by [illegible] to his daughter Sarah, the wife of the said Elijah, and at present occupied by L. D. Coker, also a house and lot occupied by Amelia Nicholson; also one other occupied by William S. Disharoon; also a house at Jesse's Bayly, Esquire's Mills, it being the office of the said Elijah; also a small piece of land lying near the said Bayly's mill pond, which said land was purchased by the said Elijah C. Johnson & Levi C. [illegible], of a certain Absalom Phipps; also a clock and case, which said property I shall proceed to sell at the auction room of James L. Waller, Esq. in the town of Salisbury, on Saturday the 22d of November next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the aforesaid writs.

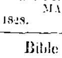
JOSIAH A. BRATTAN, Shff.

Oct 28 tde

The above sale is postponed to Saturday the 6th of next December, at the hour and place above mentioned.

Nov 25 w'm

For Rent.



For the ensuing year, a House and Lot in the village of White-Haven, at present occupied by Edward U. Blake. For terms apply to

MARCELLUS JONES.

Sept. 9, 1828.

Bible Society.

THE several Agents of the Somerset Bible Society are informed that they will receive Bibles and Testaments to supply the destitute in their neighbourhoods upon application to the agent, Mr. *William Done*—and those who have collected any funds to aid in purchasing the books, will pay them to the same gentleman.

Nov 4 mj?

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Vend. Exponas issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for Maryland District, and to me directed, at the suit of the United States against Robert J. H. King, garnishee of John B. Morris administrator of Wm. H. Wadler, I have seized and taken in execution the following property to wit: one tract of land called Partner's Chance, and one tract called Kings Purchase, containing 797½ acres, more or less, and I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the above mentioned property, on Tuesday the 16th day of December next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. at the court house door in Princess Anne.

HUMPHREY HUMPHREYS,

Dep. Marshal Som. county.

Nov 25 mw?

The Ladies' Literary Port Folio.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE Editor will be assisted in the Department of Reviews, Miscellany and Poetry, by "W. G. C." and in the Ladies Department by Mrs Harriet Muzzy.

With the 5th number will appear a copperplate Engraving comprising in a single *group,* portraits of Shakspeare, Byron, Scott and Campbell, which will be followed by portraits of American Authors in a similar style. Those engravings, executed expressly for this work will alone be worth the amount of subscription.

The Ladies Department will be constantly enriched with choice selections from the writings of Mrs. Hemans, Miss Edgeworth, Miss L. E. Landon, and other foreign writers, and also from the best productions of Mrs. Sedgwick, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Winchester, Mrs. Dumont, Mrs. Eliza Morden, and others of our own country women whose talents have shed a lustre upon their sex and country, in order that every lady who receives the Port Folio, may be certain of possessing in an elegant volume, specimens of the best productions of the most eminent writers of her sex. It is also designed to impart a superior interest, and value to the work, by the addition of portraits of such of the above writers as can be procured.

We shall also receive the original correspondence of N. P. Willis Esq. (" Roy,") Richard Penn Smith, and W. Gaylord, Esqrs. both authors of successful prize tales; Daniel Bryan Esq. ("Clarence," and the exclusive aid of Mr. T. C. Clarke, (formerly the editor of the Album) with the ablest of his former coadjutors and several anonymous but excellent writers, who have enriched the pages of all of our best literary journals.

The Editor who has had much experience in conducting a literary paper, hopes to concentrate in his new work, the powerful talents of many of the most distinguished writers in this country, whom he considers it an honour to be associated with, and a pride to have enlisted in his cause. The arrangement of the sheet may be understood from the following

SYNOPSIS.

Literary and Scientific.—Notices, Reviews or Criticisms, of all new books and publications, especially such as issue from the American Press. *Motto*—Freedom of opinion, expressed with frankness and impartiality.

The Ladies' Department.—Is illustrated by the following sentiments from the London Literary Gazette: "Where [illegible] most improved and female character most pure, there is most happiness and [illegible] of social manners. The [illegible] children, the most precious years of [illegible] opening [illegible] are confided to woman's superintendence. She therefore may be presumed to lay the foundation of all the virtue and all the wisdom that enriches the world."

Essays.—On such moral and useful subjects as may tend to [illegible] the understanding and enrich the [illegible]

Tales.—The emanations of genius, [illegible] ing the affecting incidents of real life, fiction, blending useful lessons of warm or instruction with the chaste and simple beauties of literature. We flatter ourselves that our work in this department will not be exceeded by any other.

Poetry.—"Such," says a [illegible] poet, "has no alliance with our best affections; which lifts the mind into a purer element and breathes into it more profound and [illegible] generous emotions."

Miscellaneous.—The Drama, with criticisms; The Toilet, and its [illegible] of taste and fashion: with such intelligence, Amusing Sketches, Anecdotes, and effusions of wit and humour as will [illegible] and furnish out an agreeable Miscellany.

Embellishments.—Though [illegible] copperplate engravings, expressly [illegible] of interesting subjects, pictures [illegible] or portraits of distinguished [illegible] occasionally appear, with [illegible] music, &c. it is nevertheless [illegible] make the success of the work [illegible] on its moral and literary excellence.

Conclusion.—In short, no pains or expense shall be spared, (in calling forth and [illegible] ing native talents, in making it faithfully subservient to virtuous and worthy purposes, as well as in the superior elegance of the work itself,) to render it an acceptable *present to a pure mind,* as well as an acquisition to American Literature. When it fails in either particular, *the proprietors pledge themselves to relinquish its publication.*

Terms. The Ladies Literary Port Folio is published every other week at $2 per Annum, (in advance.) The great expense attending this publication renders it necessary in all cases, to accompany orders with the amount of subscription.

Any individual procuring fifteen subscribers shall be entitled to $5, and so in proportion for a less or larger number.

Subscriptions received at the Philadelphia Library, the Athenaeum, Arcade Reading Room, and the Artist Repository, (Simpson's) No 66 Chesnut Street, and at the Merchant's Coffee House.

Address (post paid.)

THOMAS C. CLARKE, *Philadelphia.*

Subscriptions to the Ladies' Port Folio will be thankfully received at the office of the Village Herald, where the first number may be seen.

E. T. J. WOODWARD,

Corner of Dugan's Wharf & Pratt Street,

BALTIMORE,

Informs his friends and customers that he will sell on COMMISSION, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and Oats, Tobacco, and all other articles of Country Produce, and will make liberal advances on the same.

He has on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

CONSISTING OF

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Family Flour, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Spirits, Whiskey and Cordials, Spices, Soap & Candles, Shad Mackerel, Herrings, Oil and Salt, together with every other article in his line.

Also,

Glass Ware, Queen's Ware,

Stone and Earthen Ware, &c

And a general assortment

Of Garden Seeds of approved kinds, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

DRY PINE OR OAK WOOD

Will be taken in exchange for Goods, on fair terms.

May 13, 1828. wm

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

GUIDO, A TALE.

Sketches from History, and other Poems; by Ianthe.

This is the title of a neat and beautiful volume of poetry, of 200 pages, which made its appearance last week, published by Messrs. G. & C. Carvell, 108 Broadway, and we have perused its pages with an uncommon degree of pleasure and admiration. The signature of Ianthe has too often adorned the columns of the Evening Post to allow us to look with indifference on any thing that falls from her gifted pen. Ianthe is the signature adopted by the late Miss Manley, now Mrs. Embury, of this city; and we are proud that New York can boast of a kindred genius to that of a Mrs. Sigourney of Connecticut, and a Mrs. Hale of Massachusetts, or that which inspires the muse of a Mrs. Hemans, a Mrs. C. B. Wilson, or a Miss Landon, on the other side of the Atlantic.—As a specimen of the poetry before us, we offer the following, as one of those of a religious cast. In our next we shall give one of a somewhat different character.

[N. Y. Post.

CHRIST IN THE TEMPEST.

St. Matthew, viii. 24—27.

Midnight was on the mighty deep,
And darkness filled the boundless sky,
While mid the raging wind was heard
The sea-bird's mournful cry:
For tempst clouds were must'ring wrath
Across the seamen's traceless path.

It came at length—one fearful gust
Rent from the mast the shivering sail,
And drove the helpless bark along,
The plaything of the gale;
While fearfully the lightning's glare
Fell on the pale brows gathered there.

But there was one o'er whose bright face
Unmarked the livid lightning flashed,
And on whose stirless, prostrate form,
Unfelt the sea-spray dashed:
For, 'mid the tempest fierce and wild,
He slumbered like a wearied child.

Oh! who could look upon that face,
And feel the sting of coward fear?
Though hell's fierce demons raged around,
Yet heaven itself was here:
For who that glorious brow could see,
Nor own a present Deity?

With hurried fear they press around
The lowly Saviour's humble bed,
As if his very touch had power
To shield their souls from dread,
While, cradled on the raging deep,
He lay in calm and tranquil sleep.

Vainly they struggled with their fears,
But wilder still the tempest woke,
Till from their full and o'er fraught hearts
The voice of terror broke,
"Behold! we sink beneath the wave—
"We perish, Lord! but thou canst save."

Slowly he rose—and mild rebuke
Shone in his soft and heaven lit eye—
"Oh ye of little faith!" he cried,
"Is not your master nigh?
"Is not your hope of succour just?
"Why know ye not in whom ye trust?"

He turned away, and conscious power
Dilated his majestic form,
As o'er the boiling sea he bent,
The ruler of the storm,
Earth to its centre felt the thrill,
As low he murmured—"Peace, Be still!"

Hark to the burst of meeting waves,
The roaring of the angry sea!
A moment more, and all is hushed
In deep tranquility!
While not a breeze is near to break
The mirrored surface of the lake,

Then on the stricken hearts of all,
Fell anxious doubt and holy awe,
As timidly they gazed on him
Whose will was nature's law,
"What man is this," they cry, "whose word
"E'en by the raging sea is heard?"

SELECTED.

THINGS THAT I HATE.

I hate upon a frosty day,
To be without a fire;
I hate to see a stupid play.
And I abhor a liar.

I hate, whene'er I have a cent,
To have the suffering shun me;
I hate, when all my money 's spent,
To have a fellow dun me.

I hate the self-conceited beau,
Whose face adores the glass;
I hate the girl that stoops so low,
As to admire the ass.

I hate a knave, I hate a fool,
I hate a simple noddy;
I hate a man who goes by rule,
I hate—'most every body.

THINGS WHICH I LOVE.

I love upon a frosty day
To have a rousing fire;
I love to see a witty play,
I love to kick a liar.

I love the man whose liberal hand
Relieves another's wo;
I love when cash I can command
To do exactly so.

I love to quiz the silly beau,
Whose face adores the glass;
I love the girl who says him no,
And can despise the ass.

I love my *children* and my *wife*,
Sometimes a glass of toddy;
I love to live a quiet life,
I love— most ev'ry body. S.

Those who bequeath unto themselves a pompous funeral, are at just so much expense to inform the world, of something that had much better been concealed, n... [illegible]

From the Literary Chronicle.

The Contrast.

There are few sweeter pictures in life, than the union of two lovers; there are few more distressing than their separation. I was witness to a scene of the former description some years ago in the capacity of brideman; and, not long after, to one of the latter, in the quality of mourner. There was a contrast between these situations so powerfully impressive, that although I had no immediate interest either in the bridal or the burial, I seldom pass an hour in solitude without an involuntary recurrence to what passed at them, I seem but this moment to have quitted the altar—I almost feel the fresh earth of the grave giving way under my feet.

Henry Morel was the dearest friend I had ever known. An attachment had subsisted between him and a very lovely girl since they had been children; when he became of age he married her, and I was at the wedding. This ceremony, under almost any circumstances, is a delightful one to behold; but when beauty, elegance and wealth shed their combined lustre over the scene, it is not to be paralleled on earth. The bridegroom was in the full vigor and pride of youth; of a noble countenance and a manly form; his manners were usually serious, but, on the present occasion, his eye lighted with animation, and there was a tenderness in his voice and gesture when he addressed the fair creature who had just committed herself to his arms, that shewed how dearly he loved her. His bride, without being the most beautiful, was certainly the most interesting woman it has been my chance to meet with. She was now doubly so; her cheek was flushed, her lip trembled, there was a contension between joy and modesty and hope and fear in her looks; but it was not difficult to collect that in her breast happiness was predominant. The bridal assembly were all life and gayety; the marriage feast was an uninterrupted scene of mirth and festivity. Joy was triumphant for his hour.

About a fortnight after, I received a pressing letter from my friend to go down to his seat in the country, where he was at present with his young bride. The letter was filled with descriptions of his felicity, and with praises of his dear Eveline; her beauty, her amiability, her accomplishments; she was all that was good and fair and gracious; he was happier (to use his own expression) than the happiest man on earth, and he besought me "to come down and witness his beatitude." It was impossible to resist an invitation which promised so much pleasure.

Upon my arrival at the manor-house, I was shewn into a library, where the chaplain received me. "If you wish to see Mr. Morel he is in that apartment," said the clergyman, pointing to an open door. I entered, and found myself in a darkened bed-chamber. Oh! one moment told me all! There was a marble figure stretched upon the bed; a heavy and overpowering smell of herbs and flowers filled the room; every thing was clothed in deadly white. My friend sat by the bed side, with his hands locked, and his eyes fixed upon the statue I approached, but he took no notice of me. 'Poor Eveline!' said I, bending over her, "thou wert a short-lived flower!" A smile seemed to gather on the lips of the girl as I said these words, a smile between regret and resignation. She was in her wedding-dress, in which as I afterwards learned, she had desired to be buried. There was no other covering, and as I brought to my recollection her appearance on the day of her marriage, she seemed in nothing altered but that she was now still and pale. "God of heaven! if she only slept!" said I, touching the lily hand that lay motionless beside her. A chill shot up through my arm and froze the very blood next my heart. My involuntary exclamation roused Henry from his torpor; he gazed at me for some time, then pointing to the body, as if to inform me of what was already too plain, 'Eveline is dead,' said he, "she is dead." I made no remark; consolation was premature; indeed I was unable to afford it, for my heart was flowing through my eyes. He rose, came up close to me, and leaning on my shoulder, asked, in a tone of familiar but revolting jocularity, "if I was come to congratulate him? Then, without waiting for an answer, he continued in the same strain of bitter irony, "There, there is my felicity! there is my beatitude! have I not reason to be happy? beauty and grace and goodness in my possession! am I not an enviable man?" He laughed wildly. "Ay," continued he, addressing the insensible figure, "there you lie in your wedding garments! with your crystal cheek and your smiling lip, fresh from the marriage ball! Look at her slender ancles, and her little feet, just as if she had lain down after the dance, and her arms so white and long! and her fair bosom, with the curls playing about her snowy neck! Eveline, dear Eveline, have you indeed forsaken me?—O God! O God! that this could be all a dream!—No, no—it is no dream—no dream." Here he became again insensible, and relapsed into his former attitude, his eyes fixed on the bed, and his hands clenched in inexpressible [illegible] young widower rushed into the room, tore open the lid, and threw himself on the body. We could scarcely oblige him to let the operation proceed, whilst he incessantly exclaimed that we were burying his Eveline alive; as she lay in her bridal attire in the coffin, his bewildered imagination conceived she was still living. To force cold drag him from the apartment, though every blow of the hammer on the lid of the coffin seemed to strike upon his breast. When the body was carried out, he sprung to the door, and was scarcely withheld by his domestics and myself from useless opposition to the bearers.—His Eveline was at length separated from him forever; and his grief, from being outrageous, subsided at length into melancholy and total silence. She was buried in the church-yard next his demesne, and he was seldom to be found far distant from her grave. His pleasure was, to lean on one shoulder of the slab which bears her name, and ruminate on the long grass which waves to and fro over the turf that covers her remains. A premature decay carried him off at the end of the year, and he now lies beside her in the same grave.

On the Conversation of Authors.

The conversation of authors is not so good as might be expected; but, such as it is, (and with rare exceptions,) it is better than any other. The proof of which is, that when you are used to it you cannot put up with any other. That of mixed company becomes utterly intolerable—you cannot sit out a common tea and card party, at least, if they pretend to talk at all. You are obliged in despair to cut all your old acquaintance who are not *au fait* on the prevailing and most smartly contended topics, who are not imbued with the high gusto of criticism and *vertu*. You cannot bear to hear a friend whom you have not seen for many years, tell at how much a yard he sells his laces and tapes, when he means to move into his next house, when he heard last from his relations in the country, whether trade is alive or dead, or whether Mr. Such-a-one gets to look old.—This sort of neighbourly gossip will not go down after the high-raised tone of literary conversation. The last may be very absurd, very unsatisfactory, and full of turbulence and heart-burning, but it has a zest in it which more ordinary topics of news or family affairs do not supply. Neither will the conversation of what we understand by *gentlemen* and men of fashion, do after that of men of letters. It is flat, insipid, stale and unprofitable, in the comparison. They talk about much the same things, pictures, poetry, politics, plays; but they do it worse, and at a sort of vapid second hand. They in fact, talk out of newspapers and magazines, what *we write there*. They do not feel the same interest in the subjects they affect to handle with an air of fashionable condescension; nor have they the same knowledge of them, if they were ever so much in earnest in displaying it. If it were not for the wine and the desert, no author in his senses would accept an invitation to a well-dressed dinner party, except out of pure good-nature and unwillingness to disoblige by his refusal. Persons in high life talk almost entirely by rote. There are certain established modes of address, and certain answers to them expected as a matter of course, as a point of etiquette. The studied forms of politeness do not give the greatest possible scope to an exuberance of wit or fancy. The fear of giving offence destroys sincerity and without sincerity there can be no true enjoyment of society, nor unfettered exertion of intellectual activity. Those who have been accustomed to live with the great, are hardly considered as conversable persons in literary society. They are not to be talked with, any more than puppets or echoes. They have no opinions but what will please; and you naturally turn away, as a waste of time and words, from attending to a person who just before assented to what you said, and whom you find, the moment after, from something that unexpectedly or perhaps by design drops from him, to be of a totally different way of thinking. This *bush fighting* is not regarded as fair play among scientific men. As fashionable conversation is a sacrifice to politeness, so the conversation of low life is nothing but rudeness. They contradict you without giving a reason, or if they do, it is a very bad one—swear, talk loud, repeat the same thing fifty times over, get to calling names, and from words proceed to blows.—You cannot make companions of servants, or persons in an inferior station in life. You may talk to them on matters of business, and what they have to do for you, (as lords talk to bruisers on subjects of *fancy*, or country squires to their grooms on horse-racing,) but out of that narrow sphere, to any general topic you cannot lead them, the conversation soon flags, and you go back to the old question, or are obliged to break up the sitting for want of ideas in common. The conversation of authors is better than that of most professions. It is better than that of lawyers, who talk of nothing but *double entendres*—than that of physicians, who talk of the approaching deaths of the College, or some rich widow—than that of divines, who talk of the last place they dined at—than that of University-men, who make stale puns, repeat the refuse of the London newspapers, and affect an ignorance of Greek and mathematics—it is better than that of players, who talk of nothing but the Green-room, and rehearse the scholar, the wit, or the fine gentleman, like a part on the stage—or than that of ladies, who, whatever you talk of, think of nothing, and expect you to think of nothing, but themselves. It is not easy to keep up a conversation with women in company: it is thought a piece of rudeness to differ from them: it is not quite fair to ask them a reason for what they say. You are afraid of pressing too hard upon them: but where you cannot differ openly and unreservedly, you cannot heartily agree. It is not so in France. There the women talk of things in general, and reason better than the men of this country. They are mistresses of the intellectual foils. They are adepts in all the topics. They know what is to be said for and against all sorts of questions, and are lively and full of mischief into the bargain.—They are very subtile. They put you to your trumps* immediately. Your logic is more in requisition even than your gallantry. You must argue as well as bow yourself into the good graces of these modern Amazons.—What a situation for an Englishman to be placed in! *New Monthly Magazine.*

* The topics of metaphysical argument having got into female society in France, is a proof how much they must have been discussed there generally, and how unfounded the charge is which we bring against them of excessive thoughtlessness and frivolity.—The French, (taking all together,) are a more sensible, reflecting, and better informed people than the English.

Al Koran.

The nature of the Turkish creed is as little known to the people generally, as the Turkish character. Some of its points are curious enough.

The Turks insist upon the *unity* of God. They believe that the Saviour was the son of the Virgin Mary, and was conceived by the "Ruhah," which is the *breath* or *spirit* of God. They believe that he was a great prophet—that he had the power of performing miracles—that he foretold the coming of Mahomet, who is also no more than a prophet. They believe that Christ shall come to judge the world—that he shall reign forty years in Damascus, during which time Anti-Christ shall arise, after whose destruction Christ shall ascend into Heaven, and then the day of judgment shall be held. They believe that the Gospel was sent to Jesus as the Law was to Moses, and the Psalms to David.

They believe all the Prophets of the Old Testament—they believe in Paradise, in Hell, but not in Purgatory. Instead of this they have a place called "Araf," to be inhabited by those who have led an insignificant life, in which the good and evil are about equally balanced. The Paradise of Mahomet is sensual—lovely gardens, fair fruits, fresh fountains, flowing rivers of milk and wine, the song of the Houris—every thing is addressed to the senses. So is it also with their Hell—the wicked are to drink scalding water, and to eat the bitter fruit of the Zacon: Still, for awhile they have hope; if their *faith* be proof against torment, after all their sins are washed away in the waters of Sotzaboul, they are admitted into Paradise. But to those who have no faith, the fires of Hell are eternal. The Turkish belief in fatalism is well known; it is this, in connexion with the reward of Paradise to those who die in battle, which makes the Ottoman soldier a formidable foe.—*N. Y. Courier.*

STANZAS.

Oh, bright is the dawning of love's early morning,
And bright is the noontide of friendship's glow,
The cold scenes of life with their lustre adorning,
Like moon beams disporting on banks of snow;
But love's young light is quickly flying,
And friendship's warmth too soon is fled—
Yet memory weaves them a chaplet undying,
And makes them immortal when hope is dead!

Then why should we sorrow at thought of the morrow?
Its joys and its griefs will as soon be flown,
Or why from the future one saddened tho't borrow,
While each moment hath sorrow enough of its own?
Too soon 'twill come, too long 'twill linger—
Tho' its changeful tale may ne'er be told,
Yet traced on the heart by memory's finger,
'Twill live till that heart in death hath grown cold!

MERCY.

The mercy of God is a fountain open to all. It branches out into many streams: there is a fullness in it to meet all our wants; there is mercy to pardon our sins; mercy to subdue our iniquities, and heal our backslidings, to bear with our infirmities, to restore us to dignity, to meet us at the grave to support and comfort us while passing through that dark valley, and to conduct us safe into the presence of God; where the effects of that mercy will [illegible]

From the Boston Statesman.

MASONRY.—We have before us, Col. Knapp's "Genius of Masonry, or a Defence of the Order." This able and interesting production thus beautifully concludes:—

"Masonry teaches us to practice charity, to protect chastity, to respect the ties of blood and friendship, and to adopt the principles and to reverence the sacraments of religion. Its commands are, in the still small voice of reason, fearlessly to face the proud in defence of the humble; kindly assist the feeble; guide the blind; feed the hungry; clothe the naked; raise up the trodden down; be a father to the orphan; guard the altar; protect the government; encourage wisdom; love man; adore God; implore his mercy and hope for happiness and immortality. These are the commands of Masonry. Thus far we can speak; but, for those who are dissatisfied and wish to know more without passing through the guarded gates of knowledge, our address to them must be the same that was made of old to the prophet Esdras; "Number me the things that are not yet come; gather me together the drops that are scattered abroad; make me the flowers green again that are withered; open me the places that are closed, and bring me forth the winds, that in them are shut up; show me the image of a voice, and then I will declare the thing thou labourest to know."

Excellent Custom.—The following custom is said to prevail at Munich; every child found begging in the streets is arrested and carried to a charitable establishment. The moment he enters the hospital, and before he is cleansed, and gets the new clothes intended for him, his portrait is painted in his ragged dress, and precisely as he was found begging. When his education is finished in the hospital, this portrait, is given to him, and he promises by an oath, to keep it all his life, in order that he may be reminded of the abject condition from which he may have been rescued, of the obligation he owes to the institution which saved him from misery and gave him the means by which he was enabled to avoid it in future.

The weight of the diamonds found by the government agents in the district of Tejuco in Brazil, from 1772 to 1818, was 1,298,0.. carats; and the quantity received from farming out the mines to a company, after the government had ceased to work them on its own account, was 1,700,000 carats, being together equal in value to about 67,000,000 sterling. The largest of the Brazilian diamonds hitherto obtained weighs 1324 carats. It was found in the year 1771, near the river Abite, by a poor negro slave, who was liberated, and had a pension of nearly 50l. per annum settled upon him for life.—*Lit. Ch.*

PROVERBS.

A fool's tongue is long enough to cut his throat.

A hand saw is a good thing, but not to shave with.

A good servant makes a good master.

A handful of common sense is worth a pound of learning.

A fool knows more in his own house than a wise man in another's.

A liar should have a good memory.

A bad workman, quarrels with his tools.

A white glove often conceals a dirty hand.

A wild goose, never laid a tame egg.

Better bend than break.

The remedy for injuries is not to remember them.

Be a friend to yourself and others will.

Be not a baker if your head be of butter.

Beware of enemies reconciled, and meat twice boiled.

Beware of a silent dog, and still water.

Children and Fools speak the truth.

Call me cousin, but cousin me not.

Diseases are the interest of pleasure.

Every thing has an end, and a pudding ...

Every man wishes the canal to go by his own door.

Faint praise is disparagement.

Go in the country to hear the news of town.

Ask thy purse what thou shouldst buy.

War is Death's feast.

War makes thieves, and peace ... them.

The greater the man, the greater crime.

The subject's love is the king's ...

Youth and white paper, soon take impression.

When honour becomes mercenary, ... will become honourable.

Worth in base minds, begets envy; in great souls, emulation.

Vows made in storms, are forgotten in calms.

The noblest remedy of injuries is ...

The timid and weak, are the most vengeful and implacable.

The Church is out of temper, when charity is cold and zeal hot.

The sting of reproach is the truth of ...

The chamber of sickness, is the ... of Devotion.

Many that are wits, in jest, are ... earnest.

He that swells in prosperity, will ... adversity.

Disputation leaves truth in the middle, the parties at both ends.

Drunkenness is voluntary ...

Education begins a gentleman—conversation and good manners complete him.

Envy shoots at others, and wounds itself.

Experience is the mother of science.

A goose quill is more dangerous than a lion's claw.

Better go to Heaven, in rags, than ... in embroidery.

[illegible]

L D Haack

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

VOL. II. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1828. NO. 38.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Two Dollars a year, *if paid in advance:* or $2 50 if paid within six months; or $3 if not paid within six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞ Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞ Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞ All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Cohen's Office, Baltimore, Nov. 27, 1828.

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.	BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par	*Farmers bank and*	
Do Branches	par	*branches*	½
MASSACHUSETTS		*Wilmington and*	
Boston banks	1	*Brandywine*	½
Other Mass notes	2	*Commercial bank*	1
RHODE ISLAND		*Branch of do at*	
Providence banks	2	*Milford*	½
Other R. Island notes	3	*Bank of Smyrna*	1
CONNECTICUT		MARYLAND	
Middletown bank	1	*Frederick c'y bank*	½
Phœnix bank at		*Havre de Grace*	par
Hartford	1	*Farmers bank at*	
Bridgeport bank	1	*Annapolis*	½
Eagle bank of New		*Branches at Frederick & Easton*	do
Haven	no sale		
Hartford bank	1	*Hagerstown*	do
NEW-YORK		*Westminster*	do
N. Y city banks (except Lombard)	par	*Elkton*	susp.
		DISTRICT OF COL.	
Albany	½	*Bk of Washington*	½
Other N York notes	1	*Bk of the Metrop.*	do
NEW-JERSEY		*Patriotic bank*	do
Jersey bank	no sale	*Central bank*	do
Bank in Newark	1	*Bk of Columbia*	nom
Bank of N Brunswick	1	*Union bk Georgetown*	½
		Farmers & Mechanics bank	do
Trenton Ins. Co	1		
Farmers bank at		*Bk of Alexandria*	do
Mount Holly	1	*Bk of Potomac*	do
Cumberland bk	1	*Farmers bk of Alexandria*	do
State bk Camden	1		
At Elizabethtown	1	*Union bk of Alex'a*	do
At N Brunswick	1	*Mechanics bk of Alexandria*	do
At Patterson	1		
At Trenton	no sale	VIRGINIA	
At Morristown	1	*Richmond & branches*	½
Sussex bank	1	*Bk of the Valley*	do
PENNSYLVANIA		*Br at Leesburg*	do
Philadelphia banks	par	*Br at Charlestown*	do
Easton	½	*Br at Romney*	do
Germantown	do	*N W bank of Va*	
Montgomery county	do	*at Wheeling*	3
Chester	do	N. CAROLINA	
Delaware	do	*State bk at Raleigh*	
Lancaster bank	do	*and branches*	4
Farmers bk of Lanc'r	½	*Cape Fear*	4
Harrisburg	1	*Newbern*	4
Northampton	3	S. CAROLINA	
Farmers bank of		*State banks generally*	2
Bucks c'y	1	GEORGIA	
York bank	2	*State bank*	2
Chambersburg	2	*Planters*	2
Farmers bank at		*Augusta*	2
Reading	2	*Darien*	5
Gettysburg	do	*Augusta br Co.*	no sale
Carlisle bk	[illegible]	KENTUCKY	
Swatara at Harrisburg	[illegible]	*Bank of Kentucky &*	
Pittsburg	2	*branches*	no sale
Greensburg	3	OHIO	
Brownsville	4	*Specie banks*	3
DELAWARE		LOUISIANA	
Bank of Delaware	½	*Banks at N. Orleans*	3

CANDLE WICKS, & LAMP WICKS,

Square and oval butter Prints, Weavers' Slays or Reeds; Shifters and Strainers, Lemon Squeezers; wash and Cake Boards, Cane for reed making; pound, bed, and quarter butter Prints; Twine and Cord; Foot and Shoe Blacking; patent and common Taps. Lamp Wicks, assorted, by the dozen or gross, Cotton, wool and horse Cards; towel Rollers, Spigots and Fausetts, suitable for hogsheads, barrels, kegs and hydrants, fishing Lines and Rods; butter Bowls and Trays; Clothes and market Baskets; Nests Tubs and Sugar Boxes; Potatoe and turnip Mashers; Sweeping, shoe, horse, scrubbing, Weavers' and dusting Brushes Carpenters, Joiners and Curriers' Lines; clothes Lines and Bed Cord.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms by

VALERIUS DUKEHART.

No. 101 1-2 Baltimore between South and Calvert streets.

Baltimore, 12th. mo 9th

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable FARM, on Tettone Branch, containing between SIX and SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES

This farm is within four miles of Princess Anne, is formerly belonging to Richard H. Handy, Esq. and is better known as the "Pershouse Farm." It is well timbered and will be divided to suit purchasers. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to

THOMAS K. CARROLL

August 5. tf

The Ladies' Literary Port Folio.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE Editor will be assisted in the Department of Reviews, Miscellany and Poetry, by "W. G. C." and in the Ladies Department by Mrs. Harriet Muzzy.

With the 5th number will appear a copperplate Engraving, comprising in a single *group,* portraits of Shakspeare, Byron, Scott and Campbell, which will be followed by portraits of American Authors in a similar style. Those engravings, executed expressly for this work will alone be worth the amount of subscription.

The Ladies Department will be constantly enriched with choice selections from the writings of Mrs Hemans, Miss Edgeworth, Miss L. E. Landon, and other foreign writers, and also from the best productions of Mrs. Sedgwick, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Winchester, Mrs. Dumont, Mrs. Eliza Murden, and others of our own country women whose talents have shed a lustre upon their sex and country, in order that every lady who receives the Port Folio, may be certain of possessing in an elegant volume, specimens of the best productions of the most eminent writers of her sex. It is also designed to impart a superior interest, and value to the work, by the addition of portraits of such of the above writers as can be procured.

We shall also receive the original correspondence of N. P. Willis Esq. ("Roy,") Richard Penn Smith, and W. Gaylord Esqrs both authors of successful prize tales; Daniel Bryan Esqr; "Clarence," and the exclusive aid of Mr. T. C Clarke, (formerly the editor of the Album) with the ablest of his former coadjutors and several anonymous but excellent writers, who have enriched the pages of all our best literary journals.

The Editor who has had much experience in conducting a literary paper, hopes to concentrate in his new work, the powerful talents of many of the most distinguished writers in this country, whom he considers it an honour to be associated with, and a pride to have enlisted in his cause. The arrangement of the sheet may be understood from the following

SYNOPSIS.

Literary and Scientific.—Notices. Reviews or Criticisms, of all new books and publications, especially such as issue from the American press. *Motto*—Freedom of opinion, expressed with frankness and impartiality.

The Ladies Department.—is illustrated by the following sentiments from the London Literary Gazette: "Where female sense is most improved and female character most pure, there is most happiness and propriety of social manners. The early years of children, the most precious years of life and opening season are confined to woman's superintendence. She therefore may be presumed to lay the foundation of all the virtues and all the wisdom that enriches the world."

Essays.—On such moral and useful subjects as may tend to strengthen the understanding and enrich the mind.

Tales.—The emanations of genius, portraying the affecting incidents of real life, or fiction, including useful lessons of warning or instruction with the chaste and simple beauties of literature. We flatter ourselves that our work in this department will not be exceeded by any other.

Poetry.—"Such, says a genuine poet, has has no alliance with our best affections, which lifts the mind into a purer element and breathes into it more profound exalted and generous emotions."

Miscellaneous.—The Drama, with criticisms; The Toilet, and its ornaments of taste and fashion, with such intelligence, Amusing Sketches, Anecdotes, and effusions of wit and humour as will impart variety, and furnish out an agreeable Miscellany.

Embellishments.—Though superior copperplate engravings, especially for this work of interesting subjects, picturesque scenery, or portraits of distinguished individuals, shall occasionally appear, with pieces of popular music, &c. it is nevertheless determined to make the success of the work dependent on its moral and literary excellence alone.

Conclusion.—In short, no pains or expense shall be spared, in calling forth and rewarding native talents, in making it faithfully subservient to virtuous and worthy purposes, as well as in the superior elegance of the work as to render it an acceptable *present* to a *pure mind,* as well as an acquisition to American Literature. When it fails in either particular, the proprietors pledge themselves to relinquish its publication.

Terms.—The Ladies Literary Port Folio is published every other week at $2 per Annum, (in advance.) The great expense attending this publication renders it necessary in all cases, to accompany orders with the amount of subscription.

Any individual procuring fifteen subscribers shall be entitled to $5, and so in proportion for a less or larger number.

☞ Subscriptions received at the Philadelphia Library, the Athenaeum, Arcade Reading Room, and the Artist Repository. Simpson's, No 66 Chestnut Street, and at the Merchant's Coffee House.

Address (post paid.)

THOMAS C. CLARKE, *Philadelphia*

☞ Subscriptions to the Ladies' Port Folio will be thankfully received at the office of the Village Herald, where the first number may be seen.

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks,

PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms,

At the Office of the Village Herald.

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas; and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

CERTIFICATE.

10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully to be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. which in perfection. In consequence of a [illegible] combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes disturbed nerves, after the manner of an anodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly [illegible] use. It promotes expectoration, which is constantly called for, and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this [illegible] removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is [illegible] to the taste, and is found particularly useful in [illegible] nervous and [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

JOHNSTON & SUDLER.

Nov. 20, 1827 Princess Anne, Md.

SPLENDID VIEWS

OF

AMERICAN SCENERY.

On FRIDAY, the 10th of OCTOBER, 1828, will be published by T. R. GREENBANK, No. 64 Spruce street, Philadelphia, a volume of splendid views of American Scenery as follows—

1—A view of Beck's Shot Tower, on the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, and adjacent scenery,
2—A view of the Light House on Long Island and Sound, with the adjacent scenery.
3—A view of York on Lake Ontario, with the fortifications,
4—Characteristic Scenery on the Hudson River;
5—View of New London, Connecticut, with the adjacent scenery,
6—View of Lemon Hill, near Philadelphia, the seat of Henry Pratt, Esq.
7—The tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon.
8—View at the Great Bend of the Susquehanna.
9—View of the Upper Falls of Solomon's Creek, Luzerne county, Pa.
10—View of the Lower Falls of Solomon's Creek.
11—View of the Cattskill Mountains, from the Hudson.
12—View of Fort Niagara, on Lake Ontario, from the Light House on the British side.

These Views are executed in the best style of Philadelphia engraving, from drawings made upon spot. Each plate will be accompanied by a full and accurate description thereof, so as to make it perfectly intelligible to every person.

The work will be printed and issued to subscribers in the first style, on superior paper, and with a handsomely printed cover, and delivered to subscribers at the very low price of *One Dollar* per copy. Flexible covers will be used for country subscribers, so that they can be safely sent by mail.

☞ Any gentleman, postmasters and others who will interest themselves to procure ten subscribers and remit $10 to the Editor, shall receive *twelve copies.* From the very flattering patronage already received (1200 subscribers having put down their names) this volume will probably be succeeded by another, as soon as other plates can be engraved. All orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Address, T. R. GREENBANK.

No. 64 Spruce street, Philadelphia.

Sept 16 mm

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL ACADEMY.

The happy effects of the *Botanical System of Practice,* more especially of late employ in the cure of diseases, are such as entitle it to a high rank among modern improvements. The opinion long entertained in its favour, by many of the judicious, a thorough experience has now demonstrated to be well founded; and with the number and variety of its salutary achievements, its reputation is daily increasing.

It must be evident to every discerning mind, that the present prevailing practice of medicine, which rejects this botanical aid, is at variance with our nature and with our happiness *Mercury,* the *Lancet,* and the *Knife,* are chiefly relied upon, by physicians and surgeons of the present day, for the removal of almost all the diseases incident to the human body, notwithstanding the effects of these deliterous agents, are evidently fatal to multitudes. Deeply impressed with these facts and with a view of reforming the science and parctice of medicine, an individual of this city in the year 1827, procured a lot of ground and erected a handsome and convenient edifice, for an Institution denominated the *United States Infirmary,* expressly for employing a reformed system of practice in the treatment of diseases; the remedial resources being chiefly derived from the productions of our own country.—The course of treatment adopted by this Institution was principally the result of near forty years experience of a distinguished medical reformer, which course we are happy to state, has been crowned with signal success, and proved to a demonstration, that without *mercury,* that boasted *champion* of the MATERIA MEDICA, or other poisonous drugs, diseases generally may be cured by those more safe and salutary means which the God of nature has so liberally scattered around us.

Animated by the past success and with the hope of benefiting future generations, [illegible] that [illegible] the importance of the object should be taken to promulgate this valuable system of practice, and thereby improve and reform the [illegible] [illegible]

After reflecting for years upon the most pleasant and successful method of effecting so desirable an object, it has been deemed expedient to establish a MEDICAL SCHOOL, with competent teachers, where students may receive board and instruction until they are fully qualified to practice in the various branches of the healing art [illegible] to announce, that a building for such an Institution has been erected [illegible] for the reception of Students.

The Infirmary is large and commodious [illegible] the present U. S. Infirmary [illegible] part of the city [illegible] has been completed at a great expense.

The following branches will be taught—

1. *Botany.*
2. *Surgery.*
3. *Theory and Practice of Physic.*
4. *Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.*
5. *Materia Medica and Practical Botany.*
6. *Chemistry and Pharmacy.*

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this institution, will, we trust, be amply apparent to all those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art—Here the student will be taught all the medicine practice which is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical system in consequence of his residing at the Institution, and pursuing a systematic course of studies, [illegible] he may acquire a knowledge of both in less than one half the time, and with less than half the expense that is required at other Medical Institutions.

There being an infirmary connected with the Academy the students will have the benefit of clinical instruction, by which the experimental part of medicine will be acquired with the Theory.

Another advantage held out to the students is, that all those who conform to the rules and regulations of the school, and therefore finish their education, will have employment, with a generous compensation secured to them by the Institution, to disseminate the practice of medicine [illegible] their country.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study, but whenever the student is qualified to pass an examination he will receive a Diploma [illegible] will have a decided advantage over every other, as it will enable the possessor to practice in every State in the Union without molestation.

REQUISITIONS.

The qualifications for admission into the School will be—

1. A certificate of a good moral character—2. A good English Education.

TERMS.

The [illegible] be [illegible] $2 50 per week [illegible] for young men in indigent circumstances.

All communications [illegible] Superintendent of the [illegible] Infirmary, on this Greenwich Post Paid will receive attention. W. BEACH.

U. S. Infirmary, Oct. 1, 1828—[illegible]

FOR SALE, *and on a moderate Credit.*

A good second hand Ogle GIG. For further information apply at the office of the Village Herald. Sept. 2, 1828.

EDUCATION.

MR. & MRS. HELLEN

Have determined to open a School,

For the Instruction of Youth of both sexes,

IN THIS TOWN,

To commence with the ensuing year.

In this school the ordinary branches of English education, such as Reading, Writing & Cyphering, together with Grammar and Geography, Surveying and Navigation, will be taught with diligence and care.

The direction of the female department, and smaller boys, will devolve on Mrs. Hellen, whilst the larger males, and students of the higher branches, will be instructed by Mr. Hellen.

Order and discipline will be observed in connexion with a due regard to respectful courtesy and decorous deportment throughout the school.

TERMS.

For the common course of English learning—one dollar per month. Pupils of the mathematical department will be subject to the usual additional charge. A proportion of firewood as customary.

Princess-Anne, Dec. 9.

Mr. & Mrs. H. will exhibit such testimonials as, they trust, will prove satisfactory.—Those who have given assurances of their patronage, will be waited upon for their signatures.

IN CHANCERY,

In Worcester County Court,

NOV TERM, 1828.

Zadock Long

vs

John C. Wilson and Levin Townsend, Admr. of Daniel Maddox

[illegible]

All that tract [illegible] called [illegible] [illegible] Also,

All that [illegible] called [illegible] Powell, esq. [illegible] day of January, 1822. Also,

All those tracts or parcels [illegible] Castle Hill [illegible] known or called [illegible] to the said Daniel Maddox [illegible] James Guthrie by [illegible] date the 22d day of February, 1822. Also,

All that [illegible] ground [illegible] Pocomoke river, supposed to contain 10 acres of land more or less, which was conveyed to the said Daniel Maddox by a certain Ambrose White, by deed bearing date the 15th day of February 1822. Also,

All those lots or parcels of ground lying and being situated in Snow Hill town, which the said Daniel Maddox, acquired by the following conveyances, to wit: all those lots or parcels of ground conveyed to the said Daniel Maddox by a certain Isaac Harris by deed bearing date the 12th day of September 1817, all those lots or parcels of grounds conveyed to the said Daniel Maddox by a certain John G. W. Waters, by deed bearing date the 1st day of January 1820, except that part of the said parcels of ground sold by the said Daniel Maddox, to a certain John S. Martin; all those lots or parcels of ground conveyed to the said Daniel Maddox by a certain George Hay [illegible] by deed bearing date the 9th day of [illegible] 1819, all those lots or parcels of ground conveyed to the said Daniel Maddox; [illegible] Visiters of the Levy Court of Worcester County by deed bearing date the 2[illegible] of July, 1811, all those lots or parcels of ground conveyed to the said Daniel Maddox by a certain Mary Corbin, John Corbin and [illegible] his wife by deed bearing date the 5th day of November 1816, together with the lots and houses adjoining thereto and all other of the real estate whereof the said Daniel Maddox died seized situated in Worcester County.

THE TERMS OF SALE.

Each purchaser will be required to execute a bond for the amount of his purchase with a surety or sureties to be approved by the Trustee, and interest will accrue upon the amount from the day of sale until payment. A credit of twelve months will be given to each purchaser.

Notice is hereby given

To each of the creditors of the said DANIEL MADDOX to exhibit their claims with proper vouchers in the office of the Clerk of Worcester County Court within six months from the said day of January next.

LEVIN TOWNSEND, Trustee.

Dec. 9, 1828 tf

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, DEC. 16, 1828.

N. York Politics.

It appears by the N. York papers that a resolution has been introduced into the Legislature of that state, proposing an alteration of the existing electoral law from a choice by districts to a general ticket. This gives us much pleasure, particularly so, since we see that the journals of both political parties are decidedly in favour of choosing their electors by general ticket. They are of opinion that the district system universally adopted would best express the wishes of the people, and come nearest to voting directly for president and vice-president. "But, [says the Utica Intelligencer, an Adams paper,] as there is no hope that choosing by districts will be fixed upon in all the states, it becomes New-York to maintain her rights and adopt a plan which will secure the greatest possible influence." The Keesville Herald, also an Adams paper, says, as the project seems to be approved by the two great parties at Albany, we hope it will be carried into effect, that this great state may not again be divided against itself, as in the recent struggle—"A degredation, adds the Poughkeepsie Telegraph, "which we feel confident the people of this state will never be willing to have repeated."

Electoral Law in Md.

The result of the late Presidential Election, in this state, has confirmed us in the opinion, that the district system of choosing electors, especially while only partially in vogue, is subject to serious objections. The state is entitled to *eleven* electors—more than enough to neutralize *one third* of the influence of Pennsylvania, or almost equal to half the vote of Virginia. Yet the recent election demonstrates that Maryland, in the Presidential scale, is equal to only *one-twenty-eighth* of the weight of the former, or a *twenty fourth* of the latter—having given 6 of her votes for Mr. Adams, and 5 for Gen. Jackson, which reduced her influence to an *eleventh* of the strength allotted her. Again—The states, Mississippi, Missouri, and Illinois, having 3 electors each, and which appoint their electors by general ticket, taken together, possess, or ought possess, less weight than the single state of Maryland—but in consequence of our mode of choosing electors we are equal to only *a third* of *one* of these! and Maryland presents the humiliating spectacle of giving a *solitary vote* in the choice of President! All will see that this is owing to the *district system*—Maryland is *divided against herself*. If all the states in the Union were similarly situated the objection would disappear; but 18 of the 24 states appoint their electors by general ticket, and New-York, ever tenacious of her rights and influence, is on the eve of joining these.—Hence we incline to think that a proposition for a change of the law, in this state, to a general ticket, would meet the decided approbation of our citizens. We should prefer this next to electing the President and Vice President directly by the people, without the risk of an electoral college. An expression of public opinion, on this subject, through the medium of the press, would probably tend to bring it before our state Legislature at their next session.

Army Matters.

By an order from the Adjutant General's Office, dated 27th Nov. we find that Gen. SCOTT has been suspended from his command as Major General commanding the Western Department of the Army, and that Brigadier Gen. ATKINSON will immediately assume said command.

From another order we learn that Major Worth, the commander of the corps of Cadets at West Point, having requested to be relieved on the 1st of next January from the duties assigned him at the Military Academy, is relieved accordingly; and Capt. E. H. Hitchcock, who was for some time the assistant of Major Worth, is appointed his successor.

The Sabbath.

We incline to think that the custom of working in morning [daily] newspaper offices upon the Sabbath, which has for a long time prevailed in most of our cities, is likely to come to a termination. At least, we believe the time is at hand when great exertions will be made to do away this needless encroachment on the day set apart for rest: and if those who labour in morning offices will throw in their aid, a reformation may be soon brought about. The editors of the *Baltimore American*, in their paper of the 1st inst state, that they have endeavoured for some time past, so to arrange their affairs that as little labour as possible might be performed on Sunday; but the attempt has proved, as might be readily supposed, futile and unsatisfactory; and they have therefore come to the conclusion that it is only by an entire and conscientious suspension of the ordinary business of that office on the Sabbath, that they can be just, either to themselves, or those in their employ. Doubtless, *those in their employ* will cheerfully join the editors in this conclusion, and accede to the determination henceforth to "keep holy the Sabbath day." May many follow their example.

WILLIAM B. GILES, Esq. on Saturday the 6th inst. was re-elected Governor of Virginia, by the Legislature, for the ensuing 12 months, which will terminate the period for which he is constitutionally eligible.

WM. KING, of Maine, has been appointed, by the executive of that state, to a seat in the U. S. Senate, in room of Judge Parish, resigned.

New Shot Tower.

We are informed by the *Baltimore American*, that "the circular brick Tower erected by the Phoenix Company for making Shot, at the corner of Front and Pitt streets, has reached the intended elevation, being two hundred and thirty-four feet, three inches high from the pavement. Its diameter at the bottom is forty feet, and at the top, twenty.—The stone foundation wall is ten feet thick at the bottom, and six at the top. The brick work, which commences at the surface, is five feet and a half thick, of which thickness it continues for the height of nearly fifty feet, when it diminishes four inches in every story, being twenty inches thick at the top of the parapet; three feet in height, which crowns the summit. This huge structure, which is an excellent piece of brick-work, was commenced on the 2nd of June, and finished on the 25th of November, and was built without scaffolding. The parapet at the top is white, and somewhat resembles in its appearance a mural crown; and as the tower is well proportioned, the whole edifice is an ornamental feature in the prospect of the city."

Emmet's Monument.

Preparations are making in the city of New York, to erect an appropriate monument to the memory of this distinguished Patriot and Civilian. We understand that the plan adopted is of "an antique oblisk, thirty feet high, in a single piece of the finest white marble, bearing a sculptured profile of Emmet on one face, with a suitable inscription." The site is in St. Paul's cemetry, close to Broadway and within a few yards of the Monument of Montgomery. A printed circular has been issued by a committee, soliciting the exertions of those to whom it is addressed in favour of this *laudable* undertaking, to which we wish abundant success.—*Journal Com.*

Emigration.

The tide of Emigration West, chiefly to the Wabash tract, is immense. It is computed, in a letter we have seen from Indiana, that an accession of 50,000 must have been made to the population of that region this fall, or within the last four months.

[*N. Y. Journal Com.*

[From the Hartford Mirror.]

Perhaps it is due to some of our readers, to whom we have "held up" the idea, of Mr. Adams' re-election, that we confess we have been too sanguine. If such a confession will answer gentlemen—take it; we shall be glad to get off so.—Any thing but labouring in a good cause, for no "pay" but *defeat* and *recrimination*.

A GROAN FROM THE 67-*Decent* IRIS:

"Concocted in their best style."

"The Editor of the Village Herald seems very much disposed to maintain a contest with us; 'tis useless Corporal Johnny! we have no notion of engaging with a *scavenger* for the paltry consideration of gaining a dirty victory."—*Iris of Dec. 9.*

Whewh! what a thing it is to be beaten more than two to one! The malice exhibited in the above paragraph must be quite uncomfortable to one who labours under the mortification of defeat; and the reflection of having thus ignorantly exposed it must be still more humiliating. Why the fellow 's as mad as a March hare!—Only listen to him: He says he *has no notion of gaining a dirty victory*—because he cannot achieve a decent, honourable one, we suppose. No, indeed! blood cannot be extracted from a cabbage head, nor can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit. As to his *assertion*, that we *seem very much* disposed to maintain a contest with the *Sewer*, every reader of our paper will know how to estimate it—beside, the *character* of the Iris *is known*.

P. S. Rumor says a certain stripling has undertaken the *conducting* of the *Sewer*—He 'd better tarry at Jericho!——. Hope an itch for bandying epithets may not get so far the better of his *magnanimity* as to suffer a reply to the above.

Congress.

TARIFF.—The decisive vote of yesterday against considering a proposition from Mr. Weems, on the Tariff, seems to leave no doubt of a present disposition not to agitate the question, at all at the present session. The Auction question, however, seems seriously to impend. A petition for duties and restraints upon auctions of foreign goods was yesterday presented by Mr. Johnson, from the citizens of New-York, having *ten thousand signatures* attached to it.

Nat. Intel. of Dec. 10.

Julia Brace.

The *Hartford (Connecticut) Times*, contains an account of this young lady, who is an inmate of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, in that place. Julia Brace was born deaf, dumb and blind, being but the second instance ever recorded, of so great a misfortune. Of a temper docile, she began early to display a degree of sagacity not always to be found in those who are endowed with the senses. Her parents being poor she was removed to the Asylum, where she is treated with great tenderness. Although cut off as it would seem from every source of information, she is very industrious and constantly employed. She makes beautiful counterpanes, and in threading her needle, seems chiefly guided by an application of the tongue. In the summer of 1826 we saw this young lady—she was engaged at work upon a pair of prunella Shoes, and specimens were exhibited, that would have done credit to the most skilful and experienced workmen. It cannot be supposed that she has any idea of the computation of time, yet she manifests a sacred observance of the Sabbath; on that day she lays aside her work and appears engrossed with the most serious reflection. Many little anecdotes are related in the Times, which show the incredible extent of her intelligence, and appear to settle the long contested point, that ideas are innate.

Blind Staggers.

The following article comes from a respectable source, and is entitled to consideration, particularly where the distemper it designs to remedy, prevails.

[*N. Y. Evening Post.*

"This disease appears to be a compression upon the brain, caused by a collection of wind and matter in the forehead. The writer witnessed a cure effected in the following manner: A hole was bored with a nail gimlet through the skull, on the curl of hair central between the eyes. In various instances he has heard of its being attended with uniform success. This remedy was discovered by an attempt to kill, and thus relieved a horse from the distress of this disease. His skull was fractured by the stroke of an axe. The morning following the horse was found feeding apparently well. The remedy may be applied by any person, as the horse very soon becomes helpless after the attack, and immediately relief is afforded by letting out the matter &c.

"Those who are too timid to try the above remedy, may resort to one less severe, and as the writer has understood from a credible source, equally successful. Make a vertical incision in the skin between the eyes; separate it from the skull, so as to make a sufficient cavity to contain a gill of salt. A cure very soon will be effected.

A Friend to a Valuable Animal."

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Plagiarism.

Don't be alarm'd, Mr. Editor; I mean no harm to an honest soul, sir, I assure you.—Just dropp'd in' to say that I have lately seen some original poetry—yes, *original* poetry. Well, originality is, sometimes, a recommendation. Is n't it? Say a piece of poetry appears thus—"FOR THE SOMERSET IRIS,—On Hope," and is modestly signed with a single initial, 'H' This excites curiosity—it sets people to *wondering* who 's the author, and withal the paper grows *vastly* respectable: Another piece follows—"FOR THE SOMERSET IRIS,—On Waste,' and this is signed 'A.' Why tis exquisite, supereminently exquisite, said one as he closed the paper. "That 's your sort," cried another before he had even read it, "there 's nothing can touch our paper.'——"At lying!' added a shrewd wag, who at the same time curiously shrugged up his shoulders and gave some odd winks, which doubtless had a meaning. At *lying!* thought I, and a certain old adage unceremoniously obtruded itself on my mind: I now grew suspicious, and trudged home to overhaul an old drawer which contains a variety of selections of choice pieces of poetry, some of which, tho' 20 times remodled and republished, occasionally meet my eye in a new garb, with "FOR THE"——something stuck at the top. Well, I was going to examine the contents of this drawer, but a late *American Farmer* arrested my attention, and in it (from the London Forget-me-not) some verses entitled '*Lights and Shades*,' by Mrs. Hemans. These verses were for all the world, or as some folks would say, *verbatim et literatim*, like those which appeared in the Iris, of the 2nd inst. I now cast my eye upon the *Baltimore Patriot*, and discovered an Impromptu on Waste, by Edward Knight, Esq. precisely like the piece on the same subject in the Iris. Tut, tut, thinks I, that a person in Somerset county should, not only think, but write, to a letter, like the poets beyond the Atlantic, is miraculous—but then I'm told the day of miracles is gone by. Can you, Mr. Editor, unravel the mystery? Hope the pieces, in the Iris, were n't stolen, or any thing.

P. PRY, JR.

Dec. 10, 1828.

A letter from Alachera, Florida to the editor of the Augustine Herald, mentions the discovery of one of the "greatest mineral springs that ever was seen—not excepting the Saratoga Springs in the State of New York."

Philadelphia, Dec. 8.

The United States Sloop of War *Vandalia*, has we understand, received her sailing orders, and will drop down from New Castle, on Wednesday next. She is expected to relieve the Sloop of War Boston, at Brazil. This vessel, which will immediately be recognized as the one launched at the Navy Yard, at Philadelphia during the last fall, it is confidently expected, will exceed in sailing, any vessel of war built by our Government. Her strength and capacity are equal to her swiftness in sailing.—*Poulson.*

A letter from Washington, published in the New York Commercial Advertiser, states that Mr. Adams has made arrangements to reside the better part of each year at Washington. The Marylander of Saturday, in allusion to the circumstance, says that it is "believed to be his determination to write two works, which all will acknowledge will be of immense value to the literature of our country—the one, the Life of his late venerable and patriotic father—the other the History of his own times."

Baltimore American of Dec. 8.

CHANCES OF MARRIAGE.

The following table, constructed by Dr. Granville, from an examination of eight hundred and seventy six cases in lying in hospitals, &c. is the first ever submitted to females, to exhibit their chances of marriage at various ages.

Years of age		Years of age.		Years of age.	
3 at 13		85 at 22		7 at 31	
11 at 14		59 at 23		5 at 32	
16 at 15		53 at 24		7 at 33	
43 at 16		36 at 25		5 at 34	
45 at 17		24 at 26		2 at 35	
97 at 18		28 at 27		0 at 36	
115 at 19		22 at 28		2 at 37	
118 at 20		17 at 29		0 at 38	
86 at 21		9 at 30		1 at 39	

[*American Farmer.*

Foreign News.

From the N. Y. E. Post of Dec 9

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

London papers to the 1st Nov have been received at N. York. They contain the important intelligence of the FALL OF VARNA. The news having [illegible] the Russians under the walls of the fortress, were sprung on the 4th of Oct by which two breaches were made in the north bastion; on the 7th, the sharpshooters penetrated into the Bastion without firing a shot, killed and dispersed the soldiers by whom it was defended, and meeting no resistance were imprudently led to enter the town. The besiegers endeavoured to support them by making false attacks on various parts of the town, but notwithstanding this, the party that entered Varna, were obliged to retreat before the enemy. They brought with them many Christian women and children, and spiked 10 cannon in the north bastion. The Russian loss was estimated at 80 killed and 300 wounded, and that of the Turks at 600 On the 9th, Jussuff Pacha opened a negotiations with the besiegers and on the 11th capitulated. The garrison it appears amounted to but 6000 men.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The American Farmer of last Friday says, "The Proprietor of the Baltimore Exchange Reading Rooms has received by the packet of the 2nd November at New York, information from Liverpool of a *GREAT ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD STUFFS.* Wheat was as high as it had been at any time since harvest. It was supposed that bonded wheat would be admitted free of duty in a short time."

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Meeting in Kent.*

Pursuant to previous notice a great meeting was held on Penendon Heath on the 14th of October. It was called by the Anti-Catholic party, to adopt such measures as might be best calculated to support the established Protestant Faith. But the leaders of all parties and their followers were present. The number present was estimated at 30,000. The meeting was truly tumultuous.

The Dublin Evening Mail says, "There is an end of the Popish question in England for a long year. The triumphant assertion of constitutional principles resulting from the meeting at Penendon Heath will excite a corresponding expression from every county in England, and the King's Ministers will be made to feel that the Protestants of the empire are not to be trifled with."

LIVERPOOL.—The Liverpool papers in speaking of our commerce with that port, observes.—"Such is the falling off in American shipping at this port during the last quarter that scarcely 60 are reported, of the 160 in the corresponding quarter of the last year."

The "last quarter" alluded to is the first quarter under the new Tariff law, which if it remains unchanged, and we think it will remain so, will quarterly reduce our commercial relations with Great Britain, and the Consulate at Liverpool for which some important candidates intended to offer under the new administration, will literally be not worth contending for. The same papers state that nearly all the New York Packet ships have of late been seized in consequence of smuggling tobacco, by inferior officers and seamen, and the information of such exciseable articles being on board has been generally received from New-York—*N. E. Enq.*

FRANCE.—*The Journal du Commerce, of Oct 17* publishes a statement of the revenue of France for the first 9 months of this year, which presents an amount of 548,191,000 francs, equal to about 22,000,000*l.* sterling. This amount exceeds that of the preceding year for the same period by 21,536,000 francs, or 861,344*l.* sterling. Of all the different branches of the revenue which have exceeded the returns of the preceding year, that of the Customs appears to have undergone the most material amelioration, presenting a surplus of 11,215,000 francs.

PARIS, Oct. 19.

Nothing is spoken of in the higher circles, but the disappearance and deplorable end of the Marquis de Falaiseau, Inspector General of the king's household. The police and the officers of justice are engaged in the investigation of this affair, which is said to be accompanied by horrible circumstances, and in which persons of some rank in the world are reported to be implicated. His family, it is said, has received a note, in which the victim announced, that being under the dagger, and having only a few moments at command before dying, he made use of them to give information concerning his melancholy fate. An event hitherto covered with a gloomy and mysterious veil, gives rise to innumerable conjectures. [W]hat is positively known is, that M. de Falaiseau has disappeared, and that no person is known which could have induced him to abscond or to conceal himself.

Mexico.

Notwithstanding the contiguity of Mexico to the United States, very little seems to be known by the mass of the people concerning it; many actually confounding it with Moscow, from the similarity of the sound of the two names, although the one is a religious nation and the other in Russia.—The present Republic of Mexico is composed of the provinces of the ancient Viceroyalty of New Spain, of Yucatan, of the Commandancies of the eastern and western internal provinces, and of Coahuila. The capital of Mexico is situated in an elevated valley of near 8000 feet above the level of the sea, and was formerly surrounded by a salt lake, (Tezcuco) but at an incredible expenditure of time and money, they have succeeded in draining it, leaving a marsh—varying from two to five miles in width. But a perpetual spring like temperature reigns, owing to its elevation, and is free from what would be the noxious exhalations of the marsh if situated in the same latitude on the coast; but throughout the valley of Mexico, the air is particularly salubrious, the inhabitants attaining to as great longevity as any in the world. The population of the city is similar to that of New York, being about 160,000 souls, of whom 12,000 are clergy, or attached to religious houses. The road from Vera Cruz is extremely rough and precipitous, in many places almost impassible—but to Acapulco, the nearest sea port on the Pacific, the route is one of gentle declivity. The distance from Vera Cruz is 207, and Acapulco 198 miles. According to Humboldt, the city was founded in 1325, on an island in the lake of Tezcuco. At the time Cortez conquered it, three fourths of the city was destroyed, both victor and vanquished uniting in the work of destruction; it is from its ruins the present Spanish city has arisen, one of the grandest and most splendid in the whole continent of America. The streets of the modern city are all laid out at right angles, and in the centre is a large square, where formerly stood the great Mexican temple, upon the ruins of which the present cathedral is built, the foundation being laid of Mexican idols. On the east side is the place built by Cortez, 700 feet long, terminating at the corner of the square leading to the market. The streets are well paved and have flagged walks of flat stones. The public edifices and churches are vast and splendid, and the private dwellings have a magnificent appearance, being usually three stories high with flat roofs, and the windows ornamented with iron Balconies. There are not less than 105 cupolas, domes or spires in the limits of the city. It would be needless for me to enter into a minute detail, especially since there is exhibiting in this city, such a splendid panoramic painting which ought not to remain unvisited by any one who would wish to know any thing of that interesting portion of our continent, and here he can form as good an idea of the actual appearance of Mexico and the surrounding country, as he could were he to view the city itself from the steeple of the cathedral. But, to continue, ignorance with all its attendant debasing concomitants, is the character of the mass of the population. The religion is that of the church of Rome. But in the remote residences of the Indians heathenism is not entirely abolished, although the severe penalties upon detection and the residence of the missionaries, might warrant a supposition to the contrary. The country possesses such vast resources, together with the salubrity of the climate, that, if it were ruled by people endowed with the intelligence and enterprize of the English Americans, (to use the term in contradiction to Spanish Americans,) it would without doubt be one of the greatest and consequently one of the most respected nations in the world. But alas! from its present abjectness of mind, owing to the want of education, merely, it is only to be feared for its prosperity than hoped.

Mex. [illegible]

Extracts from the President's Message.

[Th]e United States of America, and the [peop]le, of every State of which they are [comp]osed, are each of them Sovereign pow[ers.] The legislative authority of the whole [is ex]ercised by Congress under authority [gran]ted them in the common Consitution.—[The] legislative power of each State is exer[cised] by assemblies deriving their authority [from] the Constitution of the State. Each is [sove]reign within its own province. The dis[trib]ution of power between them presuppos[es th]at these authorities will move in harmo[ny] with each other. The members of the [Stat]e and General Governments are all un[der] oath to support both, and allegiance is [due] to the one and to the other. The case [of] conflict between these two powers had [not] been supposed; nor has any provision [been] made for it in our institutions; as a vir[tuou]s Nation of ancient times existed more [than] five centuries without a law for the pun[ishm]ent of parricide.

[T]he reports from the Secretary of War, [and] from the various subordinate offices of [the] resort of that Department, present an [expo]sition of the public administration of [affai]rs connected with them, through the [cour]se of the current year. The present state [of th]e army, and the distribution of the force [of w]hich it is composed, will be seen from [the] Reports of the Major General. Several [alter]ations in the disposal of the troops have [been] found expedient in the course of the [year,] and the discipline of the army, though [not] entirely free from exception has been [gene]rally good.

[T]he attention of Congress is particularly [invit]ed to that part of the Report of the Sec[retar]y of War which concerns the existing [syst]em of our relations with the Indian [tribe]s. At the establishment of the Federal [Gov]ernment, under the present Constitution [of t]he U. States, the principle was adopted [of c]onsidering them as foreign and indepen[dent] powers; and also as proprietors of [land]s. They were, moreover, considered as [sava]ges, whom it was our policy and our du[ty t]o use our influence in converting to [Chri]stianity, and in bringing within the pale [of c]ivilization.

[A]s independent Powers, we negotiated [with] them by treaties; as proprietors, we [purc]hased of them all the lands which we [coul]d prevail upon them to sell; as brethren [of] the human race rude and ignorant, we [end]eavoured to bring them to the knowledge [of r]eligion and of letters. The ultimate de[sign] was to incorporate in our own institu[tion]s that portion of them which could be [conv]erted to the state of civilization. In the [prac]tice of European States, before our Re[volu]tion, they had been considered as chil[dren] to be governed; as tenants at discre[tion], to be dispossessed as occasion might [requ]ire; as hunters, to be indemnified by [trif]ling concessions for removal from the [grou]nds upon which their game was extir[pate]d. In changing the system, it would [seem] as if a full contemplation of the con[sequ]ence of the change had not been taken. [We] have been far more successful in the [acqu]isition of their lands than imparting to [the]m the principles, or inspiring them with [the] spirit of civilization. But in appropriat[ing] to ourselves their hunting grounds, we [hav]e brought upon ourselves the obligation [of p]roviding them with subsistance; and [whe]n we have had the rare good fortune of [teac]hing them the arts of civilization, and [the] doctrines of Christianity, we have unex[pec]tedly found them forming, in the midst [of] ourselves, communities claiming to be in[dep]endent of ours, and rivals of sovereignty [wit]hin the territories of the members of our [Un]ion. This state of things requires that a [re]medy should be provided.

The Report from the Engineer Depart[me]nt presents a comprehensive view of the [pro]gress which has been made in the great [sy]stems promotive of the public interest, [co]mmenced and organized under the author[ity] of Congress, and the effects of which [ha]ve already contributed to the security, as [the]y will hereafter largely contribute to the [ho]nour and dignity of the nation.

The first of these great systems is that of [for]tifications, commenced immediately after [the] close of our late war, under the salutary [ex]perience which the events of that war had [im]pressed on our countrymen of its necessi[ty.] Introduced under the auspices of my im[me]diate predecessor, it has been continued [wi]th the persevering and liberal encourage[me]nt of the Legislature; and combined [wi]th corresponding exertions for the gradual [inc]rease and improvement of the Navy, pre[pa]res for our extensive country a condition [of] defence adapted to any critical emergen[cy] which the varying course of events may [br]ing forth. Our advances in these concert[ed] systems, have for the last ten years been [ste]ady and progressive; and in a few years [mo]re will be so completed as to leave no [ca]use for apprehension that our sea coast [wi]ll ever again offer a theatre of hostile in[va]sion.

The next of these cardinal measures of [po]licy, is the preliminary to great and last[ing] works of public improvement, in the sur[ve]y of roads, examination for the course of [ca]nals, and labours for the removal of ob[st]ructions of rivers and harbors, first com[m]enced by the Act of Congress of 30th A[pr]il, 1824.

The report exhibits in one table the funds [a]ppropriated at the last and preceding Ses[sio]ns of Congress, for all these fortifications, [su]rveys and works of public improvement; [th]e manner in which these funds have been [ap]plied, the amount expended upon the sev[er]al works under construction, and the fur[th]er sums which may be necessary to com[ple]te them. In a second, the works project[ed] by the Board of Engineers, which have [no]t been commenced, and the estimate of [th]eir cost.

In a third, the report of the annual Board [of] Visitors at the military Academy at West [Po]int. For thirteen fortifications erected on [va]rious points of our Atlantic coast from [Rh]ode Island to Louisiana, the aggregate ex[pe]nditure of the year has fallen a little short [of] one million of dollars.

For the preparation of five additional re[po]rts of reconnoissance and surveys since [th]e last Session of Congress, for the civil [co]nstructions upon thirty seven different [pu]blic works commenced, eight others for [w]hich specific appropriations have been [m]ade by Acts of Congress, and twenty one [i]ncipient surveys under the authority giv[en] by the Acts of 30th April, 1824, about [on]e million more of dollars have been drawn [fr]om the Treasury

To these two millions of dollars are to be added the appropriation of 250,000 dollars, to commence the erection of a Breakwater near the mouth of the Delaware river; the subscriptions to the Delaware and Chesapeak, the Louisville and Portland the Dismal Swamp, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canals; the large donations of lands to the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Alabama, for objects of improvements within those States, and the sums appropriated for Light Houses, Buoys, and Piers, on the coast, and a full view will be taken of the munificence of the Nation in the application of its resources to the improvement of its own condition.

Of these great national undertakings, the Academy at West Point is among the most important in itself, and the most comprehensive in its consequences. In that institution, a part of the Revenue of the Nation is applied to defray the expenses of educating a competent portion of her youth, chiefly to the knowledge and duties of a military life. It is the living armory of the Nation. While the outer works of improvement enumerated in the reports now presented to the attention of Congress, are destined to ameliorate the face of nature; to multiply the facilities of communication between the different parts of the Union; to assist the labours, increase the comforts, and enhance the enjoyments of individuals—the instruction acquired at West Point enlargens the dominion and expands the capacities of the mind. Its beneficial results are already experienced in the composition of the army, and their influence is felt in the intellectual progress of society. The institution is susceptible still of great improvement from benefactions proposed by several successive Boards of Visiters, to whose earnest and repeated recommendations I cheerfully add my own.

With the usual annual reports from the Secretary of the Navy and board of Commissioners, will be exhibited to the view of Congress the execution of the laws relating to that Department of the public service.—The repression of piracy in the West Indian, and in the Grecian Seas, has been effectually maintained with scarcely any exception. During the war between the Governments of Buenos Ayres and of Brazil, frequent collisions between belligerent acts of power and the rights of neutral commerce occurred. Licentious blockades, irregularly enlisted or impressed seamen, and the property of honest commerce seized with violence, and even plundered under legal pretences, are disorders never separable from the conflict of wars upon the ocean. With a portion of them, the correspondence of our commanders on the Eastern aspect of the South American Coast, and among the Islands of Greece, discovered how far we have been involved. In these, the honour of our country and the rights of our citizens have been asserted and vindicated. The appearance of new squadrons in the Mediterranean, and the blockade of the Dardanelles, indicate the danger of other obstacles to the freedom of commerce, and the necessity of keeping our Naval force in those Seas.—To the suggestions, repeated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, and tending to the permanent improvement of the institution, I invite the favourable consideration of Congress

A resolution of the House of Representatives, requesting that one of our small public vessels should be sent to the Pacific Ocean and South Sea, to examine the coasts, islands, harbors, shoals, and reefs in those seas, and to ascertain their true situation and description, has been put in a train of execution. The vessel is nearly ready to depart; the successful accomplishment of the expedition may be greatly facilitated by suitable Legislative provisions; and particularly by an appropriation to defray its necessary expense. The addition of a second, and, perhaps, a third vessel, with a slight aggravation of the cost, would contribute much to the safety of the citizens embarked on this undertaking, the results of which may be of the deepest interest to our country.

With the report of the Secretary of the Navy, will be submitted, in conformity to the Act of Congress of third March, 1827, for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States, statements of the expenditures under that act, and of the measures taken for carrying the same into effect. Every section of that statue contains a distinct provision, looking to the great object of the whole, the gradual improvement of the Navy. Under its salutary sanction, stores of ship-timber have been procured, and are in process of seasoning and preservation for the future uses of the Navy. Arrangements have been made for the preservation of the live oak timber growing on the lands of the United States, and for its reproduction, to supply at future and distant days, the waste of that most valuable material for ship building, by the great consumption of it yearly for the commercial as well as for the military marine of our country. The construction of the two Dry Docks at Charlestown and at Norfolk, is making satisfactory progress towards a durable establishment. The examinations and inquiries to ascertain the practicability and expediency of a Marine Railway at Pensacola, though not yet accomplished, have been postponed, but to be more effectually made. The Navy Yards of the United States have been examined and plans for their improvement, and the preservation of the public property therein, at Portsmouth, Charlestown, Philadelphia, Washington and Gosport, and to which two others are to be added, have been prepared, and received my sanction; and no other public duties has been performed with a more intimate conviction of its importance to the future welfare and security of the Union.

With the report from the Postmaster General, is exhibited a comparative view of the gradual increase of that establishment, from five to five years, since 1792, till this time, in the number of Post Offices, which has grown from less than two hundred to nearly eight thousand; in the revenue, yielded by them, which from sixty-seven thousand dollars, has swollen to upwards of a million and a half, and in the number of miles of Post Roads, which, from five thousand six hundred and forty two, have multiplied to one hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and thirty-six. While, in the same period of time, the population of the Union has about thrice doubled, the rate of increase of these offices is nearly forty, and of the revenue, and of travelled miles, from twenty to twenty five for one. The increase of revenue, within the last five years, has been nearly equal to the whole revenue of the Department in 1812.

The expenditures of the Department during the year which ended on the first of July last, have exceeded the receipts by a sum of about twenty-five thousand dollars. The excess has been occasioned by the increase of mail conveyances, and facilities, to the extent of near eight hundred thousand miles. It has been supplied by collections from the Postmasters, of the arrearages of preceding years. While the correct principle seems to be, that the income, levied by the Department should defray all its expenses, it has never been the policy of this Government to raise from this establishment any revenue to be applied to any other purposes. The suggestion of the Postmaster General, that the insurance of the safe transmission of moneys by the mail might be assumed by the Department, for a moderate and competent remuneration, will deserve the consideration of Congress.

A report from the Commissioners of the Public Buildings in this City exhibits the expenditures upon them in the course of the current year. It will be seen that the humane and benevolent intentions of Congress in providing, by the Act of 20th May, 1826, for the erection of a Penitentiary in this District have been accomplished. The authority of further legislation is now required for the removal to this tenement of the offenders against the laws, sentenced to atone by personal confinement for their crimes, and to provide a code for their employment and government while thus confined.

The commissioners appointed conformably to the act 2nd March, 1827, to provide for the adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification under the first Article of the Treaty of Ghent, and for the distribution among such claimants of the sum paid by the Government of Great Britain under the Convention of 13th November 1826, closed their labours on the 30th of August last, by awarding the claimants the sum of one million one hundred and ninety seven thousand four hundred and twenty-two dollars and eighteen cents; leaving a balance of seven thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and eighty two cents, which was distributed rateably amongst all the claimants to whom awards had been made, according to the directions of the act.

The exhibits appended to the report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, present the actual condition of that common property of the Union. The amount paid into the Treasury from the proceeds of lands, during the year 1827, and the first half of 1828, falls little short of two millions of dollars. The propriety of further extending the time for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States by the purchasers of the public lands, limited, by the act of 21st March last, to the fourth of July next, will claim the consideration of Congress, to whose vigilance and careful attention, the regulation, disposal, and preservation, of this great national inheritance, has by the people of the United States been entrusted. Among the important subjects to which the attention of the present Congress has already been invited, and which may occupy their further and deliberate discussion, will be the provision to be made for taking the fifth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States. The Constitution of the United States requires that this enumeration should be made within every term of ten years, and the date from which the last enumeration commenced was the first Monday of August of the year 1820.

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by James L. Waller, a justice of the peace, and to me directed, 2 at the suit of George Maddox and Elizabeth Pyrl, Ex'rs. of Thomas Pyrl vs. Elijah C. Johnson, 1 other at the suit of Tilghman & Pats as against Elijah C. Johnson, and one other at the suit of Hannah Hearn, Ex'x of Wm. Hearn, against Elijah C. Johnson, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: all the right, interest and estate of the said Johnson, in and to several houses and lots in the town of Salisbury and Somerset county, which were devised by Benjamin Disharoon to his daughter Sarah, the wife of the said Elijah, and at present occupied by L. D. Collier; also a house and Lot occupied by Amelia Nicholson; also one other occupied by Wm. S. Disharoon; also a house at Josiah Bayly, Esquire's Mill, it being the office of the said Elijah; also a small piece of land lying near the said Bayly's mill pond, which said land was purchased by the said Elijah C. Johnson, of Levi Cathell, of a certain Absalom Phipps, also a clock and case, which said property I shall proceed to sell at the auction room of James L. Waller, Esq. in the town of Salisbury, on Saturday the 22nd of Nov. next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the aforesaid writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Oct 28 lde

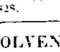
☞The above sale is postponed to Saturday the 6th of next December, at the hour and place above mentioned.

Nov 25 w2m

☞ The above sale is further postponed to Tuesday the 30th instant—hour and place of sale as aforesaid.

Dec 9 ww

For Rent,



For the ensuing year, a House and Lot in the village of White Haven, at present occupied by Edward U. Blake For terms apply to

MARCELLUS JONES

Sept. 9, 1828.

INSOLVENT BLANKS.

JUST printed and for sale at the *Village Herald* office, a quantity of *INSOLVENT BLANKS*, of an approved form, and a supply of blank

BILLS OF SALE

ALSO,

A Supply of Magistrates' Blanks,

FIERI FACIAS, before supersedeas,
Do. do after supersedeas,
C. I. SA's before supersedeas,
Do. do after supersedeas.
WARRANTS.

Baltimore Prices Current.

Dec. 12, 1828.

FLOUR—white wheat family, \$8 *a* 9; superfine Howard-st. 7.00 *a* 7.25; city mills 6.50; Susquehanna, 6.75 *a* 7.00; WHEAT, best red 1.50 *a* 1.60; best white 1.60 *a* 1.75—CORN, old, .46 *a* .47; new 43 *a* 45

TRUSTEE's SALE.

In Chancery in Somerset County Court.

BENJAMIN PARSONS

vs.

Elijah Parsons, administrator of William Miller, Eliza Miller, Harriot Miller, Juliana Miller, Peggy Miller, and Nicey Miller, children and heirs at law of William Miller.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset county court, in the above cause, the undersigned will offer at PUBLIC SALE, to the highest and best bidder, in the town of Salisbury, Maryland, at the auction room of James L. Waller, esq. on SATURDAY the 27th of DECEMBER, instant, all the right, title, interest and estate, both at law and in equity, of which William Miller, late of said county, deceased, died seized and possessed, in and to a House and Lot, together with the buildings and improvements, and all other the appurtenances thereto belonging, situated at Shad Point, in said county, on the south side of Wicomico river, being part of a tract of land called Cherry Hill, and the same lot on which the said William Miller resided at the time of his death; also a lot of ground, in the said county, which the said William purchased of capt. Peter Dashiell, by deed bearing date 3d of September, 1814, being part of a tract of land called Prospect Hill; also a lot of ground, in the said county, which the said William Miller purchased of the said Peter Dashiell, by deed bearing date the 30th of August, 1815, being part of a tract of land call Cherry Hill.

The terms of sale will be thirty dollars cash, and a credit of twelve months for the residue, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds to the trustee, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the ratification of the sale by the court, and the payment of the whole of the purchase money to the trustee, the trustee is directed by the said decree, to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, a deed for the property, to him, her or them sold, conveying the title of the complainant and defendants in the premises. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

Notice is hereby given,

To the creditors of the said WILLIAM MILLER, that they must bring in their claims against the said William, with the vouchers thereof, and lodge the same with the clerk of Somerset county court, within six months from the day of sale.

WILLIAM W. HANDY, Trustee

Princess-Anne, Dec. 2, 1828 wll

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Vend Exponas issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for Maryland District, and to me directed, at the suit of the United States against Robert J. H. King, garnishee of John B. Marris, administrator of Wm. H. Winder, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit, one tract of Land called Partner's Chance, and one tract called Kings Purchase, containing 707½ acres, more or less, and I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the above mentioned property, on Tuesday the 16th day of December next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. at the court house door in Princess Anne.

HUMPHREY HUMPHREYS,
Dep. Marshal Som. county.

Nov 25 mw?

Late Sheriff's Sale.

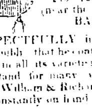
BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Esther Broughton, administratrix of Josiah Broughton against Charles Jones, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, at the court house door in Princess Anne, in Somerset county, Maryland, on Tuesday the 16th day of December next, between the hours of eleven o'clock A. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash, all the lands mentioned in the said writs of Venditioni Exponas, the lands purchased of Thomas Jones, containing three hundred and seventy five acres, more or less, being the same lands which the said Charles Jones purchased of the said Thomas Jones and for the conveyance of which, the said Jones executed a bond of conveyance to the said Charles, dated the seventh day of November, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventeen, being part of a tract of land called "Bridges Lot, lying and being situated on Mew kin river between Jones's Creek and a tract of land belonging to Littleton I. Dennis, situated on the west side of the public road leading from Princess Anne to Long's Mills more formerly Waggerman's mills—which said land I shall proceed to sell on the day and at the place aforesaid to satisfy the debt, damages and costs in the said writs specified.

ROBT. STEWART, Late Shff.

Nov 25 mm

JESSE HUNT,

(Successor to W. & R. Hall.)



Saddle, Harness, AND Trunk-Maker,

No. 127 Market Street, (near the new City Hotel,) BALTIMORE.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he continues the Saddling business in all its varieties, at the old established stand for many years occupied by Messrs. William & Richard Hall, where he keeps constantly on hand a

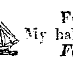
Large and General Assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Veleices, Saddle-bags, Collars, Military Equipments, &c.

of warranted materials and workmanship, which he will sell at wholesale or retail on as reasonable terms as can be afforded in this or any other city.

August 19th, 1828. 1y

FOR SALE,



My half of the Schooner *Fair American*

Apply to *WM. T. G. POLK.*

Dec. 9 mm

Nest Boxes and Barrel Covers,

30,000 Cane, suitable for Reed makers
300 Nests Sugar Boxes
200 Barrel Covers
100 dozen Butter Prints

200 groce of Lamp Wicks, assorted sizes; Spickets and Fausetts, suitable for hogsheads, barrels kegs and hydrants; sweeping, shoe, scrubbing, dusting, white-wash, weavers and other Brushes; scale bed & sacking Cords; plough Lines; course and fine Twine, Weavers Slays or Reeds; woolen, cassinet, cotton and hand Shuttles; cotton and wool Cards; fancy and common Bellows; Fishing Tackle; lamp and candle Wick; corn Brooms and Whisks; market and close Baskets, long and short Brush Handles; Lemon Squeezers Rolling Pins, Potatoe Mashers; Mulders; towel Rollers; wash & cake Boards; shovels, tubs clothes Pins: humming and common Tops; Sifters; box and cake Blacking; butter Bowls; Trays, Spoons and Paddles; Trenchers; crabing and cabbage Netts.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms, by

VALERIUS DUKEHART,
No. 101 1-2 *Baltimore, between South and Calvert Streets.*

Baltimore, 12th mo 9th

Dissolution of Partnership.

The PARTNERSHIP hertofore existing between *Wm. Gunby & John Noble*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be continued under the firm of *William & John Gunby*, who respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

☞All persons indebted to the late firm will please come forward and make immediate payment, as it is absolutely necessary that the accounts of that concern should be settled without delay.

Nov 25 tf

E. T. J. WOODWARD,

Corner of Dugan's Wharf & Pratt Street.
BALTIMORE.

Informs his friends and customers that he will sell on COMMISSION, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and Oats, Tobacco, and all other articles of Country Produce, and will make liberal advances on the same.

He has on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

CONSISTING OF

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Family Flour, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Spirits, Whiskey and Cordials, Spices, Soap & Candles, Shad, Mackerel, Herrings, Oil and Salt, together with every other article in his line.

ALSO,

Glass Ware, Queen's Ware,

Stone and Earthen Ware, &c.

And a general assortment

Of Garden Seeds of approved kinds, which he will sell on the most liberal terms

DRY PINE OR OAK WOOD

Will be taken in exchange for Goods, on fair terms.

May 13, 1828. wm

Bible Society.

THE several Agents of the Somerset Bible Society are informed that they will receive Bibles and Testaments to supply the destitute in their neighbourhoods upon application to the agent, Mr. *William Done*—and those who have collected any funds to aid in purchasing the books, will pay them to the same gentleman.

Nov 4 mj?

TRUSTEE's SALE.

In Chancery in Somerset County Court.

JOHN P. GALE

vs.

George Twilley and Maria his wife, administrators of William Twilley, Samuel Jones Twilley and Anne Maria Twilley, children and heirs at law of William Twilley.

BY virtue of a decree of [illegible] court in this cause [illegible] fer at PUBLIC [illegible] best bidder in the [illegible] erset county, Maryland [illegible] John S. Hill, [illegible] of December, [illegible] Estate, whereof the [illegible] died seized, being [illegible] Quantico, which the [illegible] John P. Gale, the [illegible] known by the name of [illegible] 90 acres, more or less, [illegible] Wrington; also [illegible] Quantico branch, [illegible] to a certain Elizabeth [illegible] with the mills [illegible] Mills.

The terms of sale [illegible] months for the one half of the purchase money, and eighteen months for [illegible] the purchaser or purchasers giving bonds with approved security, [illegible] terest from the day of sale. Upon ratification of the sale by the court, and payment of the purchase money to the Trustee, the Trustee is directed by the said decree to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, a Deed for the property to him, her or them sold, conveying the title of the complainant and defendants in the premises. The sale will commence at [illegible] o'clock P. M.

Notice is hereby given

To the creditors of the said WILLIAM TWILLEY, late of the said county deceased, that they must bring in their claims against the said William, with the vouchers thereof, and lodge the same with the Clerk of Somerset county court within six months from the day of sale.

GEORGE TWILLEY, Trustee.

Quantico, Nov 24, 1828. fft

P. S. The widow's dower will be reserved.

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

The author of the following lines, which were presented to us in the hand-writing of a lady, is unknown to us. As we have no recollection of ever seeing them in print—a destination of which they certainly appear worthy—we give them a place in the Herald.

HOME.

Oh! where shall the soul find relief from its foes
A shelter of safety, a home of repose?
Can earth's highest summit, or deepest hid vale,
Give refuge where sorrow nor sin can assail?
No, no, there's no home, there's no home, on earth
The soul has no home.

Shall it leave the low earth & soar to the sky,
And seek for a home in the mansions on high?
In the bright realms of bliss will a dwelling be given,
And the soul find a home in the glory of Heaven?
Yes, yes, there's a home, there's a home, in high Heaven
The soul has a home.

Oh! how holy & sweet its rest shall be there,
Free forever from sin, from sorrow and care,
And the loud hallelujahs of angels shall rise,
To welcome the soul to its home in the skies;
Home, home, sweet, sweet home, there's no place like home,
There's no place like home.

And that which makes home most delightful of all,
Is the presence of Jesus, the friend of my soul;
The bliss of retirement, when Jesus is nigh,
Exceeds all the delights pomp and riches can buy;
Home, home, sweet, sweet home, there's no place like home,
There's no place like home.

In sickness and sorrow to him I'll repair,
And on his kind bosom recline all my care;
A friend ever present, in Jesus, I'll find,
Whose aid all sufficient can give to my mind
Home, home, sweet, sweet home, there's no place like home,
There's no place like home.

In life he'll be with me, its tempests to calm,
In death he'll attend me, its terrors disarm,
Conduct me thro Jordan, & cause me to rise
To my home of eternity enthron'd in the skies
Home, home, sweet, sweet home, there's no place like home.
There's no place like home.

FROM THE N. Y. MIRROR.

THE IMPASSIONED WAVE.

'Tis sweet upon th' impassion'd wave
To hear the voice of music stealing,
And while the dark winds wildly rave,
To catch the genuine soul of feeling;

While all around the ether clear,
Its dim majestic beam is shedding,
And rosy tints of heavenly hue,
Are thro' the midnight darkness spreading

So is it when the thrill of love,
Through every burning pulse is flowing;
And like the foliage of the grove,
A holy light on all bestowing!

O! never from this fever'd heart
Shall dreams on wings of gold be flying;
But e'en when life itself shall part,
I'll think on thee, sweet maid, tho' dying!

'Twas thus, upon the mountain's height,
Young Dermod sung his plaint of sorrow,
Regardless of the evening light,
That ushers in the gay to morrow!

For love had on his cheek bereft
That smile—that glow—of joyous gladness,
And sympathy's cold sting had left
Nought there but pale & gloomy sadness!

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Editor.

The following is extracted from one of the most exquisite pieces of composition that adorned the age of Louis the Fourteenth—a composition that admirably conceals under the veil of the beautiful, the elegant and often the sublime, the instructive and the moral. Such is the character of the following extract. He represents his hero as asleep when this useful and impressive lesson was given, to him, which he relates in the following figurative style:

[*Translation from the French.*]

Suddenly I thought I saw Venus streaming through the clouds in her flying chariot conducted by two doves. She had that radiant beauty, that lively youthfulness, those tender graces, which appeared in her when she sprang from the foaming ocean and by which she dazzled the eyes of Jupiter. She descended, with a rapid evolution, to my side; placing her hand on my shoulder, with a gracious smile and calling my name pronounced these words: Young man, you are about to enter my imperial dominions; you will arrive ere long in that happy isle, where smiles and wanton pleasures spring from my very foot-steps. There, you will burn incense on my altars; there, you will plunge yourself into a river of delights. Open your heart to the most delightful hopes, and beware how you resist the most powerful of all other goddesses who wishes to make you happy:

At the same time, I saw the infant Cupid, whose little fluttering wings hovered around his mother. Although his countenance was marked with the fondness, the graces and the sprightliness of his infancy, he had something indescribable in his piercing eyes which made me tremble. He smiled as he regarded me: that smile was malicious, scornful, and cruel. He took from his golden quiver, the sharpest of his arrows, he bent his bow and was about to pierce me; when Minerva suddenly made her appearance to protect me with her shield. The countenance of that goddess had not the luxurious beauty and love-sick languor that I had remarked in the countenance and attitude of Venus. There was on the contrary, a simple, unaffected and modest beauty: her whole mien was dignified, vigorous, noble,—full of force and majesty. The arrow of Cupid, not being able to pierce the shield, fell to the earth. Cupid indignant sighed bitterly at this, ashamed to see himself thus foiled. Far away from here, cried Minerva, far away, thou rash infant! You will never prevail except over lascivious spirits that prefer thy indelicate pleasures to wisdom, virtue and glory.

At these words Cupid irritated flew away, and Venus re-ascending, towards Olympus, for a long time I saw her chariot with her two doves in a cloud of golden azure—then she disappeared. Then turning my eyes to the earth I beheld Minerva no more.

FENELON.

SELECTED FOR THE V. HERALD.

Love in Woman.

It is a common thing to laugh at all love stories, and to treat the tales of romantic passion as mere fictions of poets and novelists, that never existed in real life. My observations on human nature have convinced me of the contrary, and have satisfied me, that however the surface of the character may be chilled and frozen by the cares of the world, and the pleasures of society, still there is a warm current of affection running through the depths of the coldest heart, that prevents its being utterly congealed. Indeed I am a true believer in the blind deity, and go to the full extent of his doctrines.—Shall I confess it?—I believe in broken hearts, and the possibility of dying of disappointed love! I do not, however, consider it a malady often fatal to my own sex; but I firmly believe that it withers down many a lovely woman into an early grave.

Man is the creature of interest and ambition. His nature leads him forth into the struggle of the world. Love is but the embellishment of his early life, or a song piped in the intervals of the acts. He seeks for fame, for fortune, for space in the world's thought, and dominion over his fellow men. But a woman's whole life is a history of the affections. The heart is her world; it is there her ambition strives for empire; it is there her avarice seeks for hidden treasures. She sends forth her sympathies on adventure; she embarks her whole soul in the traffic of affection; and if shipwrecked, her case is hopeless—for it is a bankruptcy of the heart.

To a man the disappointment of love may occasion some bitter pangs; it wounds some feelings of tenderness—it blasts some prospects of felicity; but he is an active being—he can dissipate his thoughts in the whirl of varied occupation or plunge into the tide of pleasure; or, if the scene of disappointment be too full of painful associations, he can shift his abode at will, and taking as it were, the wings of the morning, he can fly to the uttermost parts of the earth, and be at rest.

But woman's is comparatively a fixed, a secluded, and a meditative life. She is more the companion of her own thoughts and feelings; and if they are turned to ministers of sorrow, where shall she look for consolation? Her lot is to be wooed and won; and if unhappy in her love, her heart is like some fortress that has been captured, and sacked, and abandoned and left desolate.

How many bright eyes grow dim—how many soft cheeks grow pale—how many lovely forms fade away into the tomb, and none can tell the cause that blighted their loveliness. As the dove will clasp its wings to its side, and conceal the arrow that is preying on its vitals, so it is the nature of woman, to hide from the world the pangs of wounded affection. The love of a delicate female is always shy and silent: even when fortunate, she scarcely breathes it to herself; but when otherwise, she buries it in the recesses of her bosom, and there lets it cower and brood among the ruins of her peace. With her the desire of the heart has failed. The great charm of existence is at an end. She neglects all the cheerful exercises that gladden the spirits, quicken the pulse, and send the tide of life in healthful currents through the veins. Her rest is broken—the sweet refreshment of sleep is poisoned by melancholy dreams—"dry sorrow drinks her blood," until her enfeebled frame sinks under the last external assailment. Look for her, after a little while, and you find friendship weeping over her untimely grave, and wondering that one, who but lately glowed with all the radiance of health and beauty, should now be brought down to "darkness and the worm." You will be told of some wintry chill, some slight indisposition, that laid her low—but no one knows the mental malady that previously sapped her strength, and made her so easy a prey to the spoiler.

She is like some tender tree, the pride and beauty of the grove: graceful in its form, bright in its foliage, but with the worm preying at its core. We find it suddenly withering, when it should be most fresh and luxuriant. We see it drooping its branches to the earth, and shedding leaf by leaf; until wasted and perished away, it falls even in the stillness of the forest; and as we muse over the beautiful ruin, we strive in vain to recollect the blast or thunderbolt that could have smitten it with decay.

I have seen many instances of women running to waste and self neglect, and disappearing gradually from the earth, almost as if they had been exhaled to Heaven; and have repeatedly fancied, that I could trace their deaths through the various declensions of consumption, cold, debility, languor, melancholy, until I reach the first symptom of disappointed love.

Progress of Error.

"Avoid the progress of error."

Great crimes generally spring from small beginnings, as well as great trees and great cities. The heart grows hard and wicked by degrees, and probably the worst man that ever lived can recollect a time when he shuddered, and hesitated at the idea of committing a small offence. The truth should be often impressed on the young—say to them "avoid the appearance of evil," for every time you deliberately do a wrong thing, you pour a dose of poison into the heart, which will tend to destroy conscience, and break down the principles of virtue, you ought to cherish.

The traveller who put up at the old sign of gen. Wayne, in Alesbury, some fifteen or 18 years ago, I promise you, did not leave that house without shaking hands with, and praising somewhat, Montgomery Rosco, the inn keeper's son, as fine a little boy as ever blessed a parent with the full blossoming of of early promises. He was so obedient to his parents, so attentive and respectful to strangers, so kind and invariably polite to every one, and with all, he learned so smart at school, that every one loved and admired him.

Few youth ever left home with finer prospects and with better character than did Montgomery, when at the age of 15, he was sent to Philadelphia, and put under the care of a business doing merchant, that he might get such insight into the business as would justify his father in setting him up in a store in Alesbury, for this was the destiny he had marked out for his favourite child. His history is directly in point in establishing what I said at the beginning; and though few may have passed through as singular a complication of circumstances in their way, I am fully satisfied that his, in all its main and general features, is the history of thousands.

I said he was apprenticed to a merchant; it was Mr. Markley; his master esteemed him highly and placed in him unlimited confidence. For a little while he remembered the kind admonitions of his faithful father of selecting company—was conscientious in the discharge of every duty—and tried as well as he was able to avoid the appearance of evil. One day, however, he went to a neighbouring store a moment to see a young gentleman and returned a borrowed book. His friend, very politely, drew a glass of wine from one of the casks, and pressed him to drink—he did so and departed.

The next day the same person stepped to see him—he happened to be alone—and the strong desire not to be behind hand with his new neighbour, overcame the scruples of conscience; and he treated him in return to a glass of wine. In the hurry of the moment, he did not stop the liquor properly. His master came in—saw the neglect, and enquired—"Montgomery, have you been at the wine cask?" It was an awful moment to him, he dare not pause to think—he yielded to another temptation, and answered, trembling, "no, sir, I have not."—The old gentleman looked at him most searchingly—then turned and stopped the liquor tight himself.

The next morning the same young gentleman stepped into the store and asked Mr. M. to sell him a cask of such wine as Montgomery had given him the evening before. Mr. M. looked at Montgomery again, as if to tell the truth next time. The exposure was too humiliating for the high spirited youth to bear. He saw his friend and entreated him to tell Mr. M. that he drew the wine himself. His friend laughed and told him he would for an oyster supper. The bargain was struck—he acquitted Montgomery in Mr. Markley's eyes; but the poor boy was destitute of money. He had already taken some long steps aside. He took another and resorted to his master's drawer for money to meet the expense of the supper he had promised.

While they sat in the cellar to which they had repaired, a gaming board was produced; and he was asked to play for a small sum.—The thought struck him that here was a chance to win the money he had taken from his master, and return it. He played and lost. He played again and again, still he lost.

His error was now of an alarming character. He became desperate—he took the further sums from the counter, which were necessary to pay what he borrowed and lost. It was missed—he saw himself liable to be discovered and ruined, and resolved at a single effort to retrieve his character, by procuring the sum deficient, and depositing it somewhere where it might seem to have been overlooked.

He rose, late at night—entered the store, took two hundred dollars and went to a gambling house, where he was confident he could very easily win the money.—He lost it every cent. The morning came—Mr. M. happened not to examine the drawer which had contained the money himself; and at ten o'clock told Montgomery to carry it to the old bank. Mr. Markley had a large deposite in another bank, and the infatuated youth drew a check on that bank, for the $200; signed his master's name to it, presented it; and was detected. He confessed the whole affair when it was too late; he had intended to deposite the money he thus attempted to draw in lieu of the money lost, and depended on chance to conceal the crime yet a little longer.

Poor fellow, I saw him once afterwards, and with a tear in his eye, and grasping my hand he said—"I am going to the state prison, for a six penny glass of wine"—alluding to the first error he committed and which had led to all the rest.

Statistics of Turkey.

The appellation of "TURK" was first adopted in the middle ages, as a general title of honour to all nations composing the two branches of *Tarter* and *Mogul*. The word "*Tur*," as an adjective, signifies "sublime & pre-eminent"—as a substantive, it means "a governor."

The Divan—This State Council meets twice a week in the Emperor's palace, on Sundays and Thursdays. The Grand Vizier is the presiding officer; the six Viziers of the bench, the *Testerdar* or high Treasurer, the Reis Effendi, the Commissioners of the Exchequer, and the military leaders (the Agas,) compose the Divan. The Sultan does not enter the room, but from an adjoining chamber he hears all that passes.

On great occasions a general council is convened; all the leading persons of the empire are summoned—the clergy, the military and other officers, and even the old and most experienced soldiers attend. Such a Divan is called "Ajak Divani."

The Grand Vizier.—This officer receives his appointment from the Sultan. He has the care of the whole empire; he manages the revenue, administers justice (both in civil and criminal affairs,) and commands the armies. Upon his appointment, the Sultan puts into his hands the seal of the empire, which is the badge of his office, and which he always wears on his breast. His income amounts to six hundred thousand dollars a year, exclusive of presents and other perquisites.

The Viziers of the Bench are styled Bashaws of three horse tails—three horse tails being carried before them when they march.

Begler-Beg.—A Begler-Beg is a Viceroy with several provinces under his command.

Puchas.—A Pacha (Bashaw) is a Governor under a Begler-beg; a *Sangiac* is a Deputy Governor.

The Reis Effendi is the lord Chancellor and Secretary of State, the name signifies "chief of the writers."

The Testerdar is the High Treasurer. The Public Treasury is never touched, even by the Sultan, except in cases of the utmost emergency.—The Sultan has his private Treasury, which he uses at will. Some idea may be formed of the enormous wealth in the Public Treasury, which has been accumulating under forty Sultans, from a statement of Prince CANTEMER. He says, that in his time, *thirteen millions and a half* of rix dollars were annually returned to the two Treasuries.

The Mufti is the Chief Ecclesiastic. His name signifies "an expounder of the law"—he is consulted on all emergencies. Should he commit treason, he is punished in a curious manner: he is put into a mortar, in one of the Seven Towers, and there the law expounder is pounded to death. Such a punishment has not been inflicted since the reign of *Amurath IV*.

Musselman.—This term is a corruption of "Moslemim," which signifies "persons professing the doctrine of Mahomet."

The horse tails.—Three horse-tails surmounted by a golden ball, form the military ensign of the Ottomans. Its origin was as follows: One of their generals was at a loss how to rally his men, their standard having been lost in a fierce conflict. He cut off a horse's tail, and elevated it on the point of a spear. His troops renewed the fight and came off conquerors.

The Sublime Porte.—Constantinople is styled "The Sublime Porte—the Porte of justice, majesty and felicity." There have been various disputes about the origin of this appellation. *Payne*, an eminent geographer of the last century, says that it is derived from the magnificent gate built by *Mahomet* II. at the principal entrance of the Seraglio.

Constantinople.—It is wonderful how little is generally known with regard to this magnificent city. Its situation is the most delightful in the world.—What a harbour affording room for a thousand ships—with the *Bosphorus* on its east, the natural current of the wealth of Asia is through the Bosphorus, and with *Marmora* on its south and west; the productions of Arabia, Egypt and Europe, are at the command of its commerce. In the hands of a commercial nation, it would soon become the centre of the commercial world. It is encompassed by walls which have twenty-two gates—six towards the land, six along the port, and ten on the *Marmora*; these have stairs and landing places.

Constantinople, like Rome, is an "urbs septicolis." Its seven hills rise from the shore in the form of an amphitheatre; gardens, cypress groves, palaces and mosques rise one above the other, and present a view worthy of all admiration. The castle of the Seven Towers is used as an honorable prison. A square tower stands in the sea, memorable as the prison of *Belisarius*. Near this, are a great many cannon, level with the water, and guarding the entrance of the port and the Seraglio."

The Seraglio.—This word signifies "a palace." It is a collection of palaces, a mile and a half in compass enclosed by a strong wall on which are several watch-towers where a guard is kept by night and day. The principal gate is of marble, and is called *The Rote*. The gardens are very extensive, the buildings are of white stone, crowned with guilded turrets, and shining in surpassing splendor.

St. Sophia—The Church of St. Sophia, (Divine Wisdom) was built by *Justinian*, in the 6th century. The dome is 118 feet in diameter, resting on arches, supported by immense marble pillars, and the staircase and pavement are also marble. Here is the tomb of the Emperor *Constantine*.

The Exchanges are splendid buildings and the richest and rarest productions of the east are daily sold in them, in large quantities. Add to these numerous mosques, the thirty churches of the Greeks, and those of the Armenians, the many private palaces, public buildings, and you have some idea of the opulence and splendor of the Great Ottoman Empire.

N. Y. Courier.

Perhaps it is not generally known that the reason why the shoemakers do not work on Mondays originated in the following tradition: While Oliver Cromwell lay encamped at Perth, he received the intelligence of the death, by self-destruction, of John Monday, one of his most zealous and active partisans, who lived at a village which now bears his name, a little to the north of Damhead. Out of respect to the memory of honest John, the lord Protector issued a proclamation through Perth, wherein he offered a reward to the person who should compose the best lines on the death of Monday. Among the claims for the promised reward was a worthy son of St. Crispin, belonging to the "Fair City," who *verbatim*, repeated the following lines:

"Blessed be the Sabbath day,
And cursed be worldly pelf;
Tuesday will begin the week,
Since Monday's hanged himself."

Cromwell was so well pleased with this *jeu d'esprit* of the Souter's that the reward was not only awarded him; but he also ordered that the shoemakers should have henceforth the Monday of each week as a holyday.

[*Perth Courier.*

A country doctor, of homely breeding, courted a brisk girl, the daughter of a farmer, and was persuaded by her father to marry him, he having a pretty good estate. Accordingly, the day was appointed. But shortly after, spying a mare on which the old man used to ride, and which for her easy gait was much esteemed, he, the doctor, desired to have her given in to complete his matrimonial bargain, but, being refused, he flung away in a huff, and told the father he would keep his daughter. The girl was delighted with this rupture; but soon after the doctor repented of his folly, and came again to see her, when she was at home alone. She pretended to have no knowledge of him. "Why it is strange," said he "that you should so soon forget me. I am your own admirer the doctor."

"I cry you mercy," replied she, "I don't remember me of such a person; you are the gentleman who came wooing my father's gray mare. Your mistress is grazing in the orchard, and you may make your address to her if you please."

It is scarcely necessary to add, that this repartee so dashed him that he never had the face to speak to her afterwards.

Contents of the American Farmer

Of December 5, 1828.

On the Culture, Gathering and Drying of the Indigo plant, and the Manufacture of Indigo, by the Marquis de Pougens—On the Feeding of Horses, from London—Eye, of Agri.—Winter Food for Cows—Extraordinary Fly in the Cherokee County—Kitchen Garden for December—To Promote the Germination of certain Seeds—Mexican Squashes—Pomegranates in Accomack County, Virginia—Comparative Cost and Advantages of Free and Slave labour—Cure for the Blind Staggers—Report of the Lehigh Canal Company of Pennsylvania—Lodge Lights and Sha[illegible] the A[illegible] George's Church—Duke of St. Albans—grand day of Falconry—Trade of the Susquehanna; Economy; Editorial; President—Election Returns—News from South America and Europe—Prices at Liverpool—Prices Current of Produce at Baltimore.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

VOL. II. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1828. NO. 39.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Two Dollars a year, *if paid in advance*; or $2 50 if paid within six months; or $3 if not paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance*.

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year*.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE,

Cohen's Office, Baltimore, Nov 27, 1828.

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.	BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par	*Farmers bank and branches*	1
Do Branches	par	*Wilmington and Brandywine*	½
MASSACHUSETTS		*Commercial bank*	1
Boston banks	1	*Branch of do. at Milford*	2
Other Mass notes	2	*Bank of Smyrna*	1
RHODE ISLAND		MARYLAND	
Providence banks	2	*Frederick city bank*	½
Other R. Island notes	3	*Havre de Grace*	par
CONNECTICUT		*Farmers bank at Annapolis*	½
Middletown bank	1	*Branches at Frederick & Easton*	do
Phenix bank at Hartford	1	*Hagerstown*	do
Bridgeport bank	1	*Westminster*	do
Eagle bank of New Haven	no sale	*Elkton*	susp
Hartford bank	1	DISTRICT OF COL.	
NEW-YORK		*Bk of Washington*	½
N Y city banks (except Lombard)	par	*Bk of the Metrop.*	do
Albany	½	*Patriotic bank*	do
Other N York notes	1	*Central bank*	do
NEW-JERSEY		*Bk of Columbia*	nom
Jersey bank	no sale	*Union bk Georgetown*	[illegible]
Bank in Newark	1	*Farmers & Mechanics bank*	do
Bank of N Brunswick	1	*Bk of Alexandria*	do
Trenton Ins. Co	1	*Bk of Potomac*	do
Farmers bank of Mount Holly	1	*Farmers bk of Alexandria*	do
Cumberland bk	1	[illegible] *Bk of Alex'a*	do
State bk Camden	[illegible]	[illegible] *bk of Alexandria*	do
At Elizabethtown	[illegible]	VIRGINIA	
At N Brunswick	[illegible]	[illegible] *& branches*	½
At Patterson	1	*Bk of the Valley*	do
At Trenton	no sale	*Br at Leesburg*	do
At Morristown	1	*Br at Charlestown*	do
Sussex bank	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
PENNSYLVANIA		[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia banks	par	[illegible]	[illegible]
Easton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germantown	[illegible]	N. CAROLINA	
Montgomery county	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chester	do	*Cape Fear*	1
Delaware	do	*Newbern*	[illegible]
Lancaster bank	do	S. CAROLINA	
Farmers bk of Lancaster	[illegible]	*State banks generally*	2
Harrisburg	[illegible]	GEORGIA	
Northampton	[illegible]	*State bank*	2
Farmers bank of Bucks county	1	*Planters*	2
York bank	[illegible]	*Augusta*	2
Chambersburg	[illegible]	*Darien*	5
Farmers bank at Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	no sale
Gettysburg	do	KENTUCKY	
Carlisle bk	[illegible]	*Bank of Kentucky*	[illegible]
Swatara at Harrisburg	[illegible]	*branches*	[illegible]
Pittsburg	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greensburg	3	LOUISIANA	
Brownsville	4	*Bank of New Orleans*	[illegible]
DELAWARE			
Bank of Delaware	[illegible]		

CANDLE WICKS, & LAMP WICKS.

Square and oval butter Prints; Weavers Slays or Reeds; Shifters and Strainers; lime or lemon Squeezers; wash and cake Boards; Cane for reed making; pound, ball and quarter butter Prints; Twine and Cord; boot and shoe Blacking; patent and common Tape; lamp Wicks, assorted, by the doz. or gross; cotton, wool and horse Cards; towel Rollers; Spiggots and Faussetts, suitable for hogsheads, barrels, kegs and hydrants; fishing lines and Rods; butter Bowls and Trays, clothes and market Baskets; Nests Tubs and sugar Boxes; Potatoe and turnip Mashers; sweeping, shoe, horse, scrubbing, Weavers and dusting Brushes Carpenters, Joiners and Gardeners Lines; clothes Lines and Bed Cord.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms by

VALERIUS DUKEHART,
No. 101 1-2 Baltimore between South and Calvert streets.

Baltimore, 12th mo. 9th

INSOLVENT BLANKS.

JUST printed and for sale at the *Village Herald* office, a quantity of *INSOLVENT BLANKS*, of an approved form; and a supply of blank

BILLS OF SALE.
ALSO,
A Supply of Magistrates' Blanks,
FIERI FACIAS, before supersedeas,
Do. do. after supersedeas,
CA. SA's before supersedeas.
Do. do. after supersedeas,
WARRANTS.

EDUCATION.

MR. & MRS. HELLEN

Have determined to open a School,

For the Instruction of Youth of both sexes,

IN THIS TOWN.

To commence with the ensuing year.

In this school the ordinary branches of English education, such as Reading, Writing & Cyphering, together with Grammar and Geography, Surveying and Navigation, will be taught with diligence and care.

The direction of the female department, and smaller boys, will devolve on Mrs. Hellen, whilst the larger males, and students of the higher branches, will be instructed by Mr. Hellen.

Order and discipline will be observed in connexion with a due regard to respectful courtesy and decorous deportment throughout the school.

TERMS

For the common course of English learning—one dollar per month. Pupils of the mathematical department will be subject to the usual additional charge. A proportion of firewood as customary.

Princess-Anne, Dec. 9.

Mr. & Mrs. H. will exhibit such testimonials as, they trust, will prove satisfactory.—Those who have given assurances of their patronage, will be waited upon for their signatures.

IN CHANCERY,

In Worcester County Court,

NOV. TERM, 1828.

Zadock Long
vs.
John C. Maddux, and Levin Townsend, Admr. of Daniel Maddux.

IN obedience to the decree passed in the above cause during the late term of the said Court, the subscriber will offer at public sale to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Snow-Hill on Friday the second day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following real estate lying and being situated in Worcester County, whereof Daniel Maddux; late of the said County, died seized; to wit.

All that tract or part of a tract of land called Duers Conclusion or by whatever other name or names known or called, containing 150 acres more or less being all the land by whatever name or names known or called, which was conveyed to the said Daniel Maddux, by a certain Joshua Duer, by deed bearing date the 18th day of June 1819. Also.

All that tract or part of a tract of Land, called Branshaw's Purchase or by whatever other name or names known or called containing one hundred and forty-five acres more or less being all the land by whatever other name or names known or called, which was conveyed to the said Daniel Maddux, by James Powell, esq. late sheriff of Worcester county, by deed bearing date the [illegible] day of January, 1822. Also.

All those lots or parcels of land called [illegible] Hill Convenience and [illegible] containing eighty three acres more or less, being all the lands by whatever name or names known or called which was conveyed to the said Daniel Maddux by a certain James Gutter by deed bearing date the 22d day of February 1820. Also,

All that lot of ground lying on the west side of Pocomoke river, supposed to contain 10 acres of land more or less, which was conveyed to the said Daniel Maddux by a certain Ambrose White, by deed bearing date the 15th day of February 1822. Also,

All these lots or parcels of ground lying and being situate in Snow Hill town, which the said Daniel Maddux, acquired by the following conveyances, to wit: all those lots or parcels of ground conveyed to the said Daniel Maddux by a certain Isaac Hartsley deed bearing date the 12th day of September 1817; all those lots or parcels of grounds conveyed to the said Daniel Maddux by a certain John G. W. Waters, by deed bearing date the 1st day of January 1825, except that part of the said parcels of ground sold by the said Daniel Maddux, to a certain Dr. John S. Martin; all those lots or parcels of ground conveyed to the said Daniel Maddux, by a certain George Hayward, by deed bearing date the 9th day of April 1819; all those lots or parcels of ground conveyed to the said Daniel Maddux; by the Justices of the Levy Court of Worcester County by deed bearing date the 26th day of July, 1814, all those lots or parcels of ground conveyed to the said Daniel Maddux; by a certain Mary Corbin, John Corbin and Mary his wife by deed bearing date the 5th day of November 1816, together with the lots and houses adjoining thereto and all other of the real estate whereof the said Daniel Maddux died seized situated in Worcester County.

THE TERMS OF SALE.

Each purchaser will be required to execute a bond for the amount of his purchase with a surety of sureties to be approved by the Trustee and interest will accrue upon the amount from the day of sale until payment. A credit of twelve months will be allowed to each purchaser.

Notice is hereby given

To each of the creditors of the said DANIEL MADDUX to exhibit their claims with proper vouchers in the office of the Clerk of Worcester County Court within six months from the said 2d day of January next.

LEVIN TOWNSEND, Trustee.
Dec. 9, 1828. mil

THE NEW-YORK

MEDICAL ACADEMY.

The happy effects of the *Botanical System of Practice*, more especially of late employed in the cure of diseases, are such as entitle it to a high rank among modern improvements. The opinion long entertained in its favour, by many of the judicious, a thorough experience has now demonstrated to be well founded; and with the number and variety of its salutary achievements, its reputation is daily increasing.

It must be evident to every discerning mind, that the present prevailing practice of medicine, which rejects this botanical aid, is at variance with our nature and with our happiness *Mercury*, the *Lancet*, and the *Knife*, are chiefly relied upon, by physicians and surgeons of the present day, for the removal of almost all the diseases incident to the human body, notwithstanding the effects of these deliterous agents, are evidently fatal to multitudes. Deeply impressed with these facts and with a view of reforming the science and practice of medicine, an individual of this city in the year 1827, procured a lot of ground and erected a handsome and convenient edifice, for an Institution denominated the *United States Infirmary*, expressly for employing a reformed system of practice in the treatment of diseases; the remedial resources being chiefly derived from the productions of our own country.—The course of treatment adopted by this Institution was principally the result of near forty years experience of a distinguished medical reformer, which course we are happy to state, has been crowned with signal success, and proved to a demonstration, that without *mercury*, that boasted *champion* of the MATERIA MEDICA, or other poisonous drugs, diseases generally may be cured by those more safe and salutary means, which the God of nature has so liberally scattered around us.

Animated by the past success, and with the hope of benefiting future generations, an irrepressible desire has been felt, that measures commensurate with the importance of the object should be taken, to promulgate this valuable system of practice, and thereby improve and reform the noble and important science of medicine.

After reflecting for years upon the most prudent and successful method of effecting so desirable an object, it has been deemed expedient to establish a MEDICAL SCHOOL, which competent teachers, where students may receive lectures and instruction until they are fully qualified to practice in the various branches of the healing arts upon the reformed system. We are now happy to announce, that a building for such an Institution has been erected, and (by Divine permission) will be opened in Nov. next, for the reception of Students.

The building is large and commodious, situated in Eldridge Street, between Grand and Broome, and adjoining the present U. S. Infirmary. It is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city, and has been completed at a great expense.

The following branches will be taught:—

1. *Anatomy.*
2. *Surgery.*
3. *Theory and Practice of Physic.*
4. *Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.*
5. *Materia Medica and Vegetable Botany.*
6. *Chemistry and Pharmacy.*

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art.—Here the student will be taught all the modern practice which is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanic, and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and observing a systematic course of studies, comprising each of these departments, he may acquire a knowledge of them in less than one half the time, and with less than half the expense, that is required at other Medical Institutions.

There being an infirmary connected with the Academy, the Professors will have the benefit of clinical practice, by which the experimental part of medicine will be acquired with less study.

An elegant stage [illegible] of the student [illegible] that all the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] their [illegible] will be [illegible] with a generous [illegible] the institution, [illegible] the practice of medicine in different sections of the country.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study; but whenever the student is qualified to pass an examination he will receive a Diploma, and this Diploma will have a decided advantage over every other, as it will enable the possessor to practice in every State in the Union without molestation.

REQUISITIONS.

The qualifications for admission into the School will be:—

1. A certification of a good moral character.—2. A good English Education.

TERMS.

The price of qualifying a person for practice will be $250, one half payable in advance; board (being an extra charge) will be $2 50 per week. Some provision is made for young men in indigent circumstances.

All communications addressed to the Superintendent of the U. S. States Infirmary, on this Circular, (Post Paid) will receive attention.

W. BEACH.

U. S. Infirmary, Oct 1, 1828.—28t

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at the office of the Village Herald.

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

CERTIFICATE.

10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. which in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, at a the manner of an anodyne; consequently the irritation of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases.

A bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its other stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER,
Nov. 20, 1827. Princess Anne, Md

SPLENDID VIEWS

OF

AMERICAN SCENERY.

On FRIDAY, the 10th of OCTOBER, 18[illegible] will be published by T. K. GREENBANK, No. 64 Spruce street, Philadelphia, a set [illegible] splendid views of American Scenery as follows:—

1—A View of Beck's Shot Tower, on the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, and adjacent Scenery;

2—A view of the Light House in Long Island Sound, with the adjacent scenery;

3—A view of York on Lake Ontario, with C[illegible] Fortifications;

4—[illegible] Scenery on the Hudson River;

5—[illegible] New London, Connecticut, with [illegible];

6—[illegible] near Philadelphia [illegible];

7—[illegible] Washington at Mount Vernon;

8—A View of the Great Pond of the Susquehanna;

9—View of the Upper Falls of Sa[illegible] Creek, Luzerne county, Pa.

10—View of the Lower Falls of Salmon Creek.

11—View of the Cattskill Mountains, from the Hudson.

12—View of Fort Niagara, on Lake Ontario from the Light House in the British side.

These Views are executed in the best style of Philadelphia engraving, from drawings made upon the spot. Each plate will be accompanied by a full and accurate description thereof, so as to render it perfectly intelligible to every person.

The work will be printed and issued to subscribers in the first style, on superior paper, and with a handsomely printed cover, and delivered to subscribers at the low price of *One Dollar* per copy. [illegible] be used for country [illegible] can be safely sent by [illegible].

☞Any gentleman postmasters and others who will interest themselves to procure subscribers, [illegible] will be entitled to [illegible] From the very [illegible] ing patronage already received from subscribers having [illegible] their [illegible] this volume will probably be succeeded by another, as soon as other plates can be engraved. All orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Address, T. R. GREENBANK.
No. 64 Spruce st. [illegible]

The Ladies' Literary Port Folio.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE Editor will be assisted in the Department of Reviews, Miscellany and Poetry, by "W. G. C." and in the Ladies Department by Mrs. Harriet Muzzy.

With the 5th number will appear a copperplate Engraving comprising in a single *group*, portraits of Shakspeare, Byron, Scott and Campbell, which will be followed by portraits of American Authors in a similar style. These engravings, executed expressly for this work will alone be worth the amount of subscription.

The Ladies Department will be constantly enriched with choice selections from the writings of Mrs. Hemans, Miss Edgeworth, Miss L. E. Landon, and other foreign writers, and also from the best productions of Mrs. Sedgwick, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Winchester, Mrs. Dumont, Mrs. Eliza Murden, and others of our own country women whose talents have shed a lustre upon their sex and country, in order that every lady who receives the Port Folio, may be certain of possessing in an elegant volume, specimens of the best productions of the most eminent writers of her sex. It is also designed to impart a superior interest, and value to the work, by the addition of portraits of such of the above writers as can be procured.

We shall also receive the original correspondence of N. P. Willis Esq. (Rev.) Richard Penn Smith, and W. [illegible] Esqrs. both authors of successful [illegible] Daniel Bryan Esqr; [illegible] and the assistance of Mr. T. C. Clarke, formerly the editor of the Album, with [illegible] of his correspondents and several anonymous but excellent writers, which have enriched the pages of most of our best literary journals.

The Editor who has had much experience in conducting literary papers, hopes to concentrate in his new work, the powerful talents of many of the most distinguished writers in this country, whom he considers an honour to be associated with, and is proud to have enlisted in his cause. The arrangement of the sheet may be understood from the following

SKETCH.

Literary Intelligence—[illegible] Reviews of [illegible] publications [illegible] in the A[illegible] [illegible] of opinion, [illegible] and impartiality.

The Ladies' Department—is illustrated by the following sentiments from the London Literary Gazette: "Where female sense is most improved and female character most pure, there is most happiness and propriety of social manners. The early years of children, the most precious years of life and [illegible] are confided to woman's superintendence. She therefore may be presumed to lay the foundation of all the virtue and all the wisdom that enriches the world."

Essays.—On such moral and useful subjects as may tend to strengthen the understanding and enrich the mind.

Tales.—The emanations of genius, portraying the affecting incidents of real life, or fiction; blending useful lessons of warning or instruction with the chaste and simple beauties of literature. We flatter ourselves that our work in this department will not be exceeded by any other.

Poetry.—"Such," says a genuine poet, "as has no alliance with our best affections; which lifts the soul into a purer element and breathes into it a more profound exalted and [illegible]."

Miscellany.—The Drama, with criticisms, [illegible] and its ornaments of taste and fashion, [illegible] intelligence, Amusing Sketches, Anecdotes, and effusions of wit and humour, will impart variety, and [illegible] Miscellany.

[illegible] Though superior copperplate engravings, expressly for this work [illegible] subjects and [illegible] superior scenery, [illegible] portraits of distinguished individuals, shall [illegible] occasionally appear, with pieces of popular music, &c. it is nevertheless determined to [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] work dependant [illegible] its moral [illegible] excellence alone.

Conclusion.—[illegible] no pains or expense [illegible] [illegible] in rendering it faithfully [illegible] worthy purposes, [illegible] elegance of the [illegible] an acceptable present to a *pure mind*, as well as an acquisition [illegible] American Literature. When it fails in either particular, the proprietors pledge themselves to relinquish its publication.

Terms.—The Ladies Literary Port Folio is published every other week at $2 per annum, [illegible] The great expense attending [illegible] renders it necessary [illegible] accompany orders with the [illegible] of subscription.

[illegible] procuring fifteen subscribers shall [illegible] to $5, and so in proportion for a less or larger number.

[illegible] Subscriptions received at the Philadelphia Library, the Athenaeum, Arcade [illegible], and the Artist Repository, [illegible] No. 66 Chestnut Street, and at [illegible] Coffee House.

Address (post paid)

THOMAS C. CLARKE, *Philadelphia.*

☞Subscriptions to the Ladies' Port Folio will be thankfully received at the office of the Village Herald, where the first number may be seen.

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks,

PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms.

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, DEC. 23. 1828.

☞The Orphans Court of Somerset county will sit on the 6th of next January.

THE AUCTION SYSTEM.

The National Intelligencer of last Tuesday says—"Another petition against the Auction System was presented yesterday, in the House of Representatives from the city of New York, having attached to it 7,660 signatures—making 17,690 petitioners from that city alone, for the intervention of Congress to regulate and restrain auctions of foreign goods."

Savannah, Dec. 8.

Green Peas were selling in market yesterday at $1 per peck.

Foreign News.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the packet ship Alexandria, the editors of the Philadelphia Aurora have *received* London papers of the 6th and Liverpool of the 8th November. They contain little political intelligence of importance. Details of the operations which led to the fall of Varna are given, and accounts of some skirmishes before Schumla, and of some operations in Little Wallachia on the 4th of October, which are the same that appeared in the Patriot on Friday, 12th inst.

The Prussian State Gazette of the 30th ult. brings down the news from Varna to the 15th ult. The following is an extract:—

"Early in the morning of the 12th October, a *Te Deum* was chanted in the camp of Count Worenzow, and in the presence of the Emperor, in celebration of the fall of Varna. The finest weather favoured this solemnity, at which all the diplomatists and officers were present. On the same morning the Captain Pacha marched out of the citadel together with the troops in favour of whom a capitulation had been agreed to.— On the 13th, His Majesty the emperor attended divine service in the Greek metropolitan church of Varna. On the evening of the 14th, his Majesty had it in contemplation to embark for Odessa, and thence to continue uninterruptedly his journey to St Petersburg. The *corps diplomatique* was to embark for Odessa at the same time. Omer Varione retreated immediately after the surrender of Varna and had taken up a position on the opposite bank of the Kamtshik. He was closely pursued by Prince Eugene of Wurtemburg. The Grand Vizier had already advanced as far as the Kamtshik to support Omer Vrione, but in consequence of recent events had also made a retrograde movement. LONDON, 6th Oct

SEMLINE, Oct. 23.—Accounts from Seres, of the 10th October, say that a division of Russian ships of war has appeared before Salonichai to blockade that port.

We are informed the greatest preparations are making in the Crimea for a secret expedition. It is not unlikely that the Grand Seignior will very soon have serious business in the neighbourhood of Constantinople. It is also stated that the blockade of the Dardanelles renders the Turks uneasy, who, whatever may be said on the subject, are by no means satisfied with the changes introduced into the empire.

Journal des Debates.

GENOA, Oct. 16.

It is reported that a Tripolitan armed schooner, with 12 guns and 79 men, has been captured by a Neapolitan frigate, off Otranto, and that three other Tripolitan cruizers had entered that gulf, and steered towards Abania.

GENOA, Oct 23.—It is reported that two schooner-rigged Tripolitan cruizers, have captured six vessels under the Neapolitan flag, off the Roman coast, and near civita Vecchia. A vessel arrived at Malta from Tripoli in the West, which she left 28th ult. had on board the crews of four Neapolitan captured vessels, and reported that three other prizes were going into Tripoli when she sailed. Eight cruizers were out from Tripoli.

GREECE.—The *Moniteur*, of Sunday last, contains a despatch from Lieut. General, the Marquez de Maison, commanding in chief the French forces in the Morea, addressed to the Minister of War, and announcing the surrender of the fortresses of Messenia (Coron, Modon, Navarino,) and of Patras, and the castle of the Morea, which had been left by Ibrahim Pacha in the occupation of 5,500 Turkish and Egyptian troops, who were to be immediately embarked for Egypt, with their arms and baggage. The Governor of Navarino, on being summoned by Admiral de Rigny, to give up the possession of that place to the French, made answer, "The port is not at war with the French or the English; no act of hostility will be committed." Hassan Pacha, who commanded in Moden, declared to the Marquis de Maison "that he could not surrender the fortress, but that, if he was taken prisoner in spite of himself, he hoped as good terms would be given to him as the garrison of Navarino," which was promised him. Both places were then occupied by French troops, the French & British squadrons supporting and participating in the arrangements for the attack. The Governor of Coron having ascertained the fate of those two fortresses, by an officer, whom he was permitted to send for that purpose, and seeing dispositons made for an attack, both by land and sea, which must have resulted in the destruction of that place, with the garrison, then opened the gates, and quietly yielded possession. Hadji Abdulla, Pacha of Patras, finding that place surrounded by a bold and successful movement of the brigade of troops and artillery sent against it, immediately capitulated. The colours of the allied powers were hoisted in the several forts, and the Marquis de Maison states his intention to deliver up Coron to the Greek government as soon as it shall send regular troops to occupy it.

LONDON, Nov. 8

Letters from St. Petersburg say that the new levy for the Russian army will raise it to upwards of 600,000 men, including those of the military colonies. Of this large force it is said it will be in the power of the emperor to march 400-000 against the Turks in the approaching campaign, without weakening the armies which it would be necessary to leave as a check upon Austria and Sweden.

From the Courier Francais October 27.

RUSSIAN WINTER CAMPAIGN.

Turkey in Europe has a population of 2,500,000 Mussulmen, and in Asia 11,000,000. The Turks in Europe follow no other trade but that of arms, those in Asia have a few agriculturalists among them, but no merchants or manufactories. The civilized nations of Europe cannot furnish in peace more 10,000 soldiers for every million of inhabitants; in war, when they double this proportion, they make great efforts, which cannot last. France, with 32,000,000 of inhabitants could not support an army of 600,000 men for three years, and provide for the wants of agriculture and commerce. Turkey, on the contrary with 13,000,000 of people, could support such an army without suffering. She is calculated for war. To try a winter campaign is to expose the Russians to multiplied disaster. The extraordinary levies in Russia cannot complete till spring, with experienced soldiers the skeletons of their regiments. A campaign in winter is above all murderous for an invading army. An enemy who acts on the defensive, and fights for his home, will obtain resources that the invaders cannot find.

The capture of Varna will hardly change the nature of the Black Sea, which is scarcely navigable even in the winter. To pretend, therefore, that the fleet can not only supply the army, with provisions, but follow and support its movements along the coast, is to be ignorant of the climate and the seasons, and is to fall into absurdity. The capture of Varna, if followed by that of Silistria, would at most only insure winter quarters.

Popular Votes at the recent Election.

Many may be curious to know the number of popular votes, taken in the several states, for the two presidential candidates, and the proportion which has been given to each. The following table comprises the official returns from fifteen States:

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

States.	*Jackson.*	*Adams.*	*Total.*
Maine	13927	20773	34700
Massachusetts	6019	29836	35855
Connecticut	4486	13543	17829
Vermont	8543	24364	32747
New Hampshire	20692	24076	44998
Rhode Island	695	2548	3243
New York	140763	135413	276176
New Jersey	21929	23758	45687
Pennsylvania	101652	50848	152500
Delaware	4348	4769	9118
Maryland	24565	25527	50092
Virginia	26752	12101	38853
North Carolina	37858	13918	51776
Kentucky	39071	31167	70238
Ohio	67597	63396	130993
	518933	475887	994820
	475887		
Jackson's maj.	43046		

The following are estimates of Jackson majorities from the states, from which we have not full returns:—

	Jackson.	*Adams.*
Georgia	20,000	
South Carolina	20,000	
Alabama	10,000	
Louisiana	500	
Illinois	3,000	
Missouri	5,000	
Mississippi	5,000	
Indiana	5,000	
Tennessee	16,000	
	84,500	
Former majority	43,046	
Jackson's maj. in 24 states	127,546	

What a defeat to the Coalition.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.

New Indian War.—The following letter, communicating information of the hostile intentions of a part of the Pawnee nation of Indians, was received last mail, from a citizen of Fayette, Howard county, dated Nov. 10. 1828:

"I have just received a letter from J. Dougherty, U. States I. Agent, dated "Cantonment Leavenworth, 4th November," informing that the Grand Pawnees and Pawnee Loups consisting of 1500 warriors, had gone *en masse* on a war excursion against the whites; and that their attention would be directed principally to the Santa Fe road, to intercept our traders—and should they fail in this, to fall on the frontier settlements or Arkansas and Red River, having declared their determination to scalp all white men with whom they meet."

The Pawnees inhabit the plains of the Arkansas and are divided into three bands. They are a strong, athletic race of men, but destitute of true courage. When united, they can bring into the field several thousand warriors.

The celebrated Miss Frances Wright has been in this city for some days. She has delivered several lectures to crowded audiences.

Emigration.—For the last two months the various avenues to this state have been filled with emigrants, principally from Virginia and Kentucky. A traveller while journeying from Louisville to St. Louis, counted not less than two hundred wagons, destined for Missouri. The accession to the population of the state is computed at several thousand.

Medical Doubts.

At a meeting of the London Medical Society, on the 6th of October, one of the subjects discussed, was an enquiry whether there was any foundation for supposing that surprise, desire, or any emotion of the mind of a mother, could have any influence or effect on her child *in utero*. Mr. Simmons said the subject had been a great deal before the public of late, through the medium of the newspapers. Should it be ascertained that children could be born with their father's name, for instance, distinctly written in their eyes, or on their foreheads, this might produce a very serious result as to a number of the second born. (*laughter.*) Mr Walt reconsidered the notion to be wholly without foundation; first, because of there being no nervous communication between the mother and the child; secondly, because many women were frightened, and had desires of different sorts, whose children were born without any other marks; and, thirdly, because marks were found upon the features at all periods of gestation, and where no particular emotions of the mind could be distinctly traced to have occurred in the mother.

Several members spoke on this subject, and many cases of marked children were brought forward, some of them ludicrous enough. A woman for instance on the day before her delivery of a 9 months' child, was frightened by a sailor mendicant raising the stump of his right arm before her, the arm having been amputated, and the child was born without his right arm! A goose ran cackling at another woman, a month before her confinement, and the child, though the mother denied having been frightened, was web-fingered! Another child had the figure of a mouse on its face, and whenever a cat entered the room, that part of the image on the face which was considered to be the mouse's tail, curled up! (great laughter.)— The conclusion, was that the fact of children being born with these marks is indisputable, but that the cause which produces them is unknown.—*Phil. Nat Gaz.*

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

Dyspepsia.

The prevalent, and in many cases terrible disease, arising from a deranged state of the liver, is chiefly produced by an inordinate acrimony of the stomach, and until this be subdued, the progress of emaciation goes on with a steady pace bidding defiance to all the nostrums and palliatives so plentifully prescribed. Having been a severe sufferer, I feel it a duty to others in my case, to communicate a simple safe, and effectual remedy for the morbid and acid state of stomach alluded to. It is nothing more than a strong tea of wood soot, drunk freely, cold, at the pleasure of the patient. Let the experiment be fully made; and if others experience the same happy result as myself I hear testimony may be given to the public through the channel of your paper, and prove an extensive benefit to the community. HEALTH.

The Meadville, Pennsylvania, paper, in mentioning a floating boat called the Ann Eliza, remarks, all the materials of which this boat was built were growing on the bank of French creek on the 27th ult. On the 28th she was launched, and pioted to this place before sunset, by her expert builders, Messrs. Mattocks and Tone. Her cargo consisted, among other things, of 300 reams of crown medium and royal patent straw paper with patent book and pasteboards; and left this place early on the 30th ult. for Pittsburg with 25 passengers on board.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.

The Baltimore Patriot of the 16th instant says, "The great work progresses with a rapidity beyond our most sanguine expectations. A few weeks ago its site near the city presented obstacles that were deemed almost too formidable for removal by the means at hand; but now they are either surmounted, or in a fair way of speedily being so. The cutting down of hills and filling up of valleys required, seemed, upon looking at the site before the commencement, a work of years; but it has been already almost accomplished. There are three very interesting features in the work within the distance of a pleasant walk from the city: the first is an excavation through a considerable hill the earth from which is carried in cars on a temporary rail way to a valley required to be filled up; the second is a tunnel to be cut under the Washington turnpike; and the third is what is called the deep cut—an excavation through a hill, it is believed from appearance about seventy feet deep. There are several half mile sections already finished and we believe waiting for the rails; and the hope expressed in the last annual report of the Directors, that the Rail Road would be in operation as far as Ellicott's Mills by the 4th of July next, will probably be realized. In the excavations through the hills, we observe that immense beds of mineral paints —principally *Spanish Brown*, of a rich quality, have been opened. This must be very valuable, and we should suppose would contribute considerably towards the expense of excavation.

IN CHANCERY

In Somerset County Court; November Term, 1828.

Elijah Parsons and John Parsons
vs.
Joseph Barkley, administrator of Francis W James, John C. Tack and Louisa his wife.

THE bill filed in this cause in substance states that Francis W. James, late of Somerset county in the state of Maryland, died indebted to the complainants; That letters of administration on his personal estate were by the Orphans court of said county, in due form of law committed to a certain Joseph Barkley; That the personal estate of the said Francis is not sufficient to pay his just debts; That the said Francis only made and executed his last will and testament in which he devised all his real estate to his widow Louisia James; that the said Louisa hath since intermarried with a certain John C. Tack who resides in the state of Pennsylvania, and that the process of this court cannot be served on him. The object of the said bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate whereof the said Francis died seized, lying and being situated in the said county, for the payment of his debts, and it appearing to this court that the said John C. Tack, one of the defendants in this cause, does not reside within the jurisdiction of this court: It is therefore ordered this twenty fourth day of November, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, that the said John C. Tack be and appear in this court in person or by solicitor on or before the third Monday of May next, and show cause why a decree should not be passed as prayed by this bill, otherwise the bill as to him may be taken pro confesso, and a decree passed accordingly, as prayed by the said bill, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, for three successive weeks at least four months before the said third Monday of May next.

ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE.

True copy;
TEST, GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Dec 23, 1828. mill

☞The Philad'a. Mercury will please insert the above adv. 1aw13 successive weeks, and send a copy of each publication, with his bill for collection, to this office.

In Somerset County Court, November Term, 1828.

Isaac M. Adams, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Isaac C. Mitchell
vs
George Jones, surviving executor of Charles Jones, Levin D. Jones, Eleanor Jones, Hiram Jones, John H Jones, Alfred Jones and Charles Jones, children and heirs at law and devisees of Charles Jones.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the resale of the lands of Isaac C. Mitchell for the balance of the purchase money due; the bill states that a decree was passed on the 23d of July, 1821, for the sale of the lands of the said Mitchell; that the complainant in this bill was appointed trustee and sold the said lands to Charles Jones, deceased, who gave bond with a certain Henry White for the purchase money; that the said Charles Jones has departed this life leaving a large balance of the purchase money still due to the complainant, and that the estate of the said Charles Jones is absorbed by judgments against him in his life-time and is insufficient to pay his debts; The court being satisfied that Eleanor Jones and Hiram Jones, two of the defendants in this cause do not reside in the state of Maryland, and that the process of this court cannot be served on them; it is therefore this twenty-second day of November, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, by this court ordered and directed that notice of the bill filed in this cause be given to the said absent defendants by inserting a copy of this order in one of the newspapers printed in the city of New York, and in one published in Somerset county, once a week for three successive weeks at least four months before the third Monday of May next, warning them to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, on the said third Monday of May next, to shew cause why a decree should not be passed as prayed by the bill.

ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE.

True copy;
TEST GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Dec 23, 1828. wll

☞The N. York Enquirer will please insert the above adv. 1aw13 successive weeks, and send a copy of each publication, with his bill for collection, to this office.

NEW GOODS!

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received and

IS NOW OPENING A

Winter Supply of Goods,

Comprising a large & general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
China, Glass and Queensware,
Hats, Caps and Shoes,
Stationary and Miscellaneous
Drugs and Medicines;

All of which he offers for sale on the most liberal terms for CASH or Country Produce. Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call on

JOHN W. DONE, Agent for
Dec 23-ll WM. DONE.

IN CHANCERY

In Somerset County Court; November Term, 1828.

William Jones, administrator of Thomas Jones,
vs.
George Jones, surviving executor of Charles Jones, Levin D. Jones, Hiram Jones, Eleanor Jones, John H. Jones, Henry Jones, Charles Jones, and Alfred Jones, children, devisees and heirs at law of Charles Jones.

THE bill filed in this cause in substance states that Charles Jones, the testator of George Jones of Robt. one of the defendants and the father of the other defendants in this cause on or about the eleventh day of November, eighteen hundred and seventeen, purchased of Thomas Jones, the complainant's intestate a part of a tract of land called 'Bridges Lot,' containing three hundred and seventy acres, more or less, situated on Menokin river and Jones creek, near Princess-Anne, for which he the said Charles contracted to pay the said Thomas a large sum of money, to wit: seven thousand dollars.— That the said Thomas hath died intestate and that letters of administration upon his personal estate have been granted by the Orphans court of said county to the complainant—That the said Charles hath also departed this life without having paid the said Thomas in his life-time or the said William since the death of the said Thomas, the balance of the purchase money due for the said lands; That the personal estate of the said Charles is insufficient to pay his debts, being absorbed by judgments and other debts of preference; The object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of the said land for the payment of the balance of the purchase money, inasmuch as the personal estate is insufficient, and it appearing to this court that Eleanor Jones & Hiram Jones, 2 of the defendants in this cause do not reside in the state of Maryland, & that the process of this court cannot be served upon them; it is therefore ordered this twenty-fifth day of November, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and twenty-eight; that the said Eleanor and Hiram be and appear in this court in person or by solicitor on or before the third Monday of May next, to show cause why a decree should not be passed as prayed by the bill, otherwise the bill as to each of them may be taken pro confesso and a decree pass accordingly, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the city of New-York, and in Somerset county aforesaid, once a week for three successive weeks at least four months before the said third Monday of May next.

ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE.

True copy;
TEST, GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Dec 23, 1828 wll

☞The N. York Enquirer will please insert the above adv. 1aw13 successive weeks and send a copy of each publication, with his bill for collection, to this office.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of Somerset county Court, passed at November Term, 1828— the undersigned commissioners will offer at PUBLIC SALE, to the highest and best bidder, at Forktown, in Somerset county, on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of JANUARY, 1829, all the Real Estate of Kirk Gunby, deceased, to wit: all that tract of land called 'Cut-Close,' and 'Addition to Cut-Close,' situated in Somerset county near Morris's Mills on Divining Creek, containing 158½ acres, more or less; Also parts of several tracts of land situated near the same place, to wit: part of 'Mitchell's Purchase,' part of 'Winter-Quarter,' and part of a tract not named, but which is described in a plat in the Clerk's office of Somerset county, returned by the commissioners to divide or value the real estate of Kirk Gunby, by black drawn lines beginning at letter B, containing 147 acres, the whole of which lands containing 306½ acres; Also one other tract of land called 'Stanford's Finding,' and 'Thomas's Conclusion,' situated in Somerset and Worcester counties on the county road leading from Princess-Anne to Salisbury, containing 229½ acres, more or less; and other tract called 'Pollitt's Discovery, lying in Worcester county, about one and a half miles from Forktown, containing 158½ acres, more or less; one other tract called 'Strife,' and part of 'Fooks' Cost,' situated in Worcester county, on the Eastern Branch of Toney Tank Creek, containing 55 acres, more or less; One lot of ground in Forktown in Somerset county, containing 5-16ths of an acre, more or less. For a more particular description of these several parcels of land recourse may be had to the plats and returns made by the commissioners as aforesaid.— Sale will commence at 10 o clock A. M.

The purchaser or purchasers will be required to give bond or bonds to the respective representatives of Kirk Gunby, dec'd. with approved security, payable twelve months after the day of sale and conditioned for the payment of their respective proportions of the net amount of sales bearing interest from day of sale.

WM. H. LANKFORD,
ANTHONY B. BENNETT,
WILLIAM MEZICK,
THOMAS MORRIS,
Dec. 23, 1828. *Commissioners.*

The Ten Lost Jewish Tribes.

The following paragraph lately appeared in a German paper under the head of "Leipsic"—

After having seen some years past merchants from Tiflis, Persia, and Armenia among the visiters at our fair, we have had, for the first time *two traders from Bucharia*, with *shawls, which are there manufactured of the finest wool of the goats of Thibet and Cashmere*, by the Jewish families, *which form a third part of the population*. In Bucharia, (formerly the capital of Sogdiana,) the Jews have been very numerous ever since the Babylonian captivity, and are there as remarkable for their industry and manufactures, as they are in England for their money transactions. It was not till last year that the Russian Government succeeded in extending its diplomatic mission far into Bucharia. The above traders exchanged their shawls for coarse and fine wollen cloths of such colours as are most esteemed in the East."

The existence in Bucharia of so large a body of Jews was unknown, it is said, to any of our Geographers—and the question has arisen, Whence have they proceeded, and how have they come to establish themselves in a region so remote from their original country? The Editor of the Caledonian Mercury thinks that this question can only be answered by supposing that these persons are the descendants of the long-lost Ten Tribes, concerning the fate of which, theologians, historians, and antiquarians have been alike puzzled. The Editor remarks.— However wild this hypothesis may at first appear, there are not wanting circumstances to render it far from being improbable. In the 17th chapter of the Second Book of Kings, it is said, "In the ninth year of Hoshea the King of Assyria took Samaria, and carried Israel away into Assyria, and placed them in Helah and in Habor, by the river Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes;" and in the subsequent verses, as well as in the writings of the Prophets, it is said, that the Lord then "put away Israel out of his sight, and carried them away into the land of Assyria, unto this day." In the Apocrypha, II. Esdras, xiii. it is said that the Ten Tribes were carried beyond the river (Euphrates) and so they were brought into another land, when they took counsel together that they would leave the multitude of the heathen, and go forth into a further country where never mankind dwelt; that they entered in at the narrow passage of the Euphrates when the springs of the flood were stayed, and "went through the country a great journey, even a year and a half;" and it is added, that "there they will remain, until the latter time, when they will come again." The country beyond Bucharia was unknown to the ancients; and it is, we believe, generally admitted, that the river Gozan mentioned in the Book of Kings, is the same as the Ganges, which has its rise in the very countries in which the Jews reside of whom the Leipsic account speaks. The distance which these two merchants must have travelled, cannot, therefore, be less than three thousand miles; and there can be little doubt that the Jews whom they represent as a third part of the population of that country, are descendants of the Ten Tribes of Israel, settled by the river Gozan. The great plain of Central Asia, forming the principal sides, viz. Little Bucharia, Great Mongalia, and Mantchouse, contains an area of 150,000 square miles, and a population of 20,000,000. This vast country is very little known. The great traits of its formation, compose, for the most part all that we are certain of. It is an immense plain of an excessive elevation, interspersed with barren rocks and vast deserts, of sand and almost moving sand. It is supported on all sides by mountains of granite, whose elevated summits determine the different climates of the great continent of Asia, and form the division of its waters.— From its exterior flow all the great rivers of that part of the world. In the interior are a number of rivers, having little declivity, or currents, which are lost in the sands, or permanently stagnated waters. In the southern part are countries, populous, rich and civilized, Little Bucharie, Great and Little Thibet. The people of the north are shepherds and wanderers. Their habitations are tents and towns and camps, which are removed according to the wants of pasturage. The Bucharians enjoy the right of trading to all parts of Asia, and the Thibetans cultivate the earth to advantage. The ancients had only a confused idea of Central Asia. "The inhabitants of the country," says a writer from a great authority, "are in a high state of civilization, possessing all the useful manufactures, and lofty houses built of stone. The Chinese reckon (but this is probably an exageration) that Thibet alone contains 33,000,000 of persons. The merchants of Cashmere, on their way to Yarkand in Little Bucharia, pass through Little Thibet. The country is scarcely known to European Geographers." The immense plain of Central Asia is hemmed in and almost inaccessible by mountain ranges of the great est elevation, which surround it on all sides, except China; and when the watchful jealousy of the Government of the Celestial Empire is considered, it will scarcely be wondered at that the vast region in question is so little known.

Such is the country which these newly discovered Jews are said to inhabit in such numbers. The following facts may perhaps serve to throw some additional light on this interesting subject.

In the year 1822 a Mr. Sargon, who if we mistake not was one of the agents to the London Society, communicated to England some interesting accounts of a number of persons residing at Bombay, Canamore, and their vicinity, who are evidently the descendants of Jews, calling themselves Beni Israel, and bearing almost uniformly, Jewish names, but with Persian terminations. This gentleman feeling very desirous of obtaining all possible knowledge of their condition, undertook a mission for this purpose to Canamore; and the result of his enquiries was, a conviction that they were not Jews of the one tribe and a half, being of a different race to the white and black Jews at Cochin, and consequently they were a remnant of the long lost Ten Tribes. This gentleman also concluded, from the information he obtained respecting the Beni-Israel, that they existed in great numbers in the countries between Cochin and Bombay, the *north of Persia*, among the borders of *Tartary*, and in *Cashmere*; the very countries in which, according to the paragraph in the German paper they exist in such numbers. So far, then, these accounts confirm each other, and there is every probability that the Beni-Israel, residence on the west of the Indian peninsula had originally proceeded from Bucharia. It will therefore be interesting to know something of their moral and religious character. The following particulars are collected from Mr. Sargon's accounts. 1. In address and manners they resemble the natives, so as not to be distinguished from them except by attentive observation and enquiry. 2. They have Hebrew names of the same kind, and with the same local termination as the Sepoys in the 9th regiment Bombay Native Infantry. 3. Some of them read Hebrew, and they have a faint tradition of the cause of their original exodus from Egypt. 4 Their common language is the Hindoo. 5. They keep idols and worship, and use idolatrous ceremonies intermixed with Hebrews. 6. They circumcise their own children. 7 They observe the Kippor, or great expiation-day of the Hebrews, but not the Sabbath or any feast or fast days. 8. They call themselves *Gorah Jehudi*, or White Jews; and they term the Black Jews *Colah Jehudah*.— 9. They speak of the Arabian Jews as their brethren, but do not acknowledge the European Jews as such, because they are of a fairer complexion than themselves. 10 They use on all occasions, and under the most trival circumstance, the usual Jewish prayer: "Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one Lord." 11. They have no cohen, priest, levite, or kasi, among them, under those terms; but they have a kaise, [reader] who performs prayers and conducts their religious ceremonies; and they appear to have elders and chiefs in each community, who determine in their religious concerns. 12. They expect the Messiah, and that they will one day return to Jerusalem. They think that the time of his appearance will soon arrive, at which they much rejoice, believing that at Jerusalem they will see their God, worship him only, and be despised no more.

Apparent renewal of Life.

Many of our readers will no doubt recollect the interest excited some time ago, by subjecting the body of *Johnson* the Murderer, to the action of *Galvanic* excitement;—a fluid in many respects resembling Electricity, and by some Philosophers supposed to resemble, or indeed to be the same, as the Vital or Nervous fluid. Supposing the following experiments will be generally interesting we venture to extract them from the last number of "The American Journal of the Medical Sciences," published at Philadelphia.—*R. Eng.*

Of the numerous experiments which have been instituted to verify the Analogy between Galvanism and the nervous action, those of *Wilshold* are not the least interesting. He *beheaded* a cat, and after the pulsation and muscular action had completely ceased, he removed the spinal marrow, and filled the spine with an amalgam of Quicksilver Zinc, and Silver. Immediately the throbbing of the arteries recommenced, and the muscular actions were renewed, which could not be distinguished from those produced by the influence of the spinal marrow; the animal made many leaps, &c.

He filled with the same amalgam the scull and spine of another cat which did not give any sign of life; the animal became during twenty minutes in such a state of distension, that it raised its head, *opened its eyes*, looked steadily, attempted to walk, and endeavoured to rise after falling down frequently. During all this time, the circulation and pulsation were very active, and continued for a quarter of an hour after the chest and belly were opened. The Secretion of the Gastric juice was considerably more abundant than formerly, and animal heat was perfectly re-established.

Attempts have also been made with partial success, to imitate the process of digestion in *dead* animals, by the action of Galvanism.

Truly, if the correctness of these experiments be confirmed by further observations, we need scarcely despair of the final attainment of the *Promethean Art.* [*Nat. Adv.*

TEAS.—The consumption of tea is increasing every year, and calls the more for a reduction of duty, to encourage our own shipping, to prevent the commerce of China from going out of our hands to foreigners, and to remove all temptation to smuggle.— In 1823, the importation into Britain was 24,000,000 pounds—in 1826, 20,000,000—in 1827, 39,746,147.

A company has been formed in Florida for opening a water communication between St. John's river and Indiana river. This will open the whole line of coast from Charleston to the southern extremity of Florida.

Progress of Society.

Two centuries ago sugar was only to be found at the apothecaries, and sold by the ounce; but in the years of the *ancient regime*, France alone consumed 50,000,000 pounds of it. In the days of Henry IV. coffee was absolutely unknown in France, and now there is not one of our porters who does not take his cup of coffee.

[*Say's Political Economy.*

A census of the city of St. Louis, in Missouri, has been lately taken by the Sheriff, and the population is found to be—free white males, 2170; free white females, 1289; slaves and coloured persons, 1242; total, 5000.

DIED, in the City of Lancaster Pennsylvania, on Friday morning, the 21st ult, *Philipine Lest*, in the 85th year of her age. The deceased had —

13 Children,
97 Grand Children,
122 Great Grand Children,
4 Great Great Grand Children,

236

The Jackson Wreath, or National Souvenir.

"Glory, Gratitude and Patriotism."

IN preparation, a splendid National Tribute, in commemoration of the greatest victory achieved by the people through the Hero of New Orleans.

CONTENTS.

1st. It will contain a portrait of Andrew Jackson, President elect of the U. States, engraved in a superior style, on copper, and intended to present a faithful and a truthful likeness of this illustrious individual to the American people.

2d. A splendid title page containing the U. S. Coat of Arms.

3d. The life of Andrew Jackson, is written by Robert Walsh, jr. esq. presenting a true character of the soldier and patriot, who has been recommended to the people of the United States, by his stern integrity, long experience and transcendant services to his country.

4th. A copperplate engraving of the Battle of New Orleans, and Jackson's discharge being seen, Jackson on the ground, with the "Star Spangled Banner" floating over the field of battle.

5th. A copperplate engraving of the Farmer of Tennessee; scene, which cultivated farm, with a distant view of Gen Jackson's residence, the Hermitage. These engravings will be copied, with some alterations, from the paintings lately sent to Philadelphia and New York, covering a space of 60 feet by 15, and splendidly illuminated on the nights of the election, in front of the Jackson head quarters.

6th. Some further particulars of the life of the Hero, compiled from the collection of facts made by the Jackson republican committee of Pennsylvania and other sources.

7th. A view of the U. States Capitol at Washington, elegantly engraved on copper.

8th A new piece of Music, entitled Jackson's Grand March, and Quick Step, composed expressly for this occasion, by one of the first professors of music in the United States.

9th Cover embellishments. In addition to which the work will be studded with minor though appropriate embellishments.

10th There will also be annexed, a correct general Map of the United States handsomely engraved.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be ready for delivery between the 8th of January and the 4th of March, early enough to be distributed throughout the United States before the latter date.

It will be delivered in the city in fancy bindings at TWO DOLLARS per copy. The copies will be forwarded in flexible covers by mail to any part of the U. States.

☞All orders out of the city must be accompanied with the amount of subscription, or a satisfactory reference in this city.

*** No letter will be taken from the Post Office unless the postage is paid. A copy of the work, will be forwarded to such Editors as publish the prospectus, and a discount of 25 per cent. will be made to any person forwarding an order for ten or more copies. Subscriptions should be forwarded *immediately* as they will be attended to in the order in which they are received.

Address JACOB MAAS.
Franklin Engraving Office, Philadelphia
Arch St.

Subscription papers left at Holdman's Chestnut street, Ryckman's Fourth & Gaskill street, at Gen. Snyder's Jackson house, North 4th, Liberties, at the offices of the American Sentinel, the Philadelphia Gazette, and the Mercury, at the Merchants' Coffee House, &c.

Dec wwm

☞Those persons who may feel disposed to obtain copies of the above work, by subscribing thereto, or at the office of the Village Herald will please hand in their names to the editor at their earliest convenience, as he will forward on such as he may receive at an early period.

Baltimore Prices Current.

Dec. 19, 1828.

FLOUR—white wheat family, $9 a 10; superfine Howard-st. 8.00 a 8.50; city mills 7.75 a 8.00 Susquehanna, 8.00; WHEAT, best red 1.65 a 1.75; best white 1.75 a 1.85— CORN, old, .48 a .50; new 46 a 47

TRUSTEE's SALE.

In Chancery in Somerset County Court.

BENJAMIN PARSONS
vs.
Elijah Parsons, administrator of William Miller, Eliza Miller, Harriot Miller, Juliana Miller, Peggy Miller, and Nicey Miller, children and heirs at law of William Miller.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset county court, in the above cause, the undersigned will offer at PUBLIC SALE, to the highest and best bidder, in the town of Salisbury, Maryland, at the auction room of James L Waller, esq. on SATURDAY the 27th of DECEMBER, instant, all the right, title, interest and estate, both at law and in equity, of which William Miller, late of said county, deceased, died seized and possessed, in and to a House and Lot, together with the buildings and improvements, and all other the appurtenances thereto belonging, situated at Shad Point, in said county, on the south side of Wicomico river, being part of a tract of land called Cherry Hill, and the same lot on which the said William Miller resided at the time of his death; also a lot of ground, in the said county, which the said William purchased of capt. Peter Dashiell, by deed bearing date 3d of September, 1814, being part of a tract of land called Prospect Hill; also a lot of ground, in the said county, which the said William Miller purchased of the said Peter Dashiell, by deed bearing date the 30th of August, 1815, being part of a tract of land called Cherry Hill.

The terms of sale will be thirty dollars cash, and a credit of twelve months for the residue, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds to the trustee, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the ratification of the sale by the court, and the payment of the whole of the purchase money to the trustee, the trustee is directed by the said decree, to execute to the purchaser or purchasers his, her or their heirs, a deed for the property so sold, conveying the title of the deceased, conveying the right of the complainant and defendants in the premises. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

Notice is hereby given,

To the creditors of the said WILLIAM MILLER, that they must bring in their claims against the said William, with the vouchers thereof, and lodge the same with the clerk of Somerset county court, within six months from the day of sale.

WILLIAM W HANDY, Truste
Princess-Anne, Dec. 2, 1828 wil

JESSE HUNT,

(Successor to W. & R. HALL)

Saddle, Harness,
AND
Trunk-Maker,

No. 127 Market Street,
(near the new City Hotel,)
BALTIMORE.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he continues the Saddling business in all its varieties, at the old stand formerly occupied by Messrs. W. & Richard Hall, where he keeps constantly on hand a

Large and General Assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Valeeses, Saddlebags, Collars, Military Equipments, &c.

of warranted materials and workmanship, which he will sell at wholesale or retail, on as reasonable terms as can be afforded at this or any other city.

August 19th, 1828. tf

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by James L. W. Barclay, esq. a justice of the peace, and to me directed, 2 at the suit of George Maddox and Elizabeth Byrd, Ex'rs. of Thomas Byrd vs. Elijah C. Johnson, 1 other at the suit of Tilghman & Parsons against Elijah C. Johnson, and one other at the suit of Hannah Hearn, Ex'x of Wm. Hearn, against Elijah C. Johnson, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: all the right, interest and estate of the said Johnson, in and to several houses and lots in the town of Salisbury and Somerset county, which were devised by Benjamin Dashiell to his daughter Sarah, the wife of the said E. Johnson, at present occupied by L. D. Collier; also a house and lot occupied by Amelia Nicholson; also one other occupied by Wm. S. Dickinson; also a house at Josiah Bayly, Esquire's Mills, at being the office of the said Elijah; also a small piece of land lying near the said Bayly's mill pond, which said land was purchased by the said Elijah C. Johnson and Levin Collier, of a certain Absalom Phipps, also a clock and case, which said property I shall proceed to sell at the auction room of James L. Waller, esq. in the town of Salisbury, on Saturday the 22d of Nov. next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the aforesaid writs.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Oct 28 st

☞The above sale is postponed to Saturday the 6th of next December, at the hour and place above mentioned.

Nov 25

☞The above sale is further postponed to Tuesday the instant—hour and place of sale as aforesaid.

Dec 9

For Rent,

For the ensuing year a House and Lot in the village of White Haven, at present occupied by Edward C. Blake. For terms apply to

MARCELLUS JONES

Sept. 9. 1828.

FOR SALE,

My half of the Schooner *Fair American.*

Apply to *WM T. G. POLK.*
Dec 9 mm

Nest Boxes and Barrel Covers,

50,000 Cane, suitable for Reed makers
300 Nests Sugar Boxes
200 Barrel Covers
100 dozen Butter Prints

200 gross of Lamp Wicks, assorted sizes; Spickets and Fausetts, suitable for hogsheads, barrels, kegs and hydrants; sweeping, shoe, scrubbing, dusting, white-wash, weavers and other Brushes; scale bed & sacking Cords; plough Lines, coarse and fine; Twine, Weavers Slays or Reeds; woolen, cotton and hand Shuttles; cotton and wool Cards; fancy and common Bellows; Fishing Tackle; Lamp and candle Wicks; corn Brooms and Whisks; market and close Baskets, long and short Brush Handles; Lemon Squeezers; Rolling Pins, Potatoe Mashers; Mullers; towel Rollers; wash & cake Boards; shovels, tubs clothes Pins; Funning and common Tops; Sifters; box and cake Blacking; butter Bowls; Trays, Spoons and Ladles; Trenchers; crabing and cabbage Nets.

The above articles are offered for sale on reasonable terms, by

VALERIUS DUCHART,
No. 101 1-2 *Baltimore, between South and Calvert Streets.*

Baltimore, 12th mo 9th

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between *Wm. Gunby & John Noble*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be conducted under the firm of *Wm & John Gunby*, who respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

All persons indebted to the late firm will please come forward and make immediate payment, as it is absolutely necessary that the concern of the old firm be settled without delay.

Nov 25 99

E. T. J. WOODWARD,

Corner of Dugan's Wharf & Pratt Street,
BALTIMORE.

Informs his friends and the public, that he will sell on COMMISSION, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and Oats, Tobacco, and all other articles of Country Produce, and will make liberal advances on the same.

He has on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

CONSISTING OF

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Family Flour, Brandy, Wines, Gin, Spirits, Whiskey and Cordials, Spices, Soap & Candles, Shad, Mackerel, Herrings, Fish, Salt, together with every other article in his line.

ALSO,

Glass Ware, Queen's Ware,

Stone and Earthen Ware, &c.

And a general assortment

Of Garden Seeds of approved kinds, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

DRY PINE OR OAK WOOD

Will be taken in exchange for Goods, on fair terms.

May 13, 1828. tm

Bible Society.

THE several Agents of the Somerset Bible Society are informed that they will receive Bibles and Testaments to supply the destitute in their neighbourhoods upon application to the agent, Mr. *William ...* and those who have collected any money and in purchasing the books, will pay them to the same gentleman.

Nov 4 mp

TRUSTEE's SALE

In Chancery in Somerset County Court.

JOHN P. GALE
vs
George Twilley and Nancy his wife, administrators of William Twilley, Samuel James Twilley and others, children and heirs at law of William Twilley.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset county court in this cause, the undersigned will offer at PUBLIC SALE, to the highest and best bidder, in the town of Quantico, in Somerset county, Maryland, at the house of John S. Hall, esq. on FRIDAY the 26th day of December, 1828, certain Lands and Real Estate, whereof the said William Twilley died seized, being certain lands situated at Quantico, which the said William purchased of John P. Gale the complainant, called and known by the name of Wrington, containing 60 acres, more or less, also 12 acres called Wrington; also 15 acres, lying chiefly in Quantico branch, which formerly belonged to a certain Elizabeth M. Grannis, together with the mills generally known as Quantico mills.

The terms of sale will be a credit of 12 months for one half of the purchase money, and eighteen months for the residue, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the ratification of the sale by the court, and the payment of the purchase money to the Trustee, the Trustee is authorized by the said decree to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs a Deed for the property so sold, conveying the title of the deceased. Sale will commence at one o'clock P. M.

Notice is hereby given,

To the creditors of the said WILLIAM TWILLEY, late of the said county to exhibit their claims against the said William, with the vouchers thereof, and to lodge the same with the Clerk of Somerset county within six months from the day of sale.

GEORGE TWILLEY, Trustee.

November 24, 1828 dll

P. S. The widow's dower will be reserved.

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

PENCILLED PASSAGES.

[*From the Episcopal Watchman.*]

Every body that has read Blair's 'Grave' with a pencil in his hand, has marked those beautiful lines—

———"visits
Like those of angels, short and far between;"

and perhaps most readers of English poetry have observed in Campbell's 'Pleasures of Hope,' the same sentiment a little differently expressed:

"Like angel-visits, few and far between."

The original is with John Norris; 1657—1711; as follows:

"How fading are the joys we dote upon,
Like apparitions seen and gone;
But those which soonest take their flight,
Are the most exquisite and strong,
Like angels' visits, short and bright,
Mortality's too weak to bear them long."

And again, in an elegy on his niece,

"No wonder such a noble mind
Her way again to heaven so soon could find;
Angels, as 'tis but seldom they appear,
So neither do they make long stay,
They do but visit, and away.
'Tis pain for them to endure our too gross sphere,
We could not hope for a reprieve,
She must die soon that made such haste to live."

But Henry Vaughan, "Silurist," as he loved to be called, given to be "singular and humoursome," according to old Anthony Wood, but withal an accomplised writer, author of "Olor Iscanus" and "Silex Scintillans," was wicked enough (1614—1695) to steal this thought from him. *Ecce testimonium!*

"Still young and fine! but what is still in view
We slight as old and soiled, though fresh and new
How bright wert thou, when Shem's admiring eye
Thy burning, flaming arch did first descry;
When Zerah, Nahor, Haram, Abram, Lot,
The youthful world's gray fathers, in one knot,
Did, with intentive looks, watch every hour
For thy new light, and trembled at each shower."

A noble subject for the pencil, and worthy of Claude Lorraine's best moments!

An anonymous collection of 'Spiritual Songs,' the *twelfth edition* of which bears date in 1725, contains the following 'Lament for the loss of first Love,' which will remind the reader of that sweet hymn of Cowper, the touching transcript of his own darkened spirit.

"O for a closer walk with God!"

O that my soul was now as fair
As it has sometimes been,
Devoid of that distracting care
Without, and guilt within.

There was a time when I could tread
No circle but of love;
That joyous morning now is fled,
How heavily I move!

Unhappy soul, that thou should'st force
Thy Saviour to depart,
When He was pleas-ed with so course
A lodging in thy heart!

How sweetly I enjoyed my God!
With how divine a frame!
I thought, on every plant I trod
I read my Saviour's name!

O might those days return again
How welcome they should be!
Shall my petition be in vain
Since grace is ever free?

Lord of my soul, return, return
To chase away this night:
Let not thine anger ever burn;
God once was my delight

I am far from intimating, in regard to any of these instances, the charge of plagiarism. Some of them are certainly, as the newspaper phrase is, "remarkable coincidences."

CRAYON.

LINES

On a young Lady's taking a Voyage.

Ye winds, be hush'd—forbear to roar,
Ye waves, nor proudly lash the shore;
Be hush'd, ye storms, in silence sleep,
Nor rage destructive o'er the deep.
Aspasia sails—and at her side
The *Beauties* on the ocean ride.

Rise, Neptune, from thy coral bed,
And lift on high thy peaceful head;
Calm with thy nod the raging main,
Or bid the billows rage in vain,
Aspasia sails—and at her side
The *Graces* on the ocean ride.

Attendants of the watery god,
Ye Tritons, leave your green abode;
Ye Nereids, with your flowing hair,
Arise, and make the nymph your care.
Aspasia sails—and at her side
The *Muses* on the ocean ride.

Thou seaborn Venus, from thine isle,
Propitious on the voyage smile;
Already, anxious for the fair,
Thy *winged son* prefers his prayer.
Aspasia sails—and at her side
The *Loves* upon the ocean ride

Let ALL attend, and bid the breeze
Blow softly—bid the swelling seas
Swell gently—for such worth before
The ocean's bosom never bore.
Aspasia sails—and at her side
The *Virtues* on the ocean ride.

The priest of a village told a man who lost his wife the day before, that he must have Patience, and received this reply—"Why, sir, I have been trying her but she wont consent."

The Volunteer.

"But hark! thro' the fast flashing lightnings of war,
"What steed to the desert flies frantic and far!"

In the pale twilight of a still summer's evening it was sweet to rove along the mossy banks, and among the green willows at the Redland cottage, where the broad rivulet that, flowing by it, and widening as it shot away into the lowlands, became a little lake, and lay before the eye an unbroken mirror of the purest chrystal. In the simple beauty of its situation, Redland Cottage had no rival near—in the practic of every domestic virtue, in the possession of all the qualities that adorn the female character, and shed around it a mild, yet glowing lustre, the widowed mistress was as unrivaled as was the beauty of her home; and though she has long since been buried in the cold grave, whenever my mind would wander to some bright picture in the visions of the past, it flies to the days I spent beneath her roof, even at that period of peril to my country, in which the war of the revolution penetrated even to the peaceful hamlet of my nativity and, called my father from his home and family, to combat against the common enemy.

But even with my brief residence at Redland there are some sad recollections twined. It was on just such an evening as I have mentioned, that as I was walking in the little grove before the house with that venerable lady, the sound of horses came down along the waters, and as we walked forward, two mounted troopers rode up and requested quarters, in terms so courteous and condescending as seemed to convince that they were gentlemen as well as soldiers. I was young and a soldier being to me a curiosity, I gazed on them both with a sensation of awe, and admiration. I fancy I see their features and habits yet; the largest wore a plain blue dress with yellow facings, and a small military hat which with a dark pair of whiskers, and a keen black eye gave him a martial appearance. But the other stranger seemed a youth of about 17, of a most delicate figure, wrapped in a large and fine blue cloak; a beautiful skin, and glossy auburn hair that curled in rich profusion around his neck, a voice of the most melodious sweetness, and withal a grace of manner and expression peculiarly engaging. We judged that they were officers, and that pretty youth was not inferior, for his elder companion paid him a deference not due to an equal, and as they sat and talked together in a parlor, I stood near them, and looked at them, and listened; and then I thought, oh, friendship! that thou wast lovely; for I never had seen two beings more attached than were those soldiers to each other.

The mild clear evening was wearing away fast, and it was nine o'clock by the time that our stranger guests had finished a light repast and taken their seats at a little window from which they looked over the still waters awhile in silence, save now and then a deep sigh was given and responded; but they were from soldiers who had left their homes, and whom the morning sun might find summoned to battle, and a bloody bier.

"Sing for me Henry," said the elder soldier, reaching a flageolet that lay on the table near him, and touching a few soft notes, "sing for me for my heart is heavy, and I feel as though I should dream frightful things to night." He forced a laugh as he finished, and then placed the instrument again to his lips, and breathed in it a few melancholy chords; but his companion immediately struck upon a lively air, and he followed it:

"The Soldier to the war has gone,
At freedom's and his country's call,
His father's sword he girded on,
And vanished from his father's hall.
Coldly, at eve, the moon beam shone,
While she, his loved one, wandered there,
And breathed along her harp the tone
That bless'd the faithful volunteer.

Then sad she sung, "perchance some brand
May reach that heart that beats for me,
And who shall then with trembling hand,
Bathe his cold brow, and close his eye—
Or who bend o'er his bleeding breast,
Kiss his pale cheek, his spirit cheer,
And sooth the noble soul to rest,
Of Henrietta's Volunteer."

The young soldier paused—the last accents of his voice fell on the ear like the dying notes of an Æolian harp, sweet, but all trembling and sorrowful; his complaint seemed to catch the spirit of the song, however, and continued it in a clear and spirited voice.

The wildered girl thus breath'd her lay,
As dimly set the evening star,
And ere its echoes died away,
Follow'd her soldier to the war—
Resolved in battle storm to ride,
'Mid flashing fire and gleaming spear,
A guardian angel by the side
Of her loved faithful volunteer.

The last note had scarcely died away before a shrill sound, like the distant scream of some mid-night bird, broke in upon the reigning silence, and rapid as thunder in the rear of lightning, the peal of fire arms succeeded. The Soldiers started, and for a moment stood trembling in a locked embrace, but it was only for a moment, and the elder soldier sprang through the door, and, mounting his white charger, disappeared along the road towards the village. The youth watched him as he withdrew, and when he was out of sight bent his ears to the window, and listened in an agony of suspense.

The firing now seemed coming nearer and nearer, and before thirty minutes had elapsed, we could distinguish the flash of pistols:—"Our band is attacked! is defeated!—my horse! my horse!" cried the young soldier, and gliding out, was mounted and away in an instant. In ten minutes the steed which had belonged to the elder soldier came prancing back without a rider, and shortly after, the firing and shooting died away; the battle was ended, and the foe driven off.

But we were yet to witness a heart rending spectacle. Our guests returned. The brow of the elder was pale, his eye dim and garments soiled—he threw himself on a sofa, and leaned his head upon his hand in silence. But the youth appeared excessively agitated, and looking at his little delicate hands, he said shudderingly, "look there is no blood on them—"but, but, but I did shoot the man that fought with you—I shot him and he fell," and there he kneeled by the side of his companion, and took his hand—'You are sick,' said he, "oh! I hope you are not sick,—"oh! I hope you are not hurt: you said you was not." The soldier dropped his head upon his arm, and said feebly, "I am dying Henrietta!" "Henrietta!" exclaimed the attendants, as the young unknown started at the word "dying," and throwing off the cloak in which she had been enveloped, revealed a beautiful female form in a snow white riding dress—and then she screamed, as she beheld a stream of blood already running on the floor, from the side of her wounded lover.

Every assistance possible was rendered to the dying man, by those who attended him—the while his sickening eye was fondly fixed on Henrietta. At length he said to her in a low voice, "Henrietta? I learned yesterday that your brother Edward commanded the enemy; I did not tell you of it, because I never anticipated this, and it would have been painful news to you. She clasped her hands upon her breast but in a moment seemed to forget all but him on whom death was already placing his cold signet.

Poor girl! she was not thus to be permitted even the trifling relief of such forgetfulness, for at this very moment a soldier bro't into the room a wounded officer!—It was Edward Lushing! who had been left by his flying comrades on the field; and Henrietta recognized not only her brother, but the man against whom her arm had been lifted in the hour of death that had just gone by.

But it is cruel to prolong a tale like this. The two soldiers died of their wounds, and in a few months after the broken hearted girl joined them in the still valley of death. Their graves are under the willow trees, a few hundred yards from the place where once stood the delightful Redland Cottage.

The Happy Match.

"Now," said Henry Hemphill to his young wife, when they went to housekeeping, "it's my business to bring money into the house —and your's to see that none goes foolishly out." This was the agreement with which they set forward in the world. He chose her, first because he loved her, and in the second place, because he knew she was sensible, economical and industrious—just the reasons which influence a sensible man in his choice now. And he thought it best that each should have a distinct sphere of action. Their interests were one and indivisible; consequently each had the same motives to act well the allotted part. His business called for his whole attention; he wished, therefore, to pursue it undistracted by other cares; for himself he looked for happiness only at home; there he expected a supply for all his wants, and he was of course not disposed to spend any thing abroad, in pursuit of what he thought every reasonable man ought to look for in the bosom of his own family.—Her duties being all domestic, she was able to compass them the better by turning her whole attention to him. Her husband's business doing habits; his temperance and correct life, had all the power of example: increasing her esteem, and doubling her anxiety to deserve his.

They had married without waiting to get rich. They neither distrusted Providence nor each other. With a little besides health and a disposition to improve it, they nevertheless had that strong confidence of final success which prudent resolutions inspire in those who feel that they have perseverance enough to adhere to them. Thus they began the world.

To attach a man to his home, it is necessary that home should have attractions. Henry Hemphill's had. There he sought repose after the toil and weariness of the day, and there he found it. When perplexed, and low-spirited, he retired thither and amid the soothing influence of its quiet and peaceful shades, he forgot the heartlessness of the world, and all the wrongs of men. When things went ill with him he found always a solace in the sunshine of affection, that in the domestic circle beamed upon him, and dispelled every cloud from his brow. However others treated him—there all was kindness, and confidence, and affection; if others deceived him, and hypocrisy, with its shameless face, smiled on him to delude and injure him, there all was sincerity of the heart which makes amends for suffering and wins the troubled spirit from misanthropy.

Nothing so directly tends to make a good wife, a good housekeeper, a good domestic economist, as that kindness on the part of the husband which speaks the language of approbation, and that careful and well directed industry which thrives, and gives strong promises that her care and prudence will have a profitable issue. And Mary Hemphill had this token and his assurance.

Henry devoted himself to business with steady purpose and untiring zeal; he obtained credit by his plain and honest dealing; custom by his faithful punctuality and constant care; friends by his obliging deportment and accomodating disposition. He gained the reputation of being the best workman in the village; none were ever deceived who trusted to his word. He always drove his business a little before hand, for he said, "things go badly when the cart gets before the horse." I noticed once a little incident which illustrated his character: a thrifty old farmer was accosted in the road at the end of the village by a youngster who was making a great dash in business, and who wanted to borrow a few hundred dollars.—The witty old man was perfectly ignorant of where it could be had, and sidled off from him as soon as he could. He rode directly down to Hemphill's, and told him he had a few hundred dollars to loan, and whished he would take it; the payments should be easy—just as would suit. Indeed replied Henry, you have come to a bad market; I have a little cash to spare myself, and have been looking round these two weeks for a good opportunity of putting it out.

While Henry was prospering in his business; all went like clock work at home; the family expenditures were carfully made; not a farthing was wasted; not a scrap lost; the furniture was all neat and useful, rather than ornamental; the table, plain and frugal, but wholesome, and well spread; little went either to the seamstress or the tailor; no extravagance in dress; no costly company keeping; no useless waste of time in ceaseless visiting; and yet the whole neighbour hood praised Mary Hemphill, and loved her; she was kind without ostentation or sacrifice, sociable without dissipation. And while few people lived more comfortably, none lived more economically.

The results of such management can never disappoint the expectations to which it looks. Even the angry frown of misfortune is almost put at defiance. Advantage ground is soon gained, which the storm seldom reaches. And the full reward comes in its proper time to crown the meed of life thus spent.

The music of Henry's tools was in full play on the morning that I left the village for a distant residence. It was not yet sunrise. And as the coach bore me rapidly past the cool and quiet residence of the village, I saw the door was open, and the breakfast smoking on the table. Mary in her neat morning dress and white apron, blooming in health and loveliness, was busy about her household affairs; and a stranger who chanced to be my fellow passenger to the city, observed it, and said "there's a thriving family; my word for it." And he spoke well.—There are certain signs always perceptible about those who are working things right, that cannot be mistaken by the most casual observer.

On my return to Alesbury, many years afterwards, I noticed a beautiful country residence on the banks of the river, surrounded by all the elegance of wealth and taste.—Richly cultivated fields stretched themselves out on every side as far as the eye could reach; flocks and herds were scattered in every direction. It was a splendid scene—the sun was just setting behind the western hills—and while a group of neatly dressed children sported on the adjacent school house green, the mellow notes of the flute mingled with their noisy mirth. "There," said an old friend, "lives Henry Hemphill; that is his farm—those are his cattle; here is his school-house, and these his own and some orphan children of his adoption, which he educates at his own expense—having made a noble fortune by his industry and prudence, he spends his large income in deeds of charity; and he and Mary mutually gives each other the credit of doing all this.

My heart expanded then—it expands still, when I think of them—and I pen their simple history in the hope, that as it is entirely imitable, some who read it will attempt to imitate it—[*Emporium.*

The Green Ass.

A certain widow, though pretty much advanced in life, had a mind to marry again.—As her fortune was very large, she thought herself entitled to a young husband; and accordingly fixed her eyes upon a handsome youth who had nothing but his personal recommendations to depend upon. She plainly perceived that there would be no difficulty on his part; but she dreaded the censure and ridicule of her neighbours. In this perplexity, she communicated her wishes and alarms to a maiden sister, who lived in the house, and possessed an uncommon share of shrewdness and address for all such occasions.—"Sister," says the amorous widow, "what think you of Leander! He is surely the picture of my late husband. Alas! I should never have yielded my heart but this irresistible resemblance. What shall I do? for I am in a dreadful consternation about what my neighbours may say of me, being well acquainted with their malice and cruelty. The purest love is not sheltered from their ill-natured ridicule. Were it not for that, this dear young man should—but"—"How absurd is all this, my dear sister!" replied the other. "Follow your own inclinations, and don't tell me of such foolish fears. You will be sung, hooted, hallooed after, and chalked up, for eight days; on the ninth they will think no more of you than one thinks of a friend one has quitted for three months.—That ass which you see yonder shall, if you please, impose silence on the whole parish about you the morning after your nuptials." "That ass?" "Yes, that ass. Marry [...] and leave the rest to me and my ass." The widow was easily persuaded; and the marriage was concluded on the credit of the [...] Dreadful outcry in the parish, rough [...] before their doors; not a soft thing could [be] heard from the mouth of either party for [the] noise of the kettles and frying pans. In [the] mean time the sister had painted the ass green as a parrot; and out rushed the phenomenon, with a triumphant bray, into the midst of the crowd. In an instant every [...] tle and pan was mute; and every soul [...] parish crowded round so strange a prodigy. "A green ass! Good heavens, who could have believed it! Well, wonders will never cease. How surprising is Nature in all her operations!" "I dreamed," cried an old man, "of this very ass a week ago. I am sure it betokens something bad to our town." A number of white mice appeared in the same manner just before the plague happened in my youth." Such observations and acclamations as these took place of the clamor about the new-married couple. The green ass lasted its eight days; and [...] there was no more curiosity about the green ass than there had been about the new-married couple the moment the ass appeared.

Evenness of Temper.

Madame Neckler relates the following anecdote of M. Abauzit, a philosopher of Geneva:—It is said of him that he had never been out of temper, some persons, by [...] of his female servant, were determined to put him to this proof. The woman in question stated that she had been his servant for thirty years, and she protested that during [that] time she had never seen him in a passion. They promised her a sum of money if she would endeavour to make him angry. She consented, and knowing that he was particularly fond of having his bed well made, she on the day appointed, neglected to make it. M. Abauzit observed it, and the next morning made the observation to her. She answered that she had forgotten it; she said nothing more, but on the same evening she again neglected to make the bed; the same observation was made on the morrow by the philosopher, and she again made some excuse, in a cooler manner than before. On the third day he said to her, "you have not yet made my bed; you have apparently come to some resolution on the subject [...] probably found that it fatigued you [...] ter all it is of no great consequence [...] gin to accustom myself to it [...] threw herself at his feet, and avowed [...] him

New Almanac.

A man in Washington has [...] rious Almanac, which may be [...] the face of one quarter of a dollar [...] perpetual, showing the days of the [...] any month in the year within the [...] ten thousand years, without an [...] This almanac is arranged on the [...] ever-pointed pencil case, and on [...] pencil case will be arranged the [...] the moon for one thousand years [...] shows the Dominical letter for every [...] conjunction; apposition, and quarters of the moon for one thousand years [...] stamping the seal of a letter with [...] of this pencil case, will be [...] sion showing the day and hour [...] letter was sealed.

Historical Fact.

Mr. J. Taggart was elected a [...] the county of Columbia to the [...] eral Assembly of the State of [...] peared and made the necessary [...] took his seat. In a few days he [...] ancholy which soon progressed [...] In his insane ravings he [...] was not thirty years of age when [...] oath of office and his seat; and [...] conscience upbraided him with the [...] sion of perjury, in taking an oath [...] the constitution, and at the same [...] taking a seat in violation of its [...] From this insanity he never [...] survived its commencement [...] months.—[*Col. Gaz.*

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. II. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1828. NO. 30.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Two Dollars a year, *if paid in advance*; or $2 50 if paid within six months; or $3 if not paid within six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance*.

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year*.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞ Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞ Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞ All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE,

Cohen's Office, Baltimore, Nov 27, 1828.

BANKS	pr. ct. dis
[U.] *States Bank*	par
Do Branches	par
MASSACHUSETTS	
[B]*oston banks*	1
[Ot]*her Mass. notes*	2
RHODE-ISLAND	
[Pr]*ovidence banks*	2
[Ot]*her R.Island notes*	3
CONNECTICUT	
[M]*iddletown bank*	1
[Ph]*oenix bank at Hartford*	1
[Br]*idgeport bank*	1
[Ea]*gle bank of New Haven*	no sale
[H]*artford bank*	1
NEW-YORK	
[N] *Y city banks (except Lombard)*	par
[Al]*bany*	½
[Ot]*her N York notes*	1
NEW-JERSEY	
[...]*bank*	no sale
[...] *Newark*	1
[...] *N Brunswick*	1
Trenton Ins. Co	1
Farmers bank at Mount Holly	1
Cumberland bk	1
State bk Camden	1
[...]*t Elizabethtown*	1
[...]*t N Brunswick*	1
[...]*t Patterson*	1
[...]*t Trenton*	no sale
[...]*t Morristown*	1
[Es]*sex bank*	1
PENNSYLVANIA	
Philadelphia banks	par
[Ea]*ston*	
Germantown	do
Montgomery county	do
[Ch]*ester* "	do
Delaware "	do
Lancaster bank	do
Farmers bk of Lan'r	½
Harrisburg	½
Northampton	½
Farmers bank of Bucks c'y	1
[...]*k bank*	½
Chambersburg	½
Farmers bank at Reading	½
[...]*sburg*	do
Carlisle bk	
[...]*at Harrisb'g*	2
[...]*sburg*	2
[...]*sburg*	3
[...]*nsville*	4
DELAWARE	
[B]*k of Delaware*	½

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
Farmers bank and branches	1
Wilmington and Brandywine	½
Commercial bank	1
Branch of do. at Milford	2
Bank of Smyrna	1
MARYLAND	
Frederick c'y bank	½
Havre-de Grace	par
Farmers bank at Annapolis	½
Branches at Frederick & Easton	do
Hagerstown	do
Westminster	do
Elkton	susp.
DISTRICT OF COL.	
Bk of Washington	½
Bk of the Metrop.	do
Patriotic bank	do
Central bank	do
Bk of Columbia	nom
Union bk Georget'n	½
Farmers & Mechanics bank	do
Bk of Alexandria	do
Bk of Potomac	do
Farmers bk of Alexandria	do
Union bk of Alex'a	do
Mechanics bk of Alexandria	do
VIRGINIA	
Richmond & bran's	½
Bk of the Valley	do
Br at Leesburg	do
Br at Charlestown	do
Br at Romney	do
N W bank of Vir at Wheeling	3
N CAROLINA	
State bk at Raleigh and branches	4
Cape Fear	4
Newbern	4
S. CAROLINA	
State banks generally	2
GEORGIA	
State bank	2
Planters	2
Augusta	2
Darien	5
Augusta Ir Co	no sale
KENTUCKY	
Bank of Kentucky & branches	no sale
OHIO	
Specie banks	5
LOUISIANA	
Banks at N Orleans	3

[CA]NDLE WICKS, & LAMP WICKS,

[S]quare and oval butter Prints; Weavers [...]s or Reeds; Shifters and Strainers; lemon Squeezers; wash and cake Boards; [...] for reed making; pound, half and quarter Prints; Twine and Cord; boot and [...] Blacking; patent and common Taps; [...] Wicks, assorted, by the dozen or gross; [...]n, wool and horse Cards; towel Rollers; [...]gots and Fausetts, suitable for hogs[heads], barrels, kegs and hydrants; fishing [...] and Rods; butter Bowls and Trays; [...]es and market Baskets; Nests Tubs and [...] Boxes; Potatoe and turnip Mashers; [...]ping, shoe, horse, scrubbing, Weavers [...]dusting Brushes Carpenters, Joiners and [...]ners Lines; clothes Lines and Bed [...]

[T]he above articles are offered for sale on [...] terms by

VALERIUS DUKEHART,
[No] 1-2 Baltimore between South and Calvert streets.

[Balti]more, 12th mo. 9th

[IN]SOLVENT BLANKS.

[JU]ST printed and for sale at the *Village* [Herald] office, a quantity of *INSOLVENT* [...] of an approved form, and a supply of blank

BILLS OF SALE.
ALSO,
[A s]upply of Magistrates' Blanks,
[...] *FACIAS, before supersedeas,*
do. *after supersedeas,*
[...] *SA's before supersedeas,*
do. *after supersedeas,*
[W]ARRANTS.

EDUCATION.

MR. & MRS. HELLEN

Have determined to open a School,

For the Instruction of Youth of both sexes,

IN THIS TOWN,

To commence with the ensuing year.

In this school the ordinary branches of English education, such as Reading, Writing & Cyphering, together with Grammar and Geography, Surveying and Navigation, will be taught with diligence and care.

The direction of the female department, and smaller boys, will devolve on Mrs. Hellen, whilst the larger males, and students of the higher branches, will be instructed by Mr. Hellen.

Order and discipline will be observed in connexion with a due regard to respectful courtesy and decorous deportment throughout the school.

TERMS.

For the common course of English learning—one dollar per month. Pupils of the mathematical department will be subject to the usual additional charge. A proportion of firewood as customary.

Princess-Anne, Dec. 9.

Mr. & Mrs. H. will exhibit such testimonials as, they trust, will prove satisfactory.—Those who have given assurances of their patronage, will be waited upon for their signatures.

IN CHANCERY,

In Worcester County Court,

NOV. TERM, 1828.

Zadock Long
vs.
John C. Maddux, and Levin Townsend, Admr. of Daniel Maddux.

IN obedience to the decree passed in the above cause during the late term of the said Court, the subscriber will offer at public sale to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Snow-Hill on Friday the second day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following real estate lying and being situated in Worcester County, whereof Daniel Maddux; late of the said County, died seized; to wit.

All that tract or part of a tract of land called Duer's Conclusion or by whatever other name or names known or called, containing 150 acres more or less being all the land by whatever name or names known or called, which was conveyed to the said Daniel Maddux, by a certain Joshua Duer, by deed bearing date the 18th day of June 1819. Also,

All that tract or part of a tract of Land, called Bradshaw's Purchase or by whatever other name or names known or called containing one hundred and forty-five acres more or less being all the land by whatever other name or names known or called, which was conveyed to the said Daniel Maddux, by James Powell, esq. then sheriff of Worcester county, by deed, bearing date the 22d day of January, 1822. Also,

All those tracts or parcels of land called Castle Hill Conveniency and Lock, together containing eighty-three acres more or less, being all the lands by whatever name or names known or called which was conveyed to the said Daniel Maddux by a certain James Guthrie by deed bearing date the 22d day of February, 1820. Also,

All that lot of ground, lying on the west side of Pocomoke river, supposed to contain 10 acres of land more or less, which was conveyed to the said Daniel Maddux by a certain Ambrose White, by deed bearing date the 15th day of February 1822. Also,

All those lots or parcels of ground lying and being situated in Snow-Hill town, which the said Daniel Maddux, acquired by the following conveyances, to wit: all those lots or parcels of ground conveyed to the said Daniel Maddux by a certain Isaac Harris by deed bearing date the 12th day of September 1817; all those lots or parcels of grounds conveyed to the said Daniel Maddux by a certain John G. W. Waters, by deed bearing date the 1st day of January 1825, except that part of the said parcels of ground sold by the said Daniel Maddux, to a certain Dr. John S. Martin; all those lots or parcels of ground conveyed to the said Daniel Maddux, by a certain George Hayward; by deed bearing date the 9th day of April 1819; all those lots or parcels of ground conveyed to the said Daniel Maddux; by the Justices of the Levy Court of Worcester County by deed bearing date the 26th day of July, 1814, all those lots or parcels of ground conveyed to the said Daniel Maddux; by a certain Mary Corbin, John Corbin and Mary his wife by deed bearing date the 5th day of November 1816, together with the lots and houses adjoining thereto and all other of the real estate whereof the said Daniel Maddux died seized situated in Worcester County.

THE TERMS OF SALE.

Each purchaser will be required to execute a bond for the amount of his purchase with a surety or sureties to be approved by the Trustee and interest will accrue upon the amount from the day of sale until payment. A credit of twelve months will be allowed to each purchaser.

Notice is hereby given

To each of the creditors of the said DANIEL MADDUX to exhibit their claims with proper vouchers in the office of the Clerk of Worcester County Court within six months from the said 2d day of January next.

LEVIN TOWNSEND, Trustee.

Dec. 9, 1828. m8

THE NEW-YORK *MEDICAL ACADEMY.*

The happy effects of the *Botanical System of Practice,* more especially of late employ in the cure of diseases, are such as entitle it to a high rank among modern improvements. The opinion long entertained in its favour, by many of the judicious, a thorough experience has now demonstrated to be well founded: and with the number and variety of its salutary achievements, its reputation is daily increasing.

It must be evident to every discerning mind, that the present prevailing practice of medicine, which rejects this botanical aid, is at variance with our nature and with our happiness *Mercury,* the *Lancet,* and the *Knife,* are chiefly relied upon, by physicians and surgeons of the present day, for the removal of almost all the diseases incident to the human body, notwithstanding the effects of these deliterous agents, are evidently fatal to multitudes. Deeply impressed with these facts and with a view of reforming the science and practice of medicine, an individual of this city in the year 1827, procured a lot of ground and erected a handsome and convenient edifice, for an Institution denominated the *United States Infirmary,* expressly for employing a reformed system of practice in the treatment of diseases; the remedial resources being chiefly derived from the productions of our own country.—The course of treatment adopted by this Institution was principally the result of near forty years experience of a distinguished medical reform: which course we are happy to state, has been crowned with signal success, and proved to a demonstration, that without *mercury,* that boasted *champion* of the MATERIA MEDICA, or other poisonous drugs, diseases generally may be cured by those more safe and salutary means, which the God of nature has so liberally scattered around us.

Animated by the past success, and with the hope of benefiting future generations, an irrepressible desire has been felt, that measures commensurate with the importance of the object should be taken, to promulgate this valuable system of practice, and thereby improve and reform the noble and important science of medicine.

After reflecting for years upon the most prudent and successful method of effecting so desirable an object, it has been deemed expedient to establish a MEDICAL SCHOOL, which competent teachers, where students may receive board and instruction until they are fully qualified to practice in the various branches of the healing arts upon the reformed system. We are now happy to announce, that a building for such an Institution has been erected, and (by Divine permission) will be opened in Nov. next, for the reception of Students.

The building is large and commodious, situated in Eldridge Street, between Grand and Broom, and adjoining the present U. S Infirmary. It is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city, and has been completed at a great expense.

The following branches will be taught:—

1. *Anatomy.*
2. *Surgery.*
3. *Theory and Practice of Physic.*
4. *Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.*
5. *Materia Medica and Practical Botany.*
6. *Chemistry and Pharmacy.*

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art.—Here the student will be taught all the modern practice which is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematical course of studies, combining each of these departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in less than one half the time, and with less than half the expense, that is required at other Medical Institutions.

There being an infirmary connected with the Academy, the students will have the benefit of Clinical practice, by which the experimental part of medicine will be acquired with the Theory.

Another advantage held out to the student is, that all those who conform to the rules and regulations of the school, and there finish their education, will have employment, with a generous compensation, secured them by the institution, to disseminate the practice of medicine in different sections of the country.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study; but whenever the student is qualified to pass an examination he will receive a Diploma, and this Diploma will have a decided advantage over every other, as it will enable the possessor to practice in every State in the Union without molestation.

REQUISITIONS.

The qualifications for admission into the School will be:—

1. A certification of a good moral character.—2. A good English Education.

TERMS.

The price of qualifying a person for practice will be $250, one half payable in advance, board (being an extra charge) will be $2 50 per week. Some provision is made for young men in indigent circumstances.

All communications addressed to the Superintendent of the United States Infirmary, on this Circular, (Post Paid) will receive attention. W. BEACH.

U. S. Infirmary. Oct. 1, 1828.—28j

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at the office of the Village Herald.

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

BUTLER'S VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific, has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following:—

CERTIFICATE.

10th May, 1827.

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough, and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles, completely restored me to health, and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

(Signed) S.MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state—and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life ought carefully be attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores and composes the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an annodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the the signature of proprietor, in red ink. It is offered for sale by

JOHNSTON & SUDLER,

Nov. 20, 1827. Princess-Anne, Md.

SPLENDID VIEWS OF AMERICAN SCENERY.

On FRIDAY, the 10th of OCTOBER, 1828, will be published by T. K. GREENBANK, No. 64 Spruce street, Philadelphia, a volume of splendid views of American Scenery as follows—

1—A view of Beck's Shot Tower, on the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, and adjacent scenery;
2—A view of the Light House in Long Island Sound, with the adjacent scenery;
3—A view of York on Lake Ontario, with the fortifications;
4—Characteristic Scenery on the Hudson River;
5—View of New London, Connecticut, with the adjacent scenery;
6—View of Lemon Hill, near Philadelphia, the seat of Henry Pratt, Esq.
7—The tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon.
8—View at the Great Bend of the Susquehanna.
9—View of the Upper Falls of Solomon's Creek, Luzerne county, Pa.
10—View of the Lower Falls of Solomon's Creek.
11—View of the Cattskill Mountains, from the Hudson.
12—View of Fort Niagara, on Lake Ontario, from the Light House on the British side.

These Views are executed in the best style of Philadelphia engraving, from drawings made upon spot. Each plate will be accompanied by a full and accurate description thereof, so as to make it perfectly intelligible to every person.

The work will be printed and issued to subscribers in the first style, on superior paper, and with a handsomely printed cover, and delivered to subscribers at the very low price of *One Dollar* per copy Flexible covers will be used for country subscribers, so that they can be safely sent by mail.

☞ Any gentleman, postmasters and others who will interest themselves to procure ten subscribers and remit $10 to the Editor, shall receive *twelve copies.* From the very flattering patronage already received (1200 subscribers having put down their names) this volume will probably be succeeded by another, as soon as other plates can be engraved. All orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Address. T. R. GREENBANK,
No. 64 Spruce street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 10 mm

The Ladies' Literary Port Folio.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE Editor will be assisted in the Department of Reviews, Miscellany and Poetry, by "W. G. C." and in the Ladies Department by Mrs. Harriet Muzzy.

With the 5th number will appear a copperplate Engraving comprising in a single *group,* portraits of Shakspeare, Byron, Scott and Campbell, which will be followed by portraits of American Authors in a similar style. Those engravings, executed expressly for this work will alone be worth the amount of subscription.

The Ladies Department will be constantly enriched with choice selections from the writings of Mrs. Hemans, Miss Edgeworth, Miss L. E. Landon, and other foreign writers, and also from the best productions of Mrs. Sedgwick, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Winchester, Mrs. Dumont, Mrs. Eliza Murden, and others of our own country women whose talents have shed a lustre upon their sex and country, in order that every lady who receives the Port Folio, may be certain of possessing in an elegant volume, specimens of the best productions of the most eminent writers of her sex. It is also designed to impart a superior interest, and value to the work, by the addition of portraits of such of the above writers as can be procured.

We shall also receive the original correspondence of N. P. Willis Esq. ("Roy,") Richard Penn Smith, and W. Gaylord, Esqrs. both authors of successful prize tales; Daniel Bryan Esqr.; "Clarence," and the exclusive aid of Mr. T. C Clarke, (formerly the editor of the Album) with the ablest of his former coadjutors and several anonymous but excellent writers, who have enrichened the pages of all of our best literary journals.

The Editor who has had much experience in conducting a literary paper, hopes to concentrate in his new work, the powerful talents of many of the most distinguished writers in this country, whom he considers it an honour to be associated with, and a pride to have enlisted in his cause. The arrangement of the sheet may be understood from the following

SYNOPSIS.

Literary and Scientific.—Notices, Reviews or Criticisms, of all new books and publications, especially such as issue from the American Press. *Motto*—Freedom of opinion, expressed with frankness and impartiality.

The Ladies Department.—Is illustrated by the following sentiments from the London Literary Gazette: "Where female sense is most improved and female character most pure, there is most happiness and propriety of social manners. The early years of children, the most precious years of life and opening season are confined to woman's superintendence. She therefore may be presumed to lay the foundation of all the virtue and all the wisdom that enriches the world."

Essays.—On such moral and useful subjects as may tend to strengthen the understanding and enrich the mind.

Tales.—The emanations of genius, portraying the affecting incidents of real life, or fiction; blending useful lessons of warning or instruction with the chaste and simple beauties of literature. We flatter ourselves that our work in this department will not be exceeded by any other.

Poetry.—"Such," says a genuine poet, "as has no alliance with our best affections; which lifts the mind into a purer element and breathes into it more profound exalted and generous emotions."

Miscellaneous.—The Drama, with criticisms; The Toilet, and its ornaments of taste and fashion; with such intelligence, Amusing Sketches, Anecdotes, and effusions of wit and humour as will impart variety, and furnish out an agreeable Miscellany.

Embellishments.—Though superior copperplate engravings, expressly for this work of interesting subjects, picturesque scenery, or portraits of distinguished individuals, shall occasionally appear, with pieces of popular music, &c. it is nevertheless determined to make the success of the work dependant on its moral and literary excellence alone.

Conclusion.—In short, no pains or expense shall be spared, in calling forth and rewarding native talents; in making it faithfully subservient to virtuous and worthy purposes, as well as in the superior elegance of the work itself,) to render it an acceptable *present* to a *pure mind,* as well as an acquisition to American Literature. When it fails in either particular, the proprietors pledge themselves to relinquish its publication.

Terms.—The Ladies Literary Port Folio is published every other week at $2 per Annum, (in advance.) The great expense attending this publication renders it necessary in all cases, to accompany orders with the amount of subscription.

Any individual procuring fifteen subscribers shall be entitled to $5, and so in proportion for a less or larger number.

☞ Subscriptions received at the Philadelphia Library, the Athenaeum, Arcade Reading Room, and the Artist Repository, (Simpson's) No 66 Chestnut Street, and at the Merchant's Coffee House.

Address (post paid.)

THOMAS C. CLARKE, *Philadelphia.*

☞ Subscriptions to the Ladies' Port Folio will be thankfully received at the office of the Village Herald, where the first number may be seen.

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks,

PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms,

At the Office of the Village Herald.

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, DEC. 30, 1828.

☞The Orphans Court of Somerset county will sit on the 6th of next January.

Popular Votes at the recent Election.

States.	*Jackson.*	*Adams.*	*Total*
Maine	13927	20773	34700
Massachusetts	6019	29836	35855
Connecticut	4486	13518	17820
Vermont	8353	24364	32717
New Hampshire	20692	24076	44768
Rhode Island	695	2548	3243
New York	140763	135413	276176
New Jersey	21929	23758	45687
Pennsylvania	101652	50848	152500
Delaware	4344	4769	9114
Maryland	24565	25527	50092
Virginia	26752	12101	38853
North Carolina	37856	13917	51775
Georgia	19362	642	20004
Kentucky	39071	31167	70338
Ohio	67597	63396	130993
Indiana	22637	17032	39669
Illinois	9560	4659	14219
Louisiana	4521	3995	8516
Missouri	8272	3400	11672
	582885	505635	1088520
	505635		
Jackson's maj.	77250		

It will be observed, says the B. Republican, that in the above statement, the votes of *South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee* and *Mississippi*, are omitted. We have not, as yet, received the official returns from the 3 latter states, and we have no mode of ascertaining the popular vote of South Carolina, as the election in that state was by the legislature. Delaware also elected by her legislature, but the relative strength of parties in that state was ascertained by the *Congressional* election.

The Legislature of this state convened in Annapolis on yesterday. We shall present the first proceedings of that body, if possible, in our next paper.

The Next Cabinet.

Any "speculations" as to the constituent members of Gen. Jackson's cabinet by a *Nasheille* paper, we consider premature, ill-judging and indelicate. For, notwithstanding they may be accompanied with a stout denial of the slightest knowledge, direct or indirect, of Gen. Jackson's intentions; yet, their very locality may give them an undue importance, and be the means, perhaps, of exciting expectations never to be realized. The "suggestions" which may occasionally be "thrown out by *statesmen and politicians in our private circles*," are worth about as much as the profound speculations of newspaper Editors; that is,—*nothing at all*. Neither Editor nor politician can possibly know any thing about the matter; and, of course, little value should be attached to their speculations.—*Nashville Republican.*

The following *jeu d' esprit* is copied from the Norwich (Chenango) Journal.

What an accomodating, liberal set of fellows, we editors are. We not only attend to our own business, but are ready on all occasions, to attend to that of every body else. All affairs of state, as a matter of course, come under our immediate direction, and are settled without ceremony—thus saving those whose offices *seem* to require attention to such matters all trouble. Indeed, we have sometimes thought, that it was a mere matter of courtesy, that we suffered such petty things as presidents, governors, legislators and judges to exist at all. They are certainly useless lumber in the public workshop, and cost the people a heavy amount for storage. They should be thrown out among the saw dust and shavings, as articles out of date. It will require but a moment's reflection, to satisfy all of us on this point. For instance—is our flag insulted, some worthy editor immediately informs the people what punishment must be inflicted upon the pugnacious power. In short, they direct every thing, from the regulating of commerce and the protection of manufactures, to hanging a murderer, *judging* a thief, or digging a potato. And what is very singular, all this immense labour, for which the people so liberally pay their constitutional agents, the independent "fraternity" perform for nothing. A rare instance of this liberal praiseworthy interference in that which does not concern them, has recently occurred. The people elected Andrew Jackson President, supposing he would perform the duties pertaining to the station; but alas, how wofully have they been deceived. One portion of our fraternity have already dispatched his first business. They have appointed his whole cabinet, without even waiting for the "advice and consent of the senate." They have appointed Mr. [illegible] of Louisiana, secretary of state, Mr. M'Lean secretary of the Treasury, Gov. Woodbury, secretary of the navy—the war department they have not yet filled. They have made Mr. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, post master general, and Mr. Chev[illegible] they have located in the home department; and, without even asking leave of the state of New-York, they have ABDUCTED (as the anti-masonics say) our worthy governor elect, Mr. Van Buren, and shipped him off to England.

If our brethren continue thus industrious in the performance of the old general's duties, we cannot see that there will be any necessity for his leaving the Hermitage. He can stay at home, pocket his $25,000 a year, and enjoy his favourite repast of *fried babies* for breakfast, and Indian's heads, done into *turtle soup* for dinner. He must be very thankful for their kindness.

We perceive, also, that the New York Statesman has saved our governor and legislature the necessity of appointing all state officers. If the worthy editors would only pass the canal bills, charter the banks, and construct a few rail roads, all of which they might perform without going out of their offices, then might the governor sleep away the winter in peace, unmolested by those troublesome musquetoes called office-seekers; and our legislators eat in quiet out of their own dish, at home, instead of feeding from the public crib at Albany.

The Post Office.

There is no branch of the government which is more immediately felt in its operation upon the interests and convenience of the people than the General Post Office.—Consequently there can be none in the prosperity of which the nation feels a more general and intimate concern. Under the administration of the able officer now at its head, the increase in the extent of the public accommodation afforded by the Department, has been so great as almost to equal the whole of its previous range, whether as to number of Post Offices or of miles embraced in the multitudinous post roads which intersect the Union. The report of the Post-master General, which was appended to the President's Message, at the commencement of the present session, renders this fact apparent.

When the present Postmaster General assumed the administration of the Post Office, the number of post offices was 4,498. On the 1st of July last, they had increased to 7,551. The miles of post-roads at the former period, were 82,763. They have now multiplied to 114,536. The increase in the revenue since the 1st of July, 1823 is $483,790; the aggregate of revenue being, at the former period, $1,114,344; and at the latter, $1,598,134. In 1792, the total number of post offices was 195; the amount of revenue was $67,444; and the miles embraced in the post-roads were but 5,642.

On the 1st of July, 1823, the total number of miles which the mail was transported, was 10,100,240 annually; of which it was conveyed by stages 4,489 744 miles, and on horseback 5,542,496 miles. Since that period 1,949,850 miles have been added to the stage transportation, and 1,658,949, to the transportation by horses, making an aggregate, 798,960 miles have been added during the last year.

The number of persons employed by the Department, including Post-masters, Assistant Post-masters, Clerks, Contractors, and persons engaged in transporting the Mail, is about 26,156. The horses employed are about 17,584, and of carriages about 2,879.

The receipts of the last year were $1,598,134 43; and the expenditures were $1,623,333 46;—leaving an excess of expenditure over the receipts of $25,199 03. There is yet a surplus of revenue in the Department since July 1st, 1823, of $187,302 52.

It thus appears that there is a considerable balance of money remaining in the Department, as it is not the understood or presumed policy of government to make the Post Office a source of revenue, will be applicable to a further extension of the public accommodation.

It is recommended by the Post Master General to introduce the system of insuring the transmission of moneys of small amount, for a small commission. This plan is acted upon in Great Britain, and is found of great convenience to those who desire to remit fractional sums of money.—*Nat. Jour.*

A test of Genius.—The Berkshire American says, "poets cannot dream," and as "Night's black agents o'er our senses came," only when we are beset by a disordered stomach or a troubled mind, if folks would eat light suppers and keep clear consciences,

"Life would be all poetry!"

Ambiguity of speech sometimes leads to very sad mistakes. A militia captian received a billet from a lady of fashion, requesting "the pleasure of his company to tea" on a certain evening. Now a query arose how to understand the word company; and the captain being a man of real military views, very naturally came to the conclusion that it means neither more nor less than the *Company* of Militia which he had the honour to command. Accordingly what was the astonishment of his hostess and her friends to behold not only the captain, but his whole company, from the highest subaltern to the most ragged private, armed and eqipped in their usual style, punctual to the hour of invitation, dry as dust and hungry as dogs!—Never was such consternation in the drawing room before. The old ladies lifted up their hands in astonishment; the young ladies squalled as if they had seen a spider or a snake; the dandies exclaimed, "they'd ought to be shot, odd rot'em!"—the master of the house bit his lips with vexation; and the hostess, as in duty bound, went into the hystericks. In which situation we leave them to the sympathy of the reader.

Berkshire Amer.

We have received no foreign news worthy of [illegible] since our last publication.

Dreadful Catastrophe.

Cambridge, Dec. 27.

We have just understood that the store of Mr. Charles Smith, jr. in the vicinity of New-Market, [in Dorchester county,] with its contents, was consumed by fire on Thursday night last. We regret to add that the particulars are of the most painful nature—that the scene was truly heartrending, and that the occurrence has terminated the existence of 2 of our citizens, and dreadfully lacerated the body of a third—so much so, that his recovery is despaired of. What aggravates the event, is its origin—the firing of crackers—one falling into a keg of powder, caused an explosion so powerful and instantaneous that the tenement was literally torn from its foundation, and Messrs. Charles Smith, sen. and William Thomas were killed and Mr. Chaffinch injured as stated above. There were, we believe, but four persons in the store at the time. Mr. C. S. jr. the owner of the store, alone escaped unhurt.—*Chronicle.*

Be on your Guard.

Easton, Dec. 27.

A genteel looking man, calling himself *William Harris*, came to this town on Friday, the 13th inst. and called at the store-room of Mr. John Crandall, and purchased goods to the amount of 189 dollars, for which he gave as collateral security a note purporting to have been drawn by *Philip S. Yates* of Dorchester county, at 90 days, for $280. Mr Crandall knowing Mr. Yates' character to be that of a correct and punctual man, let Harris have the goods he wanted—they were accordingly put on board the Steam Boat in the morning. On showing the note to a friend after the contract had been made and the goods delivered, some suspicion arose respecting the genuineness of Mr. Yates' signature. Mr. Crandall immediately despatched his brother to Mr. Yates' house to know the fact. Mr Yates was fortunately at home and declared that he had never given such a note; nor did he know any thing of the person who had presented it.

Mr. Crandall was fortunate enough to recover his goods as they were not taken from on board the boat when she arrived at Cambridge, nor was the gentleman to be found, having either got alarmed or forgotton he had made the purchase.

We notice these circumstance that others may be on their guard, as Mr. Harris, if that is his name, may probably again try his hand at a similar speculation. Mr. Crandall will give a reward of twenty dollars for his apprehension, in order that he may have the pleasure of treating him as the law directs. Harris had on a dark over coat with pockets outside, blue dress coat, dark vest, pantaloons same colour as overcoat, and wore shoes, is about 5 feet 8 inches high, stout and well made, with dark hair and rather dark complexion.—*Gazette.*

Casualty.

Chestertown, Md. Dec 19.

A lad, the son of Mr. Philip Rasin, of this county, hung himself in his father's garret, on the 12th instant. This is another fatal instance of undue curiosity. He did not intend to commit suicide, but simply to try an experiment. For some purpose a trace rope had been suspended from one of the beams: the lower end was untwisted several inches up and connected at the bottom by a knot, leaving an opening, thro' which, by mounting upon a piggin, he thrust his head—the piggin immediately rolled from under him and he was instantly precipitated into eternity. *Telegraph.*

From the Baltimore American, Dec. 22.

DIED, on the 15th inst. Mrs. *Margaret Mitchell*, aged 65, after a lingering illness which she bore with Christian fortitude.—Comment is unnecessary; her friends and acquaintance knew her worth.

Improvement of Candles.

By John Murray, F. L. S.

I steep the cotton wick in lime water in which I have dissolved a considerable quantity of *nitrate of potasse* (salt petre,) by this means I secure a purer flame and more superior light—a more perfect combustion is ensured—snuffing is rendered nearly as superfluous as in wax candles, and they do not "*run.*" The wicks must be thoroughly dry before the tallow is put to them.—*Brewster's Journal, Oct.* 1828.

From the Boston Bulletin.

FINN's BENEFIT.—In relation to this subject we find the following Fin-ished lines in the Daily Advertiser of this morning.

Dear Public, you and I of late,
Have dealt so much in fun,
I'll crack you now a monstrous great
Quadruplicated pun!

Like a *grate full* of coals I glow,
A *great full* house to see,
And if I am not *grateful* too,
A *great fool* I must be.

Baltimore Prices Current.

Dec. 26, 1828.

FLOUR—white wheat family, $9 50 *a* 10; superfine Howard st. 8.00 *a* 8.50; city mills 7.75 *a* 8.00. Susquehanna, 9.00; WHEAT, best red 1.55 *a* 1.65; best white 1.65 *a* 1.75—CORN, [illegible] 48 *a* 49 [illegible] 44 *a* 45, OATS 23 *a* 28. BEANS, 75 *a* 1.25

Twentieth Congress—2d Session.

MODE OF CHOOSING THE PRESIDENT, &c.

House of Representatives, Dec[illegible]

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. McKean of Pa. in the Chair, and took up the following resolutions;

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following amendments to the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislature of the several States, when ratified by three fourths thereof, shall be a part of the said Constitution.

I. After the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, no person, who shall have been elected President of the United States, shall be again eligible to that office.

II. The election for President and Vice-President, by Electors appointed by the several States, shall be held in the third year of the Presidential term. If on counting the votes, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, no person has a majority of the whol number of Electors appointed, that fact shall be published by the President of the Senate, and a second election for President shall be held in the fourth year of the Presidential term, as follows:—The voters in each State qualified, to vote in elections of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, shall assemble, in the month of November, on such days, and at such places, as the said Legislature shall appoint, and vote for one of the persons having the two highest numbers of the votes given by the Electors of President, and still living; the officers conducting the election shall meet in each State, on such day, and at such place, as the Legislature thereof shall appoint, ascertain the number of votes given therein for each person, and certify who has the greater number, which certificate they shall sign and transmit sealed up, to the Seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate, who shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes of the States shall then be ascertained, each State having one vote, which shall be counted for the person having the greater number of votes given therein; and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. Should no person have a majority of the States, then, from the persons last voted for, having the two highest numbers of States, the House of Representatives shall, as heretofore, choose immediately, by ballot, the President, the representation from each State having one vote.

III. After the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, no Senator or Representative shall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any office or employment under the authority of the United States.

IV. When the house of Representatives shall choose a President, no person who shall have been a member of that House at the time of making the choice, shall, during the continuance in office of the President so chosen, be appointed to any office or employment under the authority of the United States.

Washington, Dec. 19.

In the Senate, yesterday, several petitions were presented—one by Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from sundry citizens of Baltimore, and one by Mr. Barnard, from sundry citizens of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the Auction System. Several bills received their second reading, and were referred, and several were ordered to be engrossed.—The two bills authorizing the sale of lead mines, and salt springs in the State of Missouri, were ordered to be engrossed. The Senate, after spending about half an hour in the consideration of Executive business, ordered two or three bills to a second reading, and then adjourned.

Nothing of importance was transacted in the House yesterday. Several petitions were presented, and referred to the several Committees. A memorial was presented by Mr. Barney, from Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and others, praying that Congress might regulate and restrain sales by auction. A communication was presented by the Speaker from the Secretary at War, on the subject of a road proposed to be laid out in the State of Maine. Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill, making appropriations for the support of Government for the first quarter of the year, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine.—*U. S. Tel.*

December 20.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. Muhlenburg, the new member from Ohio, in place of Mr. Creighton, appeared and took his seat. Many petitions and memorials were presented, among which were one by Mr. Cambreleng, signed by 3 or 4,000 merchants and artisans of the City of New-York, and another by the Speaker from a large portion of the respectable merchants and manufacturers of [illegible]mond, Va., praying for the imposition of a duty of ten per cent, on Auction Sales. The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. John S. Coster of South Carolina, respecting a bust of the late Major General William Moultrie of that State; which also [illegible] an eloquent eulogium by Col. Drayton, on the character of that illustrious patriot, was referred to the committee on the Library. Mr. Moore, (of Kentucky,) presented a petition from the citizens of Mercer county, Kentucky, praying for relief to the heirs of the unfortunate G. Alexander, who, it will be in the recollection of our readers, recently perished in attempting to save the [illegible] Mr. Wright, of Ohio, introduced a resolution on the subject of the printing of Congress, which was opposed by Mr. Wickliffe. The latter gentleman subsequently brought forward, before a Committee of the Whole House, the claims of three persons for indemnification for horses lost in the expedition on the Wabash river, in 1820. The House adopted the resolution, and adjourned till Monday.

December [illegible]

In the Senate, yesterday, several petitions were presented and resolutions offered. Mr. Smith, of Md. introduced a joint resolution providing for the adjournment of the two Houses, from Wednesday next to M[illegible] Mr Barton presented resolutions of the State of Missouri, instructing their Senators and Representatives to use their exertions to obtain the passage of the bill to graduate the price of the public lands, and [illegible] complimentary to Messrs. Benton and [illegible] ewell for their able support of the measure. The bill for the relief of Mrs. Decatur, after a short discussion, laid over until [illegible] day. Several bills were read the second time and referred, and several were passed.

Considerable business was transacted in the House yesterday, in the presentation of petitions and the introduction of bills, mostly on private or local matters. The resolution proposed on private or local matters. The resolution proposed on Friday, by Mr. Wright, of Ohio, concerning the public printing, was, after two divisions by Yeas and Nays, adopted, and referred to the select Committee on the stereotyping of the laws. A long discussion subsequently took place on the bill to establish the Territory of Huron; but the House adjourned without coming to any decision upon the question.

Territory of Huron.

The boundaries of the territory of [illegible] are thus defined in the bill establishing a territorial government, now before the House of Representatives:—"Bounded southwardly by the States of Illinois and Missouri, and by a line running due W[illegible] from the North West corner of the State of Missouri river; westwardly by western bank of the Missouri river, and the White E[illegible] river; northwardly by the northern boundary of the United States; and eastwardly by a line running from the North East corner of the State of Illinois down the middle of Lake Michigan, to the Northern extremity of said lake, and thence due north, to the northern boundary of the United States."

From our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec 19.

The Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives this morning had the Anti auction memorials under consideration. The subject was discussed [illegible] the constitutional power, &c. but no sufficient indication of opinion has been given to [illegible] the course which the Committee or a majority of them will take. On Monday they [illegible] again, when the Anti auction agents and [illegible] mittees from New York and Philadelphia [illegible] invited to appear before them.

The question of wholly repealing the present tonnage duties on our own shipping (and of course on such foreign shipping as by treaty are put on the same footing with our own,) has been brought before the committee, and it is probable that a bill to that effect will be reported by them. The amount of revenue derived from that source does not average more than 150,000 dollars annually, and the repeal though of [illegible] small burden, may make some little compensation to the shipping interest for the additional charges with which last year's [illegible] burdened our navigation. On the West India trade where the voyages are short and frequent, the tax must be considerable, and the relief therefore will be acceptable.

The bill for reducing the duties on Tea reported last session by the same committee will be acted upon, and I am inclined to believe will pass. It certainly will become law if it gets through the House of Representatives, as the Senate but a year [illegible] passed a bill little different in detail but the same in principle, and they are of course prepared to act promptly on the subject. I mention this, because I understand from [illegible] of my commercial friends that there is [illegible] impression in our cities that this subject will be suffered to lie over another year.

I understand that a long list of new diplomatic nominations, changes and promotions has been sent by the President to the Senate, but that none have been ratified or acted upon by that body.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

FROM COLOMBIA.—Advices from Carthagena to the 20th ult. state that Gen. Santander had been sentenced to suffer death by a Court Martial. The sentence had been passed by Bolivar to a Council of Ministers for approval. A private letter says [illegible] Santander will escape[illegible] such [illegible] tranquility of the country [illegible] A treaty of peace ha[illegible] been [illegible] tween Peru and Bolivia.

COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

[COMMUNICATED.]

How trifling Ladies are!

Why do we hear so many complaints from the young and dashing beaux of our county of the low and trifling subjects discussed by the ladies fair in their general conversation? This we deem by no means an unimportant question; at least, it is one to find a satisfactory answer for which has caused us much hitherto ineffectual cogitation. Were we to form our judgment solely from the self-important, *knowing* manner in which the complainants speak of this *female* failing, we should immediately conclude that those of the fairer sex who deal in "trifles light as air," do so because their mental capacities will not justify them in attempting to discuss aught of greater importance. But we are very unwilling to adopt such a conclusion, as it is diametrically opposed to our own observation. We pretend not to be very critical judges in matters of mind, but certainly within the circle of our female acquaintance, and its periphery is not large, there are several whose conversation, in our opinion, manifests more extensive research, greater profundity of thought, more elegance and fluency of diction than we have yet met with among our friends of the nobler sex. How shall we be able to reconcile the above complaint with our own experience? The task is difficult of performance, but let us not shrink from undertaking, for "in great attempts 'tis glorious e'en to fail." We plead a justification of the Ladies,

That the law of their system has early imprest
The importance of fitting themselves to each guest;
And, of course, that full oft when they trifle and play,
'Tis to gratify triflers who strut in their way.

We will here hazard the assertion that if the pretty, polite, obsequious, bowing beaux who boast so much "of man's mental ascendency over the fair," will only condescend for a few minutes to think, (if they know the meaning of the term,) that in nine cases out of ten, conversations with which Ladies have entertained them, have grown out of some observation which was introduced by themselves. Is it not ungenerous then in them to complain! Does it not argue a great want of gratitude in *them* to censure their female friends for not more than tolerably entertaining them with reflections on subjects which *they* have started? Let our young gentlemen be careful to introduce some more important and entertaining topics than they generally do, and we will undertake to say that, provided the topic be one on which ladies *ought* to possess information, they will have no occasion hereafter to complain of dullness in female conversation. But, until they do so, we must agree with the author quoted above when he says—

As well might the child of its mother complain,
Of wanting true wisdom or soundness of brain,
Because that at times while it hangs on her breast
She with "*lulla-by baby*" beguiles it to rest,
As then *weakness of mind* that induces the strain
When wisdom to *blockheads* is prattled in vain.

We have said that our own experience contradicts the charge of which we have been treating: How, we may be asked, do we account for this? We have not the vanity to account for it in any other manner, than by supposing that the Ladies do not deem *us* of sufficient importance to call for an accommodation of their conversation to our intellectual circumstances.

OBSERVATOR.

[SELECTED]

For the New Year.

So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

The right use of reason teaches us the propriety of reviewing the actions of each day, that we may improve and regulate our conduct on the next: and as we are brought to the close of the year, we ought to review the past, bring our actions to the bar of reason, to be tried by conscience and the laws of Him who has given us this faculty and the means of life.

Moses in the above psalm, from an affecting view of the shortness of time, prays that we may be taught to "number our days," to consider the shortness and uncertainty of life, to review the manner in which we have employed our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom in future. "Wisdom crieth aloud to the sons of men," to remember her counsels, to reflect on the present, to review the past, and to resolve for the future. And what time is more suitable than the close of the year to attend to her voice, to commence with the new year, a reformation of our lives?

The merchant is admonished by wisdom to number his days as well as his books; has he kept his accounts so that they will meet the approbation of his own conscience, and the inspection of the great judge of all? Has he endeavoured to promote the good of his fellow creatures by the exercise of benevolence, as much as to gratify his own desires?

To the machanic, and labouring man, wisdom calls in like manner to examine his past life: Has he employed his time and ingenuity with faithfulness and industry to the good of himself and the community? Has he been just in all his dealings, frugal and temperate in his life?

Wisdom calls to the farmer, also, to number his days; to remember the winter of old age, when he must be gathered "to the house appointed for all living," where he can neither sow nor plant, but must reap the fruits of his labours.

[illegible] village, [illegible] of people are not [illegible]

generally fond of long sermons, I shall conclude with the following piece of

Moral History.

A certain eastern prince, who had lived to a good old age, and was blessed with a prosperous and peaceful reign, kept a regular account of his transactions every day, and found upon a review of the whole but five happy days! viz: the day he was married, the day his son was born, the day he ascended the throne, the day after he obtained a certain victory, and the day he forgave a great enemy. Now, from this I think the voice of wisdom is directed to the bachelor; if he is not too old, like this prince, he may enjoy all these, and many more happy days: first let him marry a wife, then he will enjoy a little kingdom to govern, "ruling his own house well;" a victory he may obtain over his passions and propensities; to which may be added, as a Christian duty, the "forgivness of his enemies."

CONSTABLE's SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued by John H. Bell, one of the justices of the peace for Somerset county, and to me directed at the suit of James Stewart against Henry I. Riggin, I shall expose to public sale on the 20th of next January, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. at the court-house door, in Princess-Anne, all the right, title, and interest of the said Henry I. Riggin, in and to a negro man named Isaac, which I have taken in execution, as the property of said Riggin.

JOSEPH RICHARDS, Constable.
Dec. 29, 1828. mil

The Jackson Wreath, or National Souvenir.

"Glory, Gratitude and Patriotism."

IN preparation, a splendid National Tribute, in commemoration of the great civil victory achieved by the people through the Hero of New Orleans.

CONTENTS.

1st. It will contain a portrait of Andrew Jackson, President elect of the U. States, engraved in a superior style, on copper, and intended to present a faithful and beautiful likeness of this illustrious individual to the American people.

2d. A splendid title page containing the U. S. Coat of Arms.

3d. The life of Andrew Jackson, as written by Robert Walsh, jr. esq. presenting a true character of the soldier and patriot, who has been recommended to the people of the United States, by his stern integrity, long experience and transcendant services to his country.

4th. A copperplate engraving of the Battle of New Orleans; a noble charger bearing Gen. Jackson in the foreground, with the "Star Spangled Banner" floating over the field of battle.

5th. A copperplate engraving of the Farmer of Tennessee; scene, a rich cultivated farm, with a distant view of Gen Jackson's residence, the Hermitage. These engravings will be copied, with some alterations, from the paintings dispayed in Philadelphia and New York, covering a space of 60 feet by 15, and splendidly illuminated on the nights of the election, in front of the Jackson head quarters.

6th. Some farther particulars of the life of the Hero, compiled from the collection of facts made by the Jackson republican committee of Pennsylvania and other sources.

7th. A view of the U. States Capital at Washington, elegantly engraved on copper.

8th A new piece of Music, entitled 'Jackson's Grand March, and Quick Step,' composed expressly for this occasion, by one of the first professors of music in the United States.

9th Cover embellishments: In addition to which the work will be studded with minor though appropriate embellishments.

10th There will also be annexed, a correct general Map of the United States handsomely engraved.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be ready for delivery between the 8th of January and the 4th of March, early enough to be distributed thro'-out the United States before the latter date.

It will be delivered in the city in fancy bindings at TWO DOLLARS per copy; and copies will be forwarded in flexible covers by mail to any part of the U. States.

☞All orders out of the city must be accompanied with the amount of subscription, or a satisfactory reference in this city.

** No letter will be taken from the Post Office unless the postage is paid. A copy of the work, will be forwarded to such Editors as publish the prospectus, and a discount of 25 per cent, will be made to any person forwarding an order for ten or more copies. Subscriptions should be forwarded *immediately*, as they will be attended to in the order in which they are received.

Adress JACOB MAAS.
Franklin Engraving Office, Philadelphia Arcade.

Subscription papers left at Holahan's Chestnut street, Ryckman's Fourth & Gaskill street, at Gen. Snyder's Jackson house, Northern Liberties, at the offices of the American Sentinel, the Philadelphia Gazette, the Philadelphia Mercury, at the Merchants' Coffee House, &c.

Dec 23 wwm

☞Those persons who may feel disposed to obtain a copy of the above work, by subscribing therefor at the office of the Village Herald, will please hand in their names to the editor at their earliest convenience, as he wishes to forward on such as he may receive at an early period.

Bible Society.

THE several Agents of the Somerset Bible Society are informed that they will receive Bibles and Testaments to supply the destitute in their neighbourhoods upon application to the agent, Mr. *William Done*—and those who have collected any funds to aid in purchasing the books, will pay them to the same gentleman.

Nov 4 mjl

NEW GOODS!

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received and IS NOW OPENING A

Winter Supply of Goods,

Comprising a large & general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
China, Glass and Queensware,
Hats, Caps and Shoes,
Stationary and Miscellaneous
Drugs and Medicines;

All of which he offers for sale on the most liberal terms for CASH or Country Produce. Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call on

JOHN W. DONE, Agent for
Dec 23-ff WM. DONE.

IN CHANCERY

In Somerset County Court; November Term, 1828.

William Jones, administrator of Thomas Jones.
vs.
George Jones, surviving executor of Charles Jones, Levin D. Jones, Hiram Jones, Eleanor Jones, John H. Jones, Henry Jones, Charles Jones, and Alfred Jones, children, devisees and heirs at law of Charles Jones.

THE bill filed in this cause in substance states that Charles Jones, the testator of George Jones of Robt. one of the defendants and the father of the other defendants in this cause on or about the eleventh day of November, eighteen hundred and seventeen, purchased of Thomas Jones, the complainant's intestate a part of a tract of land called 'Bridges Lot,' containing three hundred and seventy acres, more or less, situated on Menokin river and Jones creek, near Princess-Anne, for which he the said Charles contracted to pay the said Thomas a large sum of money, to wit: seven thousand dollars—That the said Thomas hath died intestate and that letters of administration upon his personal estate have been granted by the Orphans court of said county to the complainant—That the said Charles hath also departed this life without having paid the said Thomas in his life-time or the said William since the death of the said Thomas, the balance of the purchase money due for the said lands; That the personal estate of the said Charles is insufficient to pay his debts, being absorbed by judgments and other debts of preference; The object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of the said land for the payment of the balance of the purchase money, inasmuch as the personal estate is insufficient, and it appearing to this court that Eleanor Jones & Hiram Jones, 2 of the defendants in this cause do not reside in the state of Maryland, & that the process of this court cannot be served upon them; it is therefore ordered this twenty-fifth day of November, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and twenty-eight; that the said Eleanor and Hiram be and appear in this court in person or by solicitor on or before the third Monday of May next, to show cause why a decree should not be passed as prayed by the bill, otherwise the bill as to each of them may be taken pro confesso and a decree pass accordingly, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the city of New York, and in Somerset county aforesaid, once a week for three successive weeks at least four months before the said third Monday of May next.

ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE.

True copy;
TEST, GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Dec 23, 1828 wil

☞The N. York Enquirer will please insert the above adv. 1aw 3 successive weeks and send a copy of each publication, with his bill for collection, to this office.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of Somerset county Court, passed at November Term, 1828—the undersigned commissioners will offer at PUBLIC SALE, to the highest and best bidder, at Forktown, in Somerset county, on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of JANUARY, 1829, all the Real Estate of Kirk Gunby, deceased, to wit: all that tract of land called 'Cut Close,' and 'Addition to Cut Close,' situated in Somerset county near Morris's Mills on Dividing Creek, containing 158½ acres, more or less; Also parts of several tracts of land situated near the same place, to wit: part of 'Mitchell's Purchase,' part of 'Winter-Quarter,' and part of a tract not named, but which is described in a plat in the Clerk's office of Somerset county, returned by the commissioners to divide or value the real estate of Kirk Gunby, by black drawn lines beginning at letter B, containing 147 acres, the whole of which lands containing 306¼ acres; Also one other tract of land called 'Stanford's Finding,' and 'Thomas's Conclusion,' situated in Somerset and Worcester counties on the county road leading from Princess-Anne to Salisbury, containing 229½ acres, more or less; one other tract called 'Pollitt's Discovery,' lying in Worcester county, about one and a half miles from Forktown, containing 138½ acres, more or less; one other tract called 'Strife,' and part of 'Fooks' Cost,' situated in Worcester county, on the Eastern Branch of Toney Tank Creek, containing 55 acres, more or less; One lot of ground in Forktown in Somerset county, containing 5-16ths of an acre, more or less. For a more particular description of these several parcels of land recourse may be had to the plats and returns made by the commissioners as aforesaid.—Sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

The purchaser or purchasers will be required to give bond or bonds to the respective representatives of Kirk Gunby, dec'd. with approved security, payable twelve months after the day of sale and conditioned for the payment of their respective proportions of the net amount of sales bearing interest from day of sale.

WM. H. LANKFORD.
ANTHONY P. BENNETT.
WILLIAM METK[illegible].
THOMAS MORRIS.
Commissioners.

Dec. 23, 1828.

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of William Bromwell, against the goods and chattels of Nicholas Jones I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: A lot of store goods, consisting of dry goods and groceries, 2 beds and furniture, 1 bureau, 2 chests, 4 tables, 3 pair of scales and weights, 13 chairs, 1 clock, 1 cow, 1 yearling, 10 head of hogs, more or less, 2 hoes, a lot of crockery-ware, 2 looking glasses, 2 pair of steelyards, a lot of kitchen furniture and a lot of pork, all of which property I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the house of said Jones, on Wednesday the 14th day of January next.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Dec. 30, 1828. jpl

IN CHANCERY

In Somerset County Court; November Term, 1828.

Elijah Parsons and Jehu Parsons
vs.
Joseph Barkley, administrator of Francis W. James, John C. Tack and Louisa his wife.

THE bill filed in this cause in substance states that Francis W. James, late of Somerset county in the state of Maryland, died indebted to the complainants; That letters of administration on his personal estate were by the Orphans court of said county, in due form of law committed to a certain Joseph Barkley; That the personal estate of the said Francis is not sufficient to pay his just debts; That the said Francis duly made and executed his last will and testament in which he devised all his real estate to his widow Louisia James; that the said Louisia hath since intermarried with a certain John C. Tack who resides in the state of Pennsylvania, and that the process of this court cannot be served on him. The object of the said bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate whereof the said Francis died seized, lying and being situated in the said county, for the payment of his debts, and it appearing to this court that the said John C. Tack, one of the defendants in this cause, does not reside within the jurisdiction of this court: It is therefore ordered this twenty-fourth day of November, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, that the said John C. Tack be and appear in this court in person or by solicitor on or before the third Monday of May next, and show cause why a decree should not be passed as prayed by this bill, otherwise the bill as to him may be taken pro confesso, and a decree passed accordingly, as prayed by the said bill, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, for three successive weeks at least four months before the said third Monday of May next.

ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE.

True copy;
TEST, GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Dec 23, 1828. naff?

☞The Philad'a. Mercury will please insert the above adv. 1aw 3 successive weeks, and send a copy of each publication, with his bill for collection, to this office.

In Somerset County Court, November Term, 1828.

Isaac M. Adams, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Isaac C. Mitchell
vs.
George Jones, surviving executor of Charles Jones, Levin D. Jones, Eleanor Jones, Hiram Jones, John H Jones, Alfred Jones and Charles Jones, children and heirs at law and devisees of Charles Jones.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the resale of the lands of Isaac C. Mitchell for the balance of the purchase money due; the bill states that a decree was passed on the 23d of July, 1821, for the sale of the lands of the said Mitchell; that the complainant in this bill was appointed trustee and sold the said lands to Charles Jones, deceased, who gave bond with a certain Henry White for the purchase money; that the said Charles Jones has departed this life leaving a large balance of the purchase money still due to the complainant, and that the estate of the said Charles Jones is absorbed by judgments against him in his life-time and is insufficient to pay his debts; The court being satisfied that Eleanor Jones and Hiram Jones, two of the defendants in this cause do not reside in the state of Maryland, and that the process of this court cannot be served on them; it is therefore this twenty-second day of November, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, by this court ordered and directed that notice of the bill filed in this cause be given to the said absent defendants by inserting a copy of this order in one of the newspapers printed in the city of New-York, and in one published in Somerset county, once a week for three successive weeks at least four months before the third Monday of May next, warning them to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, on the said Monday of May next, to shew cause why a decree should not be passed as prayed by the bill.

ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE.

True copy;
TEST, GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Dec 23, 1828. wil

☞The N. York Enquirer will please insert the above adv. 1aw 3 successive weeks, and send a copy of each publication, with his bill for collection, to this office.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between *Wm. Gunby & John Noble*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be continued under the firm of *William & John Gunby*, who respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

☞All persons indebted to the late firm will please come forward and make immediate payment, as it is absolutely necessary that the accounts of that concern should be settled without delay.

Nov 25 ea

Nest Boxes and Barrel Covers,

30,000 Cane, suitable for Reed makers
300 Nests Sugar Boxes
200 Barrel Covers
100 dozen Butter Prints

200 groce of Lamp Wicks, assorted sizes; Spickets and Fausetts, suitable for hogsheads, barrels kegs and hydrants; sweeping, shoe, scrubbing, dusting, white-wash, weavers and other Brushes; scale bed & sacking Cords; plough Lines; coarse and fine Twine, Weavers Slays or Reeds; woolen, cassinet, cotton and hand Shuttles; cotton and wool Cards; fancy and common Bellows; Fishing Tackle; lamp and candle Wick; corn Brooms and Whisks; market and close Baskets, long and short Brush Handles; Lemon Squeezers Rolling Pins, Potatoe Mashers; Mulders; towel Rollers; wash & cake Boards; shovels, tubs clothes Pins; humming and common Tops; Sifters; box and cake Blacking; butter Bowls; Trays, Spoons and Paddles; Trenchers; crabing and cabbage Netts.

The above artitls are offered for sale on reasonable terms, by

VALERIUS DUKEHART,
No. 101 1-2 Baltimore, between South and Calvert Streets.
Baltimore, 12th mo 9th

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by James L. Waller, a justice of the peace, and to me directed, 2 at the suit of George Maddux and Elizabeth Byrd, Ex'rs. of Thomas Byrd vs. Elijah C. Johnson, 1 other at the suit of Tilghman & Parsons against Elijah C. Johnson, and one other at the suit of Hannah Hearn, Ex'x of Wm. Hearn, against Elijah C. Johnson, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: all the right, interest and estate of the said Johnson, in and to several houses and lots in the town of Salisbury and Somerset county, which were devised by Benjamin Disharoon to his daughter Sarah, the wife of the said Elijah, and at present occupied by L. D. Collier; also a house and lot occupied by Amelia Nicholson; also one other occupied by Wm. S. Disharoon; also a house at Josiah Bayly, Esquire's Mills, it being the office of the said Elijah; also a small piece of land lying near the said Bayly's mill pond, which said land was purchased by the said Elijah C. Johnson and Levi Cathell, of a certain Absalom Phipps; also a clock and case, which said property I shall proceed to sell at the auction room of James L. Waller, Esq. in the town of Salisbury, on Saturday the 22nd of Nov. next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the aforesaid writs.

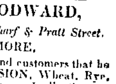
JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Oct 28 lde

☞The above sale is postponed to Saturday the 6th of next December, at the hour and place above mentioned.

Nov 25 w2m

☞The above sale is further postponed to Tuesday the 30th instant—hour and place of sale as aforesaid.

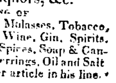
Dec 9 ww



For Rent,

For the ensuing year, a House and Lot in the village of White-Haven, at present occupied by Edward U. Blake. For terms apply to,

MARCELLUS JONES.
Sept. 9, 1828.



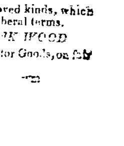
FOR SALE,

My half of the Schooner *Fair American.*

Apply to WM T G POLK.
Dec. 9 mm

JESSE HUNT,

(Successor to W. & R. HALL,)



Saddle, Harness, AND Trunk-Maker,

No. 127 Market Street, (near the new City Hotel,) BALTIMORE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the Saddling business in all its varieties, at the old established stand for many years occupied by Messrs. William & Richard Hall, where he keeps constantly on hand a

Large and General Assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks; Velcices, Saddlebags, Collars, Military Equipments, &c.

of warranted materials and workmanship, which he will sell at wholesale or retail, on as reasonable terms as can be afforded in this or any other city.

August 19th, 1828.

E. T. J. WOODWARD,

Corner of Dugan's Wharf & Pratt Street, BALTIMORE,

Informs his friends and customers that he will sell on COMMISSION, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and Oats, Tobacco, and all other articles of Country Produce, and will make liberal advances on the same.

He has on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

CONSISTING OF

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Family Flour, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Spirits, Whiskey and Cordials, Spices, Soap & Candles, Shad, Mackerel, Herrings, Oil and Salt together with every other article in his line.

ALSO,

Glass Ware, Queen's Ware, Stone and Earthen Ware, &c.

And a general assortment

Of Garden Seeds of approved kinds, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

DRY PINE OR OAK WOOD

Will be taken in exchange for Goods, on fair terms.

May 13, 1828 [illegible]

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

[From the New York Gazette.]

The following song was composed for the St. Andrew's Society of this city, and was sung at their festival on last St. Andrew's day. It is the work of *John Graham, the blind poet.* Though deprived of the light of Heaven, that unfortunate son of genius is often cheered by visitations of the poetic muse; and his simple but touching strains have for many years enlivened the annual meeting of his countrymen. Unadorned by the higher graces of art, his songs are yet characterized by a purity of conception, and a delicacy of feeling, which must recommend them to every man's bosom, and cannot fail to exact both respect for the author's genius and compassion for his misfortunes. The assistance, giving enthusiasm also which pervades his lyric compositions, especially when sung in the praises of his native land, is not only right interesting in itself, but is in fine contrast with the darkness of the poet's own fortune. His modest and amiable character is displayed conspicuous in his poetic effusions, united with a dignity of thought, and a sensibility to the beauties of nature, in the luxury of which he is not permitted to participate, through the medium of external vision, which would do honour to names of high renown and loftier pretension.

SONG—THE THISTLE.

AIR—*Jockie to the Fair.*

CHORUS.

Green, green grows auld Scotia's thistle o';
Sweet, sweet blaws her soft sounding whistle o';
Love, beauty and innocence nestle o',
Blithe in her green tartan plaid.

Around the full bowl let us chant the sweet song,
And drain the bright glass to the bonny blue bonnet,
And swear that a tyrant or slave ne'er shall own it,
While Scotland can wield the broad blade.
Green, green, &c.

Her mountains we'll sing, where the pibroch is swelling
Where freedom and valour have chosen their dwelling,
And many a century is silently telling
Where Scotia's heroes are laid.
Green, green, &c.

O sing her deep glens, and the burn sweetly flowing,
And valley's adorn'd with the bonny white goean,
Where nature, delighted, is gracefully showing,
That there all her charms are displayed.
Green, green, &c.

From scenes so endearing, tho' fortune may tear us,
Fond hope and remembrance can still bring them near us,
All hallowed with glorious deeds of the heroes
Who wielded auld Caledon's blade.
Green, green, &c.

Then here's to auld Scotland, no tyrant could chain yet;
And here's to her bonnet, that ne'er wore a stain yet;
And here's to her brave, who have hearts they wou'd drain yet;
To guard the blue bonnet and plaid.
Green, green, &c.

—:o:—

FROM THE WINTER'S WREATH.

WINTER FLOWERS.

For Winter's Wreath whence call the flowers?
The sterile fields ready
"Nor array, nor bloom, nor leaf is ours.—
Beneath a cheerless sky,
Our treasures of summer stars
Lie spell bound under icy bars!"

For Winter's Wreath whence call the flowers?
A cheek of ray clear,
Chased from the lone dism-rolled bowers,
By reels of Christmas snow,
Peeps from the casement, and replies,
"Here, wanderer,—gather hence the prize!"

Within a small, sequestered ring
The genial bloom is found,
And flowers lovelier than spring
On gay Arcadian ground;
The hope, the tear, the smile, the kiss,
Inwoven, of domestic bliss.

Nor summer field nor forest glade,
Nor green savanna, bears
A blossom with such hues array'd,
A fragrance sweet as theirs,
Who, loving and beloved, form
A Winter's Wreath, without its storm.

MRS. GILBERT.

THE CONVICT.

From Ollier's Literary Miscellany, a London periodical.

Robert Wilson was a market gardener—Early in life he married a deserving young woman whom he loved with entire tenderness, and by whom he had several children. No man on earth could be fonder of his little offspring than Wilson; and they, on the other hand, almost worshipped their father, taking delight in nothing so much as in doing what he wished. Wilson was not very wise, nor was he at all learned; but his heart, which as I have said was all of tenderness, told him with unerring instinct that his children would be governed more perfectly and with more wholesome effect under the dominion of love than under that of fear, and his was indeed a happy family, where affection, pleasure, obedience and faith, (faith in each other) went hand in hand. Wilson was well situated for passing his life comfortably and rationally, his garden being just far enough out of London, to render inconvenient his mixing in the squalid profligacies of town (had he been so inclined;) and yet he was not so entirely in the country as to burden him into the robust callousness and ignorant vices of village life. He could just see enough of the "stir of the great Babel," to set rest him in it, and to keep his faculties alive and awake to the value of his own quiet, and to the undisturbed caresses of his dear wife and children, which always appeared more and more precious after he had been hearing, in his weekly visits to town, some instance of mercenary hypocrisy and false heartedness.

I lodged two years in the house, and have often seen him on a summer's evening sitting in an open part of his garden surrounded by his family, in unconscious enjoyment of the still and rich sunset. I was his guest the last time I saw him, poor fellow, in his placid happiness. We drank tea in the open air, and amused ourselves afterwards, I recollect, with reading the preceding day's paper which Wilson used to hire for the evening. We sat out of doors later than usual owing to the deliciousness of the night, which, instead of deepening into darkness, kept up a mellow golden radiance sweeter than the searching daylight; for before the colours of the sun had entirely faded in the west, the moon came up over the eastern horizon, and the effect was divine. My poor host, however, did not seem so happy as usual. He had been thoughtful the whole evening, and now became pensive; and nothing roused him even into momentary cheer, except the playfulness of his eldest daughter, a merry little girl of about four or five years of age.—I was sad to see him with his dejected face, and romp with the child who in a short time began to perceive the alteration in her father's manner, and to reflect in her smooth face the uneasiness of his face. But their pastime was of short continuance. It was melancholy pretence. There was nothing hearty in it, except the dance of the child's forehead locks teased to and fro in the clear moon-shine.

I soon found out the cause of this depression. He was beginning to be pinched under an ugly coalition—an increasing family, decreasing business, and times taxed to the uttermost. The good-folks bring about the great squeeze did not spend so much money as formerly in decking their flowers and rare exotics, and this was an important source of Wilson's revenue. He bore up, however, with sad patience, for a long time; till longer thinned and stretched the round faces of his children, and his wife's endearments, instead of coming with hope and encouragement, seemed like tokens of love growing more and more spiritual and devoted under despair; they were embraces hallowed and made sublime by famine. All this was more than the poor man could bear. The falling voices of his unconscious children were like madness bringing sounds in his ears; and one night, losing in the tumult of his thoughts all distinction between right and wrong, he rushed forth and committed a robbery.

I shall never forget, as long as I live, the hour when he was apprehended by the officers of justice.

A knock was heard at the outer gate, and on Mrs. Wilson's going to open it, two men rushed by her into the house, and seized her pale and trembling husband; who, altho' he expected and dreaded such an event, was so staggered by it as to lose for a few moments his consciousness of all about him. The first thing he saw on coming to himself, was his wife stretched at his feet in a fearful swoon; and, as he was hurried off, he turned his eye towards her with a heart-broken expression, calling out in a tone half raving and half imploring, "look there, look there!"

It would be vain to attempt a description of the wretched hours passed by him and his wife in the interval which elapsed between this period and the time of his trial. The madness of his utter despair, perhaps, was less intolerable than the sickening agitation produced in her mind by the air-built hopes she dared to entertain in weary succession, and which were only born to be soon struck on back into nothing. This is indeed a ghastly and withering conflict. The poor woman, after enduring it for three weeks, could not be easily recognised by her old acquaintances. There were no traces left of the happy, bustling wife. She moved silently among her children; her face was emaciated and hertic; and her eyes were red with the constant swell of tears. It was a mighty change.

The day of trial at length came on—Wilson was found guilty, and sentence of death was passed on him. The laws in their justice had enforced the taxation, the hard pressure of which had so mainly assisted to drive him into the crime. But the world is inexplicable.

His wife did not survive this news many hours. She died in the night without a struggle. It was of no use to let the condemned man know this. I knew he could never ask to see her again; for their meetings in the prison had already been tormenting beyond endurance.

I visited him in his cell two days before the time appointed for his execution. He was silent for many minutes after I entered, and I did not attempt to rouse him. At length, with a voice quivering under an effort to be composed, he said—"Although, Mr. Saville, I do not request (I was going to say I did not wish, but God knows how false that would be) to behold my wife again in this bitter, bitter world; because such a dreary meeting would drive her mad, yet I think it would do me good if I could see my child, my eldest girl, my little Betsey. I know not why it is, but I have an idea that her soft prattle, ignorant as she is of my fate, would take something away from this dismal suffering I am to undergo on Wednesday. Therefore bring her, will you, this afternoon; and frame some postponing excuse for my poor wife.—Those, dear sir, are melancholy troubles, but I know you are very good."

In the afternoon, accordingly, I took the child, who asked me several times on the road why her father did not come. As we walked along the gloomy passages to his cell, she clung close to me, and did not say a word. It was very different, poor thing, to the open and gay garden about which she was used to run.

The door of her father's miserable dungeon was soon opened, and the child rushed into his arms. "I do not like you to live in this dark place, father," she cried; "come home with me and Mr. Saville, and see mother who is in bed."

"I cannot come just now, my child," he answered; "you must stay a little with me, and throw your arms round my neck and learn your face on mine."

The child did as she was bidden and the poor man, straining her to him, sobbed bitterly and convulsively. After a few minutes, he looked with yearning eyes in her face, saying, "Come, my dear, sing your poor father that pretty song which you know you used to sing to him when he was tired on an evening. I am not well now. Look at me, my child, and sing."

How sad it was to hear the child's voice warbling in that dolorous place! I could scarcely hear it; but it seemed to have a contrary effect on the father. His eyes were lighted up, and a smile appeared on his countenance. The song was of love, and woody retirement, and domestic repose, and the baffled frowns of fortune. While the child was singing, I left the cell to make some arrangements with the gaoler, who was walking close to the door. I had not, however, been thus engaged for five minutes, before I heard something fall heavily, accompanied by a violent scream, and rushing into the cell, I saw the unhappy convict lying on the floor, and his little girl hinging round his neck. The gaoler and I lifted him up, and alarmed at the hue of his face, called in the medical attendant of the prison, who soon told us the poor man was dead.

The account given by the child was—that after she had done singing her father started, then looked sharply in her face, and with a strange and short laugh fell from his chair. I suppose she had sung him into a temporary forgetfulness of his situation; that she conjured into his mind with her innocent voice, a blessed dream of past days and enjoyments, and that the spell ceasing when her melody ceased, the truth of things had beat upon his heart with too stunning a contrast, and it had burst. M. L. C.

THE RINGLET—*A Love Story.*

A cheerful fire blazed on the hearth, in the neat little parlor of Mr. Percy, one cold evening in November, and Helen, with a choice party of young friends, formed an agreeable little circle around it. Helen Percy was not what the *world* would call handsome, that is, she did not possess regular features—had neither black nor blue eyes—tresses waving gracefully over her shoulders—nor a skin quite as white as the new fallen snow,—but then there was beauty in her face, and a beauty that was richly worth all these—it consisted of *expression*. The feelings of a good and benevolent heart, added by the graces of a pure and well cultivated mind, cast a lustre over a face that could boast of no other accomplishment, and sure none other was necessary to render it interesting. But Helen's most powerful charm was in her conversation, often sprightly, and always sensible and pleasing, it rendered her ever a most engaging companion.

It was generally known among her acquaintances, that she was betrothed to a young navy officer, who was then, and had been for nearly two years, absent in the United States' service, and who was now daily expected home. Helen was anxious for his arrival, not for the gratification of her own affectionate feelings alone, but the tale of scandal had gone forth, and she wished its course at once arrested. An amiable and worthy young man was in the habit of visiting at the house of Mr. Percy; he knew of Helen's engagement, and his visits to the family were prompted by friendship alone; but others thought differently—persons were surprised that, in the absence of Clarence Lee, she would sanction the addresses of another—it was dishonourable thus to trifle with his feelings—in short, she was in their eyes a most heartless coquette. Helen knew these whispers were around her, but she knew also she was wronged, she despised the petty artifices of those who could construct every seemingly feeling into a slighted love—and she [illegible] it should not be the means of depriving [illegible] friend of a heart so valuable as that of the [illegible] owner of it still.

I remarked that a small group were assembled round the fireside of Mr. Percy's house, and on this occasion a stranger was seated among them, who had entered with the company, and yet appeared to be unknown to all: a profusion of light hair fell over his forehead and cheeks, which were also shaded by large mustaches, and he wore a pair of green spectacles over his eyes.

The little party were gay and lively as usual, but there was a sudden stillness in the room, when the stranger, holding in his hand a ringlet of dark brown hair, trembling, asked a lady next to him if that was not a pretty tress.

"It certainly is," was the reply, "and favorite memento, I presume?"

"It was taken, madam, from the bosom of an officer, a friend of mine, who fell overboard one of the United States' vessels during a late cruise; his body was happily recovered but"———

"May I enquire his name?" interrupted Helen, in breathless haste, and unconsciously rising from her chair.

"His name was Clarence Lee."

"And lost over"———the words died upon her lips, and she sunk back insensible into her seat. The stranger started from his chair, threw off his spectacles, mustaches, and light hair, and in an instant the metamorphosed Clarence Lee was leaning over her chair, and endeavouring to recall her to animation, by repeatedly pronouncing her name in his own natural voice. Helen at length recovered, cast round a bewildered glance, and scarcely imagined she was in existence, when she beheld her lover by her side.

"Am I not dreaming?" said she, reviving.

"I should hope not," said Clarence, seizing her hand, and eagerly pressing it to his bosom, "I have put thy faith to a sad trial, Helen, but wilt thou not forgive me when I tell thee I was cruely deceived by others,—they told me thou wert false to me, Helen, but this pledge of thy affection, (again displaying the ringlet,) proves their words false, not thee, and that I meet the same fond, faithful heart I left two years ago."

It is needless to remark, that the stratagem was readily forgiven, and that Helen, soon after at the altar of Hymen, gave herself as a pledge of her love and faith to Clarence Lee.

LUMBER A LEGAL TENDER.

The New York Morning Courier, states that lumber is considered a legal tender in the west, quotes the following notice from the Buffalo Emporium: "To all such subscribers who expect to pay for their paper in lumber, would oblige us by delivering it immediately. We hope this notice will not only be read, but attended to." We furnish a better proof of the same fact, though not on our own authority. A Savannah craftsman subscribed to a work published by a Philadelphia bookseller, the terms being three dollars in *boards*. He was so dilatory about payment as country subscribers usually are, and was consequently called on by an agent. Expressing his business to pay, he took the collector down river side, and pointing to a high raft, "this was to pay in boards," said he, "so take the best you can find." The agent summoned him before the nearest magistrate, who, after examining the conditions of publication, decided with characteristic wisdom, that whatever the word *boards* might mean in Philadelphia, it signified *plank* every where else, and accordingly gave judgment for the defendant.—*Phil. Chron.*

The worth of every thing is determined by the demand for it. In the deserts of Arabia, a pitcher of cold water is of more value than a mountain of gold.

A COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR,

For the Year of our Lord

1829,

Being the First after Bissextile, or Leap Year, and the Fifty-Third of the Independence of the United States.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.
JANUARY.			
New Moon	5	10	45 M.
First Quarter	12	2	11 M.
Full Moon	19	7	10 E.
Last Quarter	28	0	14 M.
FEBRUARY.			
New Moon	3	9	24 E.
First Quarter	10	2	18 E.
Full Moon	18	2	8 E.
Last Quarter	26	5	13 E.
MARCH.			
New Moon	5	7	39 M.
First Quarter	12	4	42 M.
Full Moon	20	8	44 M.
Last Quarter	28	2	12 M.
APRIL.			
New Moon	3	5	14 E.
First Quarter	10	9	0 E.
Full Moon	19	1	15 M.
Last Quarter	26	9	48 M.
MAY.			
New Moon	3	3	50 M.
First Quarter	10	2	29 E.
Full Moon	18	2	41 E.
Last Quarter	25	3	12 E.
JUNE.			
New Moon	1	0	42 E.
First Quarter	9	8	16 M.
Full Moon	17	1	8 M.
Last Quarter	25	7	50 E.
New Moon	30	11	38 E.
JULY.			
First Quarter	9	1	21 M.
Full Moon	16	9	55 M.
Last Quarter	23	1	7 M.
New Moon	30	6	32 E.
AUGUST.			
First Quarter	7	5	6 E.
Full Moon	14	5	19 E.
Last Quarter	21	8	28 M.
New Moon	29	3	48 M.
SEPTEMBER.			
First Quarter	6	6	53 M.
Full Moon	13	1	23 M.
Last Quarter	19	6	59 E.
New Moon	27	8	56 E.
OCTOBER.			
First Quarter	5	6	42 E.
Full Moon	12	10	22 M.
Last Quarter	19	2	23 M.
New Moon	27	2	37 E.
NOVEMBER.			
First Quarter	4	4	44 M.
Full Moon	10	6	39 E.
Last Quarter	18	3	44 M.
New Moon	26	7	25 M.
DECEMBER.			
First Quarter	3	1	26 E.
Full Moon	10	8	31 M.
Last Quarter	18	0	57 M.
New Moon	25	10	29 E.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEBRUARY.							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MARCH.							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
APRIL.							
				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
MAY.							
						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
JUNE.							
		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
JULY.							
				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
AUGUST.							
							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
SEPTEMBER.							
				1	2	3	4
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
OCTOBER.							
					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOVEMBER.							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DECEMBER.							
				1	2	3	4
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

THE SUN'S *Rising and Setting for every Sunday.*

	RISES AT		SETS AT	
	7h	21m	4h	29m
	7	17	4	41
	7	14	4	48
	7	6	4	54
	7	0	5	0
	6	52	5	8
	6	44	5	16
	6	35	5	24
	6	26	5	34
	6	17	5	43
	6	8	5	52
	5	59	6	1
	5	50	6	10
	5	41	6	19
	5	32	6	28
	5	21	6	37
	5	15	6	45
	5	8	6	52
	5	0	7	0
	4	51	7	8
	4	48	7	12
	4	43	7	17
	4	39	7	21
	4	43	7	17
	4	46	7	14
	4	52	7	8
	4	58	7	2
	5	5	6	55
	5	13	6	47
	5	21	6	39
	5	29	6	31
	5	38	6	22
	5	46	6	14
	5	55	6	5
	6	4	5	56
	6	17	5	45
	6	31	5	35
	6	44	5	26
	6	49	5	18
	6	56	5	11
	7	3	4	57
	7	9	4	51
	7	15	4	45
	7	19	4	41
	7	22	4	38
	7	23	4	37
	7	23	4	37